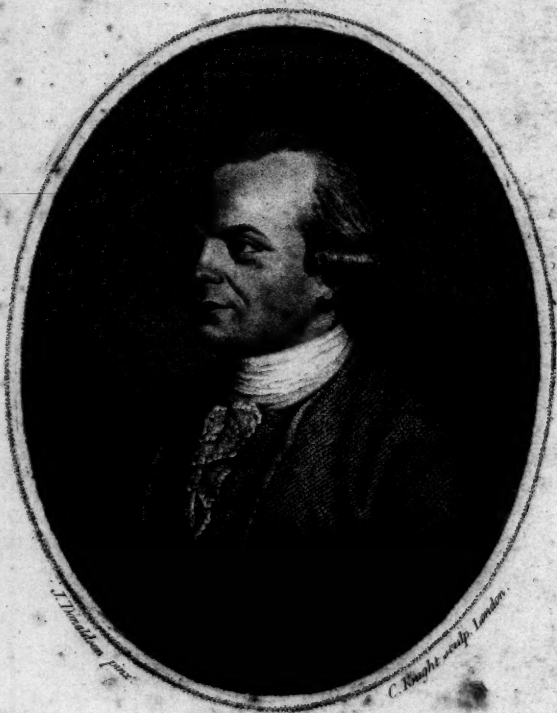
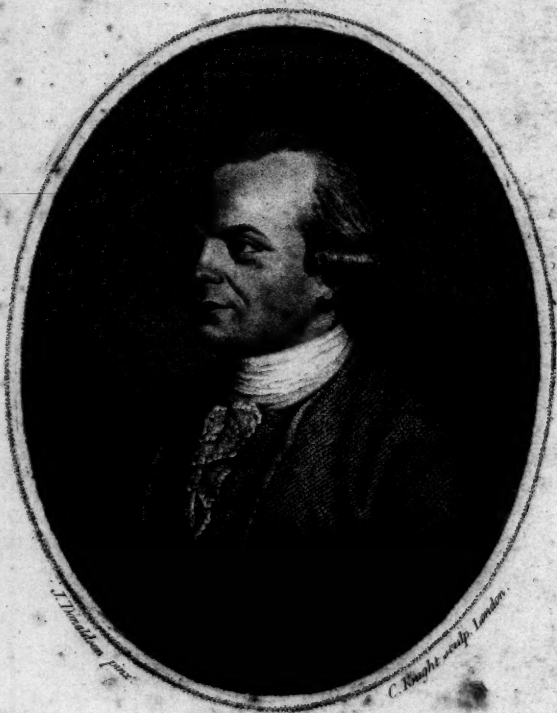




JOHN AITKEN, M. D.





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E L E M E N T S

OF THE .

Thomas Windsor

THEORY AND PRACTICE

O F

PHYSIC AND SURGERY.

B Y

JOHN AITKEN, M.D.



FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS; ONE OF THE SUR-
GEONS OF THE ROYAL INFIRMARY; MEMBER OF THE ROYAL
MEDICAL SOCIETY—OF EDINBURGH; MEMBER OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND;
LECTURER ON THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC;
AND ON ANATOMY, SURGERY,
AND CHEMISTRY.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

L O N D O N :

1782.

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OF THE

James Madison

THEORY AND PRACTICE

OF

PHYSICS AND COSMOLOGY

BY

JOHN ALKEN, M.D.

OF THE Royal College of Surgeons in London
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OF THE Royal College of Physicians
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IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME I

LONDON

1782

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P R E F A C E.

MEDICINE has been more exposed to the shafts of ridicule than any other branch of philosophy. Indeed a different fate cannot be expected, while its own professors hold it forth as an unprincipled and conjectural art. Nothing, however, seems more certain, than that Medicine has principles, and is a science: and that deviation from the line marked out by these has alone degraded it from its native dignity and rank.

In no book hitherto published, with which I am acquainted, have the Principles or Elements of Medicine, in my opinion, been systematically and proportionally delineated.

It is intended to exhibit, in the following pages, a complete although miniature picture of the healing science. In forming an opinion respecting my success in this attempt, it must be remembered, that, it is principally presented to the Student who is supposed to be well acquainted with anato-

my. To him, I confess, it is my ambition to impart digested and useful information ; which, I hope, the studying, the practice, and the teaching of medicine, for upwards of twenty years, have qualified me in some measure to perform : Of this point, however, it becomes not me to judge.

The principles upon which this medical system is founded are comparatively few, and the arrangement simple. The practice, however, thence deduced, while it is chaste, it is hoped, is sufficiently extensive. That a comparison in those particulars may be justly formed, I have carefully subjoined a view of the most celebrated systems : a circumstance that cannot fail, in many other respects, to be eminently instructive.

The limits I had prescribed to this publication prevent me from pursuing the evolution of any more than two of the heads enumerated in the Elements of Physic : A future day, and more leisure, may enable me to finish the view, provided what is completed meets with a proper welcome.

P R E F A C E.

The Elements of Surgery, my favourite object, I regard as complete. The flattering reception of the former edition of them has encouraged me to avail myself of study and experience to merit additional approbation, by corrections, in such degree, that they may in a great measure be considered as a new work. Their connection with Physic being fully marked, which could not formerly be done, is a useful circumstance.

I have attempted, throughout the work, to express my sentiments in an independent manner, and in plain British language; and have, of course, been led to some innovation as to terms, for which no apology is necessary to the British reader; a foreigner will readily collect their acceptance from the definitions and synonymes or appellations.

Professing myself to be an adherent to the standard of truth and nature, I most heartily despise the tyrant named Authority, which holds so many in abject slavery; and I wish my opinions to be can-

vassed in a manly and candid manner, and to be no farther credited than they are fully tenable. I shall readily recant any error that may be pointed out.

If these Elements contribute to facilitate the acquisition of Medical knowledge, and to simplify its practice, and consequently prove beneficial, not only to science, but to society, I will esteem the great toil incurred not to be vainly wasted; the one half of which bestowed on some fashionable, but perhaps frivolous pursuit, might have afforded a more substantial return.

To those who know the difficulty of accomplishing limited description, or the elementary stile (to which I have strictly adhered), and at the same time consider the great number of the subjects treated of, within comparatively a small compass, a slight apology only will be required for any peculiarity of expression. Conciseness is necessary, while perspicuity is to be consulted.

The submissive respect I entertain for the opinion of the PUBLIC makes me lament any inaccuracies which inadvertence and unavoidable avocation may have occasioned. While verbal criticism meets disregard, improving hints as to matter or method will be received with grateful attention.

I cannot restrain myself from embracing this opportunity sincerely to thank, in the most explicit manner, the gentlemen who have honoured me by attending my prelections, of which these Elements are the foundation, during eleven courses. Their number, and the respectability of many of them for learning and discernment, are such as would do credit to any teacher, however high his character and great his merit. Animation derived from a patronage so honourable has stimulated me to call into exertion any powers I may possess more fully than otherwise might have been done.

THE Reader is intreated to be kindly pleased to excuse and correct the errors of the press, of which the most material are the following :

VOL. I.

- Page 39. line 3. *for* Indicatio, *read* Judicatio.
 129. 16. *after* page, *supply* §. 124.
 167. 16. *after* rigour, *supply* a putrescent tendency often accedes.
 203. 15. *after* food, *supply* or.
 221. 11. *for* character, *read* climate.
 320. 25. *for* lapsis, *read* carpis.
 364. 10. *for* seems, *read* seem.
 394. 7. *for* cause, *read* course.
 406. 9. *for* intermittent, *read* remittent.
 421. 12. *for* colloquative, *read* colliquative.
 546. 1. *for* celica, *read* colic.
 553. 1. *for* phthisis, *read* phthific.

VOL. II.

31. 10. *after* swelling, *supply* and.
 90. 6. *for* and, *read* or.
 103. 9. *for* intestinal, *read* intestine.
 114. 9. *after* muscles, *supply* &c. it.
 152. 17. *for* capacities, *read* capacity.
 153. 4. *after* this, *supply* is.
 186. 7. *for* original, *read* occasional.
 257. 1. *for* are, *read* is.
 274. 27. *after* which, *supply* made.
 424. 3. & 4. *for* um, *read* us.

TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
GEORGE AUGUSTUS,
PRINCE OF WALES, &c.

SIR,

AUTHORS imagine that they possess a prescriptive title to the patronage of men of high rank; indeed their claim has in general been recognized, and the most auspicious regards have been liberally bestowed on them.

In no country do the exertions of genius meet with a more favourable and splendid patronage than in Britain, the sole and avowed seat of liberty and its blissful train. No one is

A

ignorant that the Hand which graciously sways the British Sceptre, is invariably and munificently extended to protect, foster, and cherish Philosophy and her sons; a conduct demonstrative of a mind innately royal, and which must conspire, with his other eminent virtues, to convey to posterity the character of the best of Kings with peculiar endearment.

The bright and magnanimous example exhibited by our illustrious Sovereign, cannot have failed to create in your Royal Highness sentiments very favourable and propitious to Philosophy and Literature, independently of your native inclination to be their Protector and Patron.

It will not, perhaps, be averred, that Medicine, or the Healing Art, is less dignified in itself, or less important and consequential to society, than

D E D I C A T I O N. iii

any other branch of Philosophy. It is therefore hoped that an attempt to give it improvement, and to rescue it from undeserved calumny and contempt, is likely to be regarded as an enterprize not altogether unworthy of a small share of auspicious attention from your royal and generous mind, glowing with the most pure and diffusive benevolence to mankind, and zeal for the promotion of useful knowledge; I shall therefore offer no apology for thus presuming, with the most perfect respect, to inscribe to your Royal Highness the following volumes of "*Elements of the Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery.*"

That your Royal Highness may long and happily live the ornament of this kingdom, and of society, is the most sincere and ardent wish of

iv DEDICATION.

one loyally devoted to your illustrious
house, and who is,

Your ROYAL HIGHNESS's

Most faithful, and

Humble Servant,

LONDON,
Sept. 21, 1782.

JOHN AITKEN.



E L E M E N T S

O F

P H Y S I C.

I N T R O D U C T I O N.

M A T T E R.

Synonymes.

Body.

Substance.

Definition.

I. **W**HAT is extended, solid, divisible, and capable of motion, attraction, and repulsion*.

* **MATTER**—Concludimus omnes omnium corporum partes minimas *extendi*, et *duras esse*, et *impenetrabiles*, et *mobiles*, et *viribus inertiae praeditas*. NEWTONI *Principia Mathematica*, p. 388.

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2. Extension, solidity, divisibility, and capability of motion, attraction, and repulsion, are *generic* qualities, properties, characters, or attributes of matter (1.), because possessed by all its varieties.

3. The ultimate parts of matter (1.) are named atoms, particles, &c †.

4. The particles of matter (1.) are united into masses or molecules by the operation

MATTER—Omnibus corporibus communia, et proinde attributa, haec sequentia : *Extensio, figurabilitas, finitum esse, implere spatium, soliditas, inertia, mobilitas, quiescibilitas, gravitas, vis attractionis, vis repulsionis, perdurare, esse creatum.* MUSSCHENBROEK *Philosophiae Naturalis*, tom. I. § xlv.

MATTER—What is *extended, solid, and capable of motion.* KEILL's *Introduction to Natural Philosophy*, Lecture II.

† ATOM—Si partes fuerint moleculee compositae, poterunt rursus dividi in minores, et sic porro, donec tandem perveniamus ad unitates non amplius compositas, quae sunt *atomi, elementa, ultima solida, individua, infecabilia, semina rerum, initia, principes partes.* MUSSCHENBROEK *Philosophiae Naturalis* tom. I. p. 29.

ATOM—Atomus est unum solum numero et individuum. STAHL *Fund. Chemiae* articul. 1.

of attraction, termed Cohesion †, which serves as a common cement *.

5. A mass or quantity of matter (4.) formed by the union of similar particles (3.) is termed *homogeneous*, and this attribute *homogeneity*.

‡ ATTRACTION—Quotiescunque corpora, quae distant, et ita posita ut libere moveri possint, ad se mutuo accurrere absque causa extrinsecus pellente, premente, aut movente cognita, aut in sensus incurrente, comperimus; vel quoties soluta corpora solo conciliatu, aut attactu fortius cohaerescere, quam ex proprio pondere fluere, sine causa premente externa sensibili, observamus, dicimus dari *attractionem*. MUSSCHENBROEK *Philosophia Naturalis*, § M.

ATTRACTION—A property that we find all matter endued with in a greater or less degree: by this property the particles of matter attract each other, by a power which causes them mutually to accede to or approach each other. MARTIN'S *Philosophia Britannica*, vol. I. p. 12.

* COHESION—The attraction of cohesion is peculiar to corpuscles or primigenous particles of matter, of which larger bodies are composed, by the accretion and firm adhesion of these particles, arising from their strong attractive power. MARTIN'S *Philosophia Britannica*, vol. I. p. 16.

6. A mass (4.) constituted by dissimilar particles (3.) is denominated *heterogeneous*, and this character *heterogeneity*.

7. Chemistry † evinces that homogeneity (5.) is seldom purely resident in any considerable collection of matter.

8. The qualities by which the masses of matter are discriminated may be named specific or proper ‡.

9. The specific qualities (8.) of any mass of matter (1.) are obviously derived from the arrangement, disposition, or combination of its component particles (3.), as to

† CHEMISTRY—The art of combining or separating the constituent parts of bodies by fire and attraction. AITKEN's *Outlines of Chemistry*.

‡ SPECIFIC QUALITIES—Inter proprietates corporum sunt electricitas, opacitas, pelluciditas, fluiditas, firmitas, colorabilitas, calor, frigus, sapidum, insipidum, odorum, inodorum, sonorum, insonorum, durum, elasticum, molle, asperum, leve, &c. Haec enim ita sunt comparata, ut nunc in corporibus deprehendantur, nunc ex iis absint. MUSSCHENBROEK *Philosophiae Naturalis*, tom I. § xlvii.

mode[†] and *proportion**; because universal experience manifests, that an alteration of the latter induces in the same rate an alteration of the former †.

PHILOSOPHY.

Definition.

10. The science of the properties or laws of matter (1.).

* If we take a view of the visible world, and strictly examine the nature of particular bodies, we shall find reason to conclude that they all consist of the same sort of matter or substance, and that all the diversity or difference we observe among them arises only from the various *modifications* and *different connection* or *adhesion* of the same primigenial particles of matter. MARTIN'S *Phil. Britan.* vol. I. p. 3.

† An iron bar struck with a hammer in a particular direction acquires magnetism and polarity. This it loses by the action of fire, which it will collect by a rapid and forceful application of the same hammer. An alteration of the arrangement of its particles is the only change the iron can suffer by being thus treated.

Rules of Philosophizing.

I.

11. More causes are not to be admitted than are both true and sufficient to explain appearances (phenomena).

II.

12. Effects of the same kind are to be ascribed, as far as can be done, to the same causes.

III.

13. Qualities which cannot be increased or diminished, resident in all the varieties of matter (1.) within the reach of experiments, are to be reckoned as qualities of matter in general.

IV.

14. Propositions (theories) collected from appearances by induction are to be deemed, notwithstanding contrary hypotheses, either exactly or very nearly true, till other appearances occur by which they may be

rendered more accurate, or liable to exception *.

ORGANIZATION.

Synonymes.

Arrangement.

Structure.

Texture.

Fabric.

Definition.

15. Natural disposition of component ul-

* REG. I. *Causas rerum naturalium non plures admitti debere, quam quae et verae sint, et earum phaenomenis explicari sufficient.*

REG. II. *Ideoque effectuum naturalium ejusdem generis eadem assignandae sunt causae, quatenus fieri potest.*

REG. III. *Qualitates corporum quae intendi et remitti nequeunt, quaeque corporibus omnibus competunt in quibus experimenta instituere licet, pro qualitatibus corporum universorum habendae sunt.*

REG. IV. *In philosophia experimental, propositiones ex phaenomenis collectae, non obstantibus contrariis hypothesebus, pro veris aut accurate aut quam proxime haberi debent, donec aliae occurrerint pha-*

timate particles (3.) into Fibre, Vessel, Humour, animal or vegetable *.

FIBRE.

Definition.

16. Natural thread-like structure, the foundation of every animal and vegetable organ †; and ultimate, as to the art of Anatomy ‡.

nomena, per quae accuratius reddantur, aut exceptionibus obnoxiae. NEWTONI *Principia*, p. 387.

* FIBRE—Fibra in universum plerumque lineam refert cum exigua latitudine vel gracilem potius cylindrum. Ejus particulas constantiores terreas esse demonstrat exustio, diuturna putredo. HALLERI *Physiologiae*, *Prim. Lin.* § iii.

† FABRIC—Solidarum partium in animalibus et vegetabilibus communis ea est *fabrica*, ut earum elementa, quae subtilissima microscopium attingit, vel *fibræ* sint, vel laminae, vel concrementum inorganicum. HALLERI *Physiologiae Prim. Lin.* § ii.

‡ ANATOMY—The art of unravelling organized structure, viz. animal and vegetable body, particularly the former; by the knife, or other means. AITKEN'S *Principles of Anatomy*.

17. The chief varieties of animal fibre from form, colour, function, &c. are denominated nervous, muscular, tendinous, ligamentous, osseous, cartilaginous, membranous, from their constituting respectively the organs named nerve, muscle, tendon, ligament, bone, cartilage, membrane *.

18. It is not a little doubtful, if hitherto anatomy has demonstrated the simple or disgregated animal fibre (16.). Certainly it never has, and probably never will unravel its exquisite essential organization, from which its specific qualities (8.) flow.

VESSEL.

Definition.

19. A natural tube, generally conical in its capacity, consisting of fibres (16.) variously disposed †.

* See AITKEN's *Principles of Anatomy*.

† VESSEL.—Lata plana in cylindros convoluta conosse, et perfluxa liquidis per cavum tubulum mean-

20. The collection of vessels (18.) in any animal constitute its vascular system. Its principal parts are denominated artery and vein; and of course arterial and venous systems.

HUMOR.

Definition.

21. Fluid matter (1.) naturally contributing to the completion of an animal or vegetable body †.

22. The fluid parts (21.) of an animal are contained in its vascular system (20). The greatest portion of them is named blood, and its motion circulation of the blood; during which it is conveyed from the centre to the circumference by the ar-

tibus, nomen inducunt vasorum. HALLERI *Prim. Lin. Physiologiae*, § x.

† Animal and vegetable bodies are constructed of solid and fluid parts. Organization is chiefly remarkable in the former. It cannot, however, be denied, that arrangement prevails in the latter, and bestows its peculiar qualities.

terial, and returned by the venous systems. (20.)

ANIMAL.

Definition.

23. Matter (1.) organized into fibre (16.), vessel (19.), humor (21.), constructing an automaton, system, or œconomy, possessed of sensation and other functions, particularly locomotion, from inherent energy *.

VEGETABLE.

Definition.

24. Matter (1.) organized into fibre, vessel, humor, forming a system, automaton, or œconomy, inheriting sensation and

* ANIMAL.—Animalia sunt corpora organica quae alimento ex triplici regno vescuntur, eoquē crescunt, sese pro lubito e loco in locum movent, sentiuntque, suis corporibus extrinsecus ab aliis affectis, per corporum canales humores fluunt, circulationem obeunt, ab his nutriuntur, dum inutilis extrinsecus evolat; atque durante motu humorum vivunt, eoque sublato moriuntur plerumque. MUSSCHENBROEK *Philosoph. Nat.* § xxiii.

other functions from native energy ; but destitute of locomotion †.

LIFE.

Synonymes.

Vis vitæ.

Vitality.

Excitability.

Energy.

Definition.

25. The state or condition of animal (23) or vegetable (24) organization indispensably requisite to the capability of function ‡.

† VEGETABLE.—Vegetabilia sunt corpora organica, viventia, instructa canalibus, valvulis, folliculis, glandulis, quae terrae tanquam matrici, aut aliis vegetantibus, animaliumve partibus adherescunt, ex quibus nutrimenta capientia crescunt : quamdiu humores suis recipiunt canalibus, movent et transmittunt, vivunt : humoribus autem stagnantibus vel influere impeditis, moriuntur. MUSSCHENBROEK *Philos. Nat.* § xxiii.

‡ See MUSSCHENBROEK'S Observations on animal and vegetable, already quoted.

DEATH.

Synonyme.

Defunction.

Definition.

26. A degree of alteration or derangement of animal (23.) or vegetable (24.) organization, that infers an abolition of function.

HEALTH.

Appellations.

ῥυμία

Sanitas.

Santé.

Definition.

27. A perfect and sound state of organization (15.), affording a full and free exercise of the various functions*. Its history is termed physiology.

* HEALTH—Secunda valetudo est omnium corporis et animi actionum jucundus, facilis, et justus usus.
BRUNONIS Elem. Med. § 1.

DISEASE.

Appellations.

Nōs;

Morbus.

Maladie.

Malady.

Definition.

28. An alteration or derangement of the healthful condition of organization (15.), more or less impeding and destroying the capability of the functions *.

* DISEASE.—*Morbus* adeo spectandus est ut status hominis sanitati oppositus, naturae ab his diversae particeps, suis ex causis profluens, suosque vicissim effectus producens. GAUBII *Pathol.* § 31.

DISEASE.—Status corporis viventis tollens facultatem exercendae actionis cujuscunque vocatur *Morbus*. BOERHAV. *Institut.* § 696.

DISEASE—*Morbus* est omnium aut aliquarum actionum exercendarum molestia, difficultas, aut perturbatio. BRUNONIS *Element. Med.* § ii.

DISEASE—A disease is an alteration of the chemical properties of the solids or fluids, or of the organization of the body, or of the action of the moving

29. It is evident, that disease, or the morbid state (28.), must universally be proportioned to the alteration of healthful structure (27.) in kind and degree; a circumstance productive of all its varieties.

PROPOSITION I.

30. *Animal and vegetable bodies (22. 23.) derive their respective powers and specific qualities (8.) from peculiar organization of their component matter.*

Demonstration.

31. The most superficial inspection serves to detect a difference not only in the structure (15.) of the various animals and vegetables, but in that of any individual at

power, producing an inability or difficulty of performing the functions of the whole or any part of the system, or pain, or a preternatural evacuation. FOR-
DYCE *Elem. of Pract. of Phys.* p. 129.

different stages of existence, and of its several organs comparatively at the same period.

32. Attentive observation discovers universally an invariable connection betwixt the various degrees as to perfection of organization (15.) of any animal or vegetable, and that of powers or functions respectively possessed and performable. Thus,

33. In the early periods of animal and vegetable existence (22. 23.), the organization imperfectly evolved and immature is accompanied with a correspondent imperfection of action and quality.

34. In the adult and mature state of organization, all the competent powers and qualities are possessed in proportioned degree.

35. In old age, a visible shrinking and other alterations of structure (15.), afford decisive but melancholy evidence of the indissoluble connection betwixt its decay and that of function and quality.

36. An accidental alteration of structure, whether general or partial, at any time, being productive of a general or partial alteration of function and quality, agreeable to universal experience, is conclusive proof of a radical dependence of the latter on the former.

37. The ineffable peculiarity or nature of organization (15.), which imparts specific powers and qualities (9.) to the various kinds of animals and vegetables, much more those characteristic of individuals, seems to be placed by DEITY, the eternal Source of form and power, beyond the detection of human perspicacity *.

* M. Helvetius, in his very ingenious speculations intitled "*Discours de l'Esprit*," affirms "Si la nature, au lieu de mains et de doigts flexibles, eut terminé nos poignets par un pied du cheval, qui doute que les hommes sans art, sans habitations, sans défense contre les animaux, tout occupés du soin du pourvoir à leur nourriture et d'éviter les bêtes féroces, ne fussent encore errans dans les forêts comme des troupeaux fugitifs." A contrary deduction ought perhaps to have been made; because, as the human characters, like those of any living creature, do not depend on external configuration of body, but on the intimate organization of the ultimate component parts,

EXTENT OF DISEASE.

38. Experience shews, that the extent, quantity, or magnitude of disease (28.), with respect to the system it attacks, as well as its nature, is proportioned to the degree and nature of the alteration of structure it has suffered.

GENERAL DISEASE.

Appellation.

Morbi universi.

Definition.

39. Disease (28.) which prevails in the whole system, proportionally affecting the functions, according to the respective impressibility in the organs †.

it follows, that this being given, those would be given likewise ;—their expression only would have been disturbed by the alteration of the form of the organs of apprehension and industry supposed by M. Helvetius ; but probably ingenuity in some respects might have been augmented.

† GENERAL DISEASE.—Qui universum corpus obfidet morbi, universales dicuntur. GAUB. *Path.* § 365.

40. The alteration of structure (15.), in which general disease (28.) consists, is not palpable or evident at its commencement. It, however, frequently becomes apparent during its progress.

LOCAL DISEASE.

Appellations.

Vitia.

Affectus superficialii.

Externi

Locales

Organici

Chirurgici

} morbi.

Definition.

41. Disease (28.) occupying only a portion of the system, and inducing a proportional alteration of function ‡.

‡ LOCAL DISEASE.—Morbi aliqua parte contenti locales vocandi. BRUN. *Elem. Med.* § iii.

LOCAL DISEASE—Vitia externa palpabilia. LINNAEUS.

LOCAL DISEASE—Vitia, symptomata externa, levissima, palpabilia, absque notabili caehexia pyrexiae. SAGARUS.

42. Local disease (41.) for the most part consists in a palpable and evident alteration of organization,

IDIOPATHIC OR PRIMARY DISEASE.

Appellations.

Idiopathici }
Primarii } morbi.

Definition.

43. Disease (28.) immediately succeeding health (26.) †.

SYMPTOMATIC OR SECONDARY DISEASE.

Definition.

44. Disease (28.) consequent to and induced by an idiopathic one (43.) *.

† IDIOPATHIC DISEASE—Morbi quorum causa in eadem parte residet, in qua symptomata sese manifestant. GAUB. *Path.* § 863.

* SYMPTOMATIC DISEASE—Symptomata ipsa priora revera iterum fiunt morbi. BOERHAAV. *Institut.* § 802.

SYMPATHIC DISEASE.

Appellation.

Morbi sympathici.

Definition.

45. Disease (28.) depending on a general or local one (39. 41.), resulting from a general consent, fellow-feeling, or sympathy †, that necessarily exists among the various organs and points of one system: a circumstance which constitutes integrity or personality *.

† Consensus inter oeconomiae humanae systemata, functiones, partesque omnes universalis; at propriorem tamen magisque peculiarem aliorum cum aliis insuper dari certa observationum fide constat; etsi rationem ejus legesque haud satis liquido perspiciamus. Credibile, non una modo, sed pluribus niti conditionibus, harumque principem in genere nervoso sitam esse. GAUB. *Path.* § 864.

* SYMPATHIC DISEASE—Morbi quorum diversa est causae ac symptomatum sedes, nec propria, sed aliena labe, per consensionem pars aut functio laborat. Sympathicae igitur affectiones, more symptomatum, haud ultra vitium unde pendent perdurant. GAUB. *Pathol.* § 863.

ACUTE DISEASE.

Appellations.

Acutissimus	}	morbus.
Peracutus		
Acutus		

Definition.

46. Disease (28.) comparatively rapid in its progress, and short in duration †.

CHRONIC DISEASE.

Appellation.

Morbus chronicus.

† ACUTE DISEASE—Morbi qui celeriter decurrunt, brevique adeo durationis sunt, *breves* dicuntur, si mites una fuerint; sin vehementes et periculosi, *acuti*. Hi porro, pro celeritatis gradu, distinguuntur in *acutissimos*, qui ultra quatrimum non excurrunt; *peracutos*, qui septem diebus terminantur; *acutos*, qui tertia hebdomade; *subacutos*, denique, qui ad XL etiam dies sese extendunt. GAUB. Path. § 867.

Definition.

47. Disease (28.) comparatively slow in its progress, and protracted in existence ‡.

EPIDEMIC DISEASE.

Definition.

48. Disease (28.) prevailing generally, or seizing many individuals at the same time or season.

ENDEMIC DISEASE.

Definition.

49. Disease (28.) limited in its attacks to the inhabitants of a particular region.

SPORADIC DISEASE.

Definition.

50. Disease (28.) solitary, and not epidemic (48.), nor endemic (49.).

‡ CHRONIC DISEASE—Morbi qui ultra diem sexagesimum protrahuntur, etiam si ex acutis forte nati, longi vel *chronici* audiunt. GAUB. *Path.* § 867.

HEREDITARY DISEASE.

Definition.

51. Disease (28.) communicable from parent to child.

MALIGNANT DISEASE.

Definition.

52. Disease (28.) peculiarly violent or acute (46.).

MILD OR BENIGN DISEASE.

Definition.

53. Disease (28.) comparatively gentle.

CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Definition.

54. Disease (28.) that is readily propagated.

CAUSE OR POWER.

Definition.

55. What is capable to produce an effect or action*.

MORBIFIC CAUSE.

Appellations.

Causa morbi.

Potentiae nocentes.

Noxiae.

Deranging }
Morbific } Power.

Definition.

56. A cause (55.) capable to infer disease (28.) †.

* For a disquisition respecting cause in general, see *Physiological Discourses* by Mr JONES, F. R. S.

† MORBIFIC CAUSE—Morbus cum ponat mutationem corporis a statu sano quae abesse aut abesse potest, effectus erit corporeus determinatae potentiae, cujus vi existit. Id autem quaecunque, quo fit, ut morbus existat, causa morbi vocatur. GAUB. *Pathol.*

§ 53. 54.

REMOTE MORBIFIC CAUSE.

Appellation.

Causa morbi remota,

Definition.

57. A morbid power (56.) favouring
distantly the production of disease (28.) ‡.

PREDISPONENT MORBIFIC CAUSE.

Appellations.

Προγυμένη.

Causa praedisponens.

MORBIFIC CAUSE—Potentiae nocentes sunt res
quaelibet ea praeditae facultate, ut morbos producere
possint in corpore per seminium apto, i. e. praedispo-
sito. GAUB. *Pathol.* § 76.

‡ REMOTE MORBIFIC CAUSE—Remota dici-
tur causa, quae sola non sufficit, sed intercedentem
aliam requirit causam propriorem, ut morbus fiat.
GAUB. *Pathol.* § 60.

Definition.

58. A cause (55.) creating disposition to disease (28.) *.

MORBID PREDISPOSITION.

Appellations.

Seminium.

Diatheſis feminalis.

Opportunitas.

Definition.

59. That ſtate of organization (15.), induced by remote morbiſic cauſes (57.), which favours the impreſſion of occaſional ones †.

* PREDISPOSANT MORBIFIC CAUSE—Praediſponens dicitur conditio quaevis corpori inhaerens, qua illud aptum eſt nata occasione morbum ſuſcipere. GAUB. *Pathol.* § 59.

† MORBID PREDISPOSITION—Semia voco diſpoſitiones quaeſcunque corpori inſitas, quae morborum generationi favent, ſicubi potentia nocens analoga acceſſerit. GAUB. *Pathol.* § 75.

MORBID PREDISPOSITION—Opportunitas ad morbos eſt corporis ſtatuſ, a ſecunda valetudine ita rece-

OCCASIONAL MORBIFIC CAUSE.

Appellations.

Προκαταρκτική.

Πρόφασις.

Occasio.

Causa occasionalis.

Definition.

60. A power (55.) capable to occasion disease (28.) with or without predisposition. (59.) ‡.

CHEMICAL OCCASIONAL MORBIFIC CAUSE.

Definition.

61. A substance (1.) able to produce disease.

dens, ita ad adversam vicinus, ut illius adhuc, quam insidiosè simulat, contineri finibus videatur. BRUNO-
NIS *Elem. Med.* § v.

‡ OCCASIONAL MORBIFIC CAUSE—Occasio est quicquid prædisponenti superveniens. hanc excitat, ut una morbum pariant. GAUB. *Pathol.* § 59.

OCCASIONAL MORBIFIC CAUSE—All diseases are brought on by some external application to the body or mind; and this is called *occasional* cause of a disease. FORDYCE'S *Pract. of Physic*, p. 129.

ease (28.) by specific qualities (8.), distinct from its form, magnitude, or impetus.

MECHANICAL OCCASIONAL MORBIFIC CAUSE.

Definition.

62. A power (55.) qualified to inflict disease (28.) by its figure, bulk, or impetus only.

63. Predisponent causes (58.) are seldom if ever productive of disease, without the co-operation of occasional ones (60.), but these are often so powerful as to require no predisposition (59.).

PROXIMATE MORBIFIC CAUSE.

Appellations.

Proxima	}	Causa.
Continens		
Morbid state.		

Definition.

64. The morbid alteration of struc-

ture (15.) resulting from the action of predisponent or occasional causes (58. 60.).

SYMPTOM.

Definition.

65. A phenomenon, appearance, character, or mark.

MORBID SYMPTOM.

Definition.

66. An appearance (65.) peculiar to disease (15.) and denoting its existence *.

* MORBID SYMPTOM.—Symptoma proinde notat quamcunque sensibilem a statu naturali alienationem, quae homini a praesenti morbo ita nascitur, ut tamen ab hoc ipso hujusque causa distingui possit, nec ultra morbum duret. GAUB. *Pathol.* § 86.

MORBI SYMPTOMA.—Morbi symptoma dicitur effectus sensibilis vi praesentis morbi proxime productus. Ejus ergo relatio similis est ad morbum, ut hujus ad suam causam. Et cum ex plurium conditio-
num confluxu morbus nascitur, multorum quoque id genus symptomatum syndrome stipatus esse solet. GAUB. *Pathol.* § 91.

PRIME MORBID SYMPTOM.

Appellations.

Pathognomonicum	}	Symptoma.
Characteristicum		
Essentiale		
Morbi		

Definition.

67. A symptom (65.) essential to the existence of any variety of disease (15.) †.

SECONDARY SYMPTOM.

Appellation.

Symptoma symptomatis.

Definition.

68. A symptom (65.) depending on a prime one (67.) ‡.

† PRIME MORBID SYMPTOM.—Symptomata quae ex morbo, ut ex sua causa, fluunt, inque hujus natura universam sui ortus rationem habent sitam vocantur essentialia aut primaria. GAUB. *Pathol.* § 112.

See CULLEN's *Nosolog. Method. Prolegom.* p. xxxii.

‡ SECONDARY MORBID SYMPTOM.—Symptomata

MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS.

Definition.

69. The recognizance or detection of a present disease (28.), as well as its variety and degree.

HISTORY OF DISEASE.

Appellations.

Symptomatology.

Nosologia.

Pathologia.

Historia morbi.

Symptomatology.

Nosology.

Pathology.

Definition.

70. A just detail or description of the causes (56.), symptoms (66.), and progress of disease (28.).

si sua vi aliam rursus produxerit affectionem sensibilem
haec symptoma symptomatis vocatur. GAUB. *Pathol.*
§ 95.

MEDICAL PROGNOSIS.

Appellation.

Praefagium.

Definition.

71. A preface of the event or issue of a present disease (28.).

72. It is plain, that medical diagnosis (67) is much more important than prognosis (71.); and that both must be founded on accurate observation of symptoms (63.).

PLASTIC POWER.

Appellations.

Vis plastica.

Forming energy.

Organizing principle.

Definition.

73. A power or faculty inherent in animal and vegetable organization (15.), by

which it grows, repairs injury or extinguishes disease (28.), and is propagated *.

PROPOSITION II.

74. *A plastic power (73.) is possessed by the living animal and vegetable, by which they grow, extinguish disease, and are propagated.*

Demonstration.

75. The veracity of this proposition is manifested in the experience of every hour, by induction from its peculiar operation considered as a cause (53.), and by its analogy to other capabilities possessed by animal and vegetable matter, discoverable only by their effects, viz. the power of assimilation, of secretion, &c. Indeed these, in an extended view, may perhaps be regarded, not unjustly, as parts of its action.

* No term seems more expressive of this organizing power with which animals and vegetables are endowed than *plastic*; from πλασσω *tingo*, and πλασμα *figmentum*. If any one more apt occur, let it be adopted.

76. That animal and vegetable (23. 24.) organization acquires and supports evolution and expansion by the constant application of nutritious matter (1.), is an undeniable fact. This is to be ascribed to the plastic energy (73.), because it is an adequate cause *.

77. The reparation of injury, or the extinction of disease (28.), by the return of integrity and health (27.) in the animal and vegetable system, an event frequently occurring, and in many instances truly astonishing, the extent of injury considered, is justly imputable to the plastic power (71.) †.

78. The generation or propagation of animal and vegetable bodies (23. 24.), can only be effected by the forming energy (71.) †.

79. The plastic power, whose existence is thus manifested (75.—79.), has been partially recognized under various appellations by medical writers.

* See first rule of philosophizing, § 11.

† See second rule of philosophizing, § 12.

ELEMENTS OF

VIS GENERATRIX.

Generative power.

Definition.

80. The generative exertion of the plastic power.

VIS CONSERVATRIX.

Conserving power.

Definition.

81. The plastic power (71.) as far as it maintains organization (15.).

VIS MEDICATRIX.

Healing power.

Definition.

82. The plastic power (71.) occupied in repairing injury of organization (15.), or in extinguishing disease (28.).

83. This principle (71.) is often obscurely referred to under the indefinite term *Nature* and *Natural Cure* *.

* NATURAL CURE—A disease seldom remains in the same state, but either increases and kills, termi-

PLASTIC PROCESS.

Definition.

84. The operation or effect of the plastic power (71.). The susceptibility of this process may be named plasticity*.

CESSATION OF DISEASE.

Corollaries.

85. That disease terminates in health without the interference of art, is an indisputable fact†. It is therefore a chaste

nates in another distemper, or produces some action or motion in the body, by which it is cured. This is called the *Natural Cure*. *FORDYCE'S Practice of Physic*, p. 130.

NATURAL CURE—I am of opinion that this disease (Epistaxis) is very seldom to be left to the conduct of nature. *CULLEN'S Practice of Physic*, § 783.

* PLASTICITY—If the matter is soft and inclining to be fluid, then this property is called plasticity. *JONES'S Physiological Discourses*, p. 12. It is evident the learned author here considers plasticity as an attribute of inanimate unorganized matter.

† The greatest part of human kind, all vegetables and undomesticated animals, can only owe their convalescence to this plastic principle.

deduction from the foregoing proposition (72.), that disease (28.) is only removable immediately or directly by the plastic process (79.), because it is the only one recognizable in animal or vegetable nature, adequate to this effect *: That medicine (89.) can only contribute mediately or indirectly, is with equal justice to be inferred.

86. Attentive observation evinces, that the suspension or imperfect state of the plastic process (79.) is the effect of injury or the morbid state (28.); that its total extinction is death (26.); and that its invariable tendency in disease is to restore integrity of organization. Those therefore egregiously err, who regard the vis medicatrix (78.) as an *αυτοπαρτία*, Archæus, &c. sometimes inducing one disease to extinguish another, as if capable of design and plan, or possessed of rationality and reflection †.

* See first rule of philosophizing, § 11.

† The followers of STAHL entertain sentiments of this kind; some of them do so to a most extravagant degree, as will be hereafter marked.

MORBID CRISIS.

Appellation.

Indicatio morbi.
Turn.

Definition.

87. That period of acute disease (46.) in which the tendency to reconvalescence is remarkable *.

CRITICAL DAYS.

Definition.

88. The particular days in the duration of acute disease (46.) in which crisis (87.) has been supposed most frequently to happen.

* CRISIS—Crisis est morbi mutatio, plerumque subita, vel in salutem, vel in mortem. Hinc bona vel mala, secundum eventum. In priore sensu ab hodiernis medicis plerumque intelligitur. HOMII *Princip. Medicin. de Crisi.*

MEDICINE.

Appellations.

Ἰατρική.

Medicina.

Ars medica.

Ars Hippocratica.

La Medicine.

Healing art.

Definition.

89. That part of philosophy (10.) which has for its object the contemplation, the investigation, and direction of the properties or laws of living organized matter (25.), particularly of the human body, with the view of contributing to the preservation or restoration of its health (27.)*.

* MEDICINE—Medicina quo hodie colitur ambitu est scientia ac prudens directio virium naturae humanae ad vitae et sanitatis a morbis et morte tutelam. GAUB. *Pathol.* § 9.

MEDICINE—Medicinae finis et scopus primarius est morbis corporis humani vel rite praevenire, vel opportune curare. HEISTERI *Institut. Chirurg.* p. 1.

P H Y S I C I A N.

Appellations.

Ιατρος.

Medicus.

Un Medicin.

Definition.

90. A medical philosopher, or one versant in the healing art (88.) †.

MEDICINE—Practica ars est medicina corporis humani sanitatem tuendi, vel idoneis remediis amissam restituendi. HOMII *Princip. Medicinæ*, § 1.

† PHYSICIAN—Duplex imponitur medico officium; alterum servandae vitae et sanitatis, alterum morborum curandorum. GAUB. *Pathol.* § 10.

PHYSICIAN—Prudentis medici est non mirabundum modo *αυτοκρατειας* naturae spectatorem agere, sed et praecipitem refrenare, excitare torpidam, errantem in viam reducere. GAUB. *Pathol.* § 104.

PHYSICIAN—Qui medicamentis et victu sive diaeta morbos tantum curat, Medicus hodie salutatur. HEISTERI *Institut. Chirurg.* p. 4.

PHYSICIAN—Medici nomen solus meretur, cui innotescunt quae sanitatis tutelam et morborum curationem respiciunt. HOMII *Princip. Medicin.* § 1.

REMEDY.

Appellations.

Φαρμακον.

Medicamen.

Medicamentum.

Auxilium.

Medicine.

Remede.

Definition.

91. A substance or management justly employed in the cure of disease (28.) ‡.

PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE.

Appellations.

Hygieine.

Medicina prophylactica.

Prophylaxis.

Prevention.

‡ REMEDY—Instrumenta ad debitum effectum producendum in omnibus artibus requiruntur. Medicinæ instrumenta sunt remedia, quorum vires et compositiones in Materia Medica demonstrantur. HOMII *Princip. Medicin.* § 1. 6.

Definition.

92. Medicine (88.) occupied in the preservation of health (27.), or prevention of disease (28.) *.

THERAPEUTIC MEDICINE.

Appellations.

Therapeia.

Therapeutics.

Definition.

93. Medicine (88.) directed to the cure of disease (28.) †.

DIETETIC MEDICINE .

Appellations.

ΔΙΑΙΤΗΤΙΚΗ.

Medicina dietetica.

Dietetics.

* PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE—Medicina practica praecepta ad sanitatis tutelam necessaria tradit, et appellatur Hygieine. HOMII *Princip. Medicin.* § 1. 8.

† THERAPEUTIC MEDICINE—Therapeia morbos medendi leges, et methodum docet. HOMII *Princip. Medicin.* § 1. 8.

Definition.

94. Medicine (88.) employing diet, or substances commonly applied to support plasticity (84.) †, which are sometimes named nonnaturals *.

PHARMACEUTIC MEDICINE.

Appellations.

Φαρμακευτική.

Medicina pharmaceutica,

Pharmaceutics.

Definition.

95. Medicine (88.) employing drugs †, or matter not dietetic (94.).

‡ DIETETIC MEDICINE—In tres partes medicina diducta est; una esset quae victu, altera quae medicamentis, tertia quae manu mederentur: primam διατητικήν, secundam φαρμακευτικήν, tertiam χειρουργικήν Graeci nominaverunt. CELSI de Medicina lib. i.

* NONNATURALS—Quasi tu dicas res medias, quae ex se nec secundum nec contra naturam sint, nec salubres nec noxiae, at usu vel abusu tales fieri queant, Haec vocis technicae ambiguitas facile expedienda neminem morari debet. GAUB. *Pathol.* § 420.

† DRUGS—Medicamenta quum aegris sanitatem

CHIRURGIC MEDICINE.

*Appellations.**Χειρουργική.*

Medicina chirurgica.

Mechanical medicine.

Surgery.

Definition.

96. Medicine (88.) employing mechanical remedies (91.) *.

restituant, morbosas corporis conditiones in sanas virtute instructa esse debent. Eo igitur ab alimentis (diet) differunt quae in naturam corporis mutari fas est, ut hoc nutriendo conservare queant. GAUB. *Path.* § 480.

* CHIRURGIC MEDICINE—Medicinae pars quae manu curat. CELSI *de Med.* lib. vii. cap. i.

CHIRURGIC MEDICINE—Chirurgi curant manu et nuda et variis instrumentis armata. PLATNERI *Institut. Chirurg.* § 3.

CHIRURGIC MEDICINE—Chirurgia est illa pars medicinae practicae quae externas morborum curationes comprehendit; omnis autem curatio externa vel nuda manu, vel instrumentis, vel remediis corpori externe applicatis efficitur. CALLISEN. *Institut. Chirurg. hodiern.* § 1. 2.

SURGEON.

Appellations.

Χειρουργικος.

Chirurgicus.

Chirurgus.

Chirurgeon.

Definition.

97. A person who heals by mechanical remedies or surgery (96.) *.

* SURGEON—Esse autem chirurgicus debet adolescens, aut certe adolescentiae propior; manu strenua, stabili, nec unquam intremiscente, eaque non minus sinistra, quam dextra, promptus; acie oculorum acri claraque; animo intrepidus, immisericors, sic ut sanari velit eum quem accipit, non ut clamore ejus motus, vel magis, quam res desiderat, properet, vel minus quam necesse est secet; sed perinde faciat omnia, ac si nullus ex vagitibus alterius affectus oriatur. CELSI de Medicina lib. viii. cap. i.

SURGEON—Qui chirurgiae operam dare vult, anatomicum summo studio discat, et crebrius defunctorum cadavera incidat, manusque secando exerceat: non solum vero oportet nosse singularum partium posituram, figuram, magnitudinem, ordinem, duritiem, molitiem, laevorem, confractum, processus singularum et recessus, quae omnia patefiunt anatome; sed etiam sin-

Deduction.

98. The great superiority of the dietic (94.) over the pharmaceutic medicine (95.) is a just inference from what is premised respecting the nature and cure of disease (28.); and that such is the indispensable importance of chirurgic medicine (96.), that it is seldom to be superseded by any of them †.

gularum partium, tum solidarum tum fluidarum, naturam, mutationes, affectus, et symptomata. Praeterea haud ignorare oportet rerum non naturalium consuetudinis etiam ad morbos gignendos, alendos, tollendosque miram efficaciam. PLATNERI *Institut. Chirurg.* § 8.

† IMPORTANCE OF SURGERY.—Tertiam esse medicinae partem, quae manu curet, non quidem medicamenta atque victus rationem omittit; sed manu tamen plurimum praestat; estque ejus effectus inter omnes medicinae partes evidentissimus. Si quidem in morbis cum multum fortuna conferat, eademque saepe salutaria, saepe vana sint; potest dubitari, secunda valetudo medicinae an corporis beneficio contigerit. In his quoque in quibus medicamentis maxime nitimur quamvis profectus evidentior est, tamen sanitatem et per haec frustra quaeri, et sine his reddi saepe manifestum est, sicut in oculis quoque deprehendi potest; qui a medicis diu vexati, sine his interdum sanescunt. At in ea parte quae manu curat, evidens est omnem profectum;

INDICATIONS OF CURE.

Appellations.

Indicata.

Ratio

Methodus

} medendi.

Curative views.

Definition.

99. Healing purposes, or changes to be accomplished, suggested by a mature consideration of the symptoms of disease, which are therefore named indicants (*indicantia*) †.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Definition.

100. The whole collection of remedies (91.).

ut aliquid ab aliis adjuvetur, hinc tamen *plurimum* trahere. CELSI *de Medicina* lib. vii.

† INDICATIONS OF CURE—The remedies by which changes are produced are called *indicata*. CULLEN'S *Mat. Med.*

101. *Materia medica* (100.), in a restricted and vulgar acceptation, denotes the mass of the pharmaceutic remedies or drugs (95.) chiefly, which are still monstrously numerous, and have obtained, in general estimation, a preponderance over the dietetic ones (94.), opprobrious and highly pernicious *.

102. *Materia medica* (100.), judging by its leading effects on the living human body, may be fitly arranged under five heads, and their subdivisions †.

I. *Nutrients.*

II. *Evacuants.*

III. *Alterants.*

IV. *Caustics.*

V. *Mechanics.*

* The number of simple or uncompounded drugs in the *London Dispensatory* is 272, that of the *Edinburgh* one 249. The *Methodus Materiae Medicae*, published by the present professor in the university of this city, enumerates not fewer than 500.

† *Materia medica* has been variously arranged. It was my wish to adopt a method the most simple, at same time sufficiently comprehensive. How far I have succeeded, will appear from the application.

G



I. NUTRIENTS.

Appellation.

Nutrientia.

Res cibaria.

Cerealia.

Farinacea.

Inspissantia.

Incrassantia.

Analeptica.

Aliment.

Plastics (79.).

Definition.

103. Matters capable to be nutritiously applied to the system ‡.

‡ NUTRIENTS—The term *nutrientia* comprehends every thing used by mankind in their daily food, as well the substances which are strictly nutrient, as those which are employed to obviate and correct the degeneracy to which the nourishment is liable. But more strictly: *Nutriëntia* are such substances as are fitted by the vital power to be converted into our fluids and solids, in order to sustain their growth, and supply their daily waste. CULLEN's *Materia Medica*.

Specification.

Animal } Substances.
Vegetable }
Wine and ale.

to which, as essentially requisite to their plastic application, may be added

Fire, or proper temperature.

Air.

Water.

II. EVACUANTS.

Appellation.

Evacuantiæ.

Definition.

104. Matters possessing qualities by which they abstract and expel a portion of the component matter of the living hu-

NUTRIENTS—Ex quibus panis parari potest a cerere cerealia (farinacea) vulgo materiae medicae scriptoribus dicuntur. CRANTZ *Materia Medica*, tom. 1. p. 1.

man body by its various outlets or excretories *.

105. According to the portion of the surface of the system from which the evacuation is effected, evacuants are variously denominated and subdivided.

I. E M E T I C S.

Appellations.

Emetica.

Vomitoria.

Vomits.

Definition.

106. Matters that cause evacuation from the intestinal surface by vomiting or emesis, and squeamishness or nausea †.

* EVACUANTS—By evacuants we understand these medicines which increase the *Excretion* of fluids to be thrown out of the body. CULLEN's *Materia Medica*.

† EMETICS—Quae medicamenta ventriculum subvertunt, et in eo contenta per os expellunt, vomitoria dicuntur. CRANTZ *Materia Medica*, tom. 21. p. 209.

Specification.

Ipecacuanha root.

Emetic Tartar.

Antimonial wine.

Salt of Vitriol.

107. An ejection of matter from the stomach that had never been absorbed, is obviously not an evacuation of the system.

2. CATHARTICS.

Appellations.

Cathartica.

Purgantia.

EMETICS—Medicines that evacuate the stomach. We shall not enter nicely into what is to be evacuated; desiring it to be remembered, that we only mean by emetics, whatever evacuates that which may lie on the stomach. CULLEN'S *Materia Medica*.

EMETICS—Under the title of emetics are to be considered those medicines which, taken into the stomach in a sound state, are capable of exciting vomiting, independent of any action arising from the quantity of matter employed, and which, at same time, can be so managed as to operate without endangering life. DUNCAN'S *Therapeutics*, vol. ii. p. 1.

Eccoprotica.

Purgers.

Laxatives.

Definition.

108. Matters that solicit evacuation from the intestinal portion of the surface of the system, by purging or catharsis. The more lenient are named eccoprotics, and the more violent draughts *.

Specification.

Jalap root.

Sacotrine aloë.

Dose for an adult.

Ipecacuanha root powdered,	grains 15 to 30
Emetic tartar,	2 6
Antimonial wine,	drach. 2 4
Salt of vitriol,	grains 6 10

* CATHARTICS—Quæ in ventriculo et intestinis contenta, ut etiam corporis humores per alvum educunt, purgantia sunt. CRANTZ *Materia Medica*, tom. ii. p. 213.

CATHARTICS—These medicines which, in the same general way (*as the emetics operate*)—evacuate by stool. CULLEN'S *Materia Medica*.

Senna leaves.
 Glauber salts.
 Soluble tartar.
 Cremor tartar.
 Sweet mercury.
 Flowers of sulphur.

3. DIAPHORETICS.

Appellations.

Alexipharmaca.
 Diaphoretica.
 Sudorifera.

CATHARTICS—By cathartics are to be understood those medicines which, taken internally, increase the number of stools, without endangering life; and which, at the same time, produce this effect, independent of any action which may be attributed to the quantity of matter employed. *DUNCAN's Therapeutics*, vol. ii. p. 11.

Dose for an adult.

Jallap root powdered,	grains	15 to 20
Sacrotine aloë,	6	15
Senna leaves,	drach.	1 2
Glauber salts,	ounce	1 2
Soluble tartar,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Cremor tartar,	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Sweet mercury,	grains	3 6
Flowers of sulphur,	drach.	2 6

Sudorifica.
Sweaters.

Definition.

109. Matters that provoke diaphoresis or evacuation by the external or cutaneous surface of the system. The more violent are termed alexipharmics *.

Specification.

Warm bath.
Opium.
Volatile alkali.

* DIAPHORETICS—Quae insensibilem perspirationem, visibilem, aquosam, efficiunt, sudorifera dicuntur. CRANTZ *Mat. Med.* tom. ii. p. 153.

DIAPHORETICS—Those medicines which evacuate by the surface of the body, comprehending the insensible perspiration and the more gross sweat, are called *Diaphoretica*. CULLEN's *Materia Medica*.

DIAPHORETICS—By diaphoretics are understood those medicines which, from being taken internally, increase the discharge by the skin, without producing this in consequence of violent agitation or acute pain. DUNCAN's *Therapeutics*, vol. ii. p. 23.

Dose for an adult.

Warm bath,	-	-	-	grains 1 to 2
Opium,	-	-	-	10 20
Volatile alkali,	-	-	-	

4. DIURETICS.

Appellation.

Diuretica.

Definition.

110. Matters that excite the urinary secretion or diuresis*.

Specification.

Spanish flies.

Salt-petre.

* DIURETICS—Quae medicamenta efficiunt ut lotium majori reddatur copia, quam caeterum absque horum auxilio reddita fuisset. *Diuretica* vocantur. Haecce vero vel-aquosi laticis copiam augent, et majorem quantitatem humorum subministrant, vel motum humorum in has partes, manente eadem laticis aquosi, determinant, vel deum obstacula aut secretionem ipsam, aut secreti humoris effusionem impediencia, tollunt, quo casu *incidentia*, *anodyna*, &c. saepe diuretica habentur. CRANTZ *Mat. Med.* tom. ii. p. 173.

DIURETICS—Those medicines which increase the quantity of urine. CULLEN's *Materia Medica*.

DIURETICS—By diuretics are understood those medicines which, from being taken internally, augment the flow of urine from the kidneys. DUNCAN's *Therapeutics*, vol. ii. p. 44.

5. EPISPASTICS.

Appellations.

Vesicatoria.

Vesecantia.

Rubefacientia.

Calefacientia.

Attrahentia.

Sinapisms.

Blisters.

Definition.

III. Matters that produce evacuation from any portion of the surface of the system over which they may be applied, proportionally for the most part elevating the cuticle into vesications or blisters †.

† EPISPASTICS—Quae majori ad partem corporis, cui applicata fuere, concitato per stimulum, quem habent, humorum affluxu, rubore partem faciunt, *rubefacientia, epispastica*; quae pustulas aut vesicas excitant, *vesicantia vel vesicatoria* appellantur. CRANTZ *Mat. Med.* tom. iii. p. 185.

Specification.

Spanish flies.

Mustard flour.

Garlic root.

Simple alkali *.

6. EXPECTORANTS.

Appellation.

Expectorantia.

EPISPASTICS—The term *attrahentia* comprehends three divisions. 1. Such substances as increase the heat of the part. 2. Those which excite the heat with some degree of inflammation, called *rubefacientia*. 3. Those which raise blisters, the *vesicantia*, and now frequently *epispastica*; though this term more strictly implies *attrahentia*, and is synonymous to it. CULLEN's *Materia Medica*.

EPISPASTICS—By *epispastics* are to be understood those substances which increase the action of the vessels of the surface of the body to which they are applied, in such a manner as to produce an afflux of fluids there. DUNCAN's *Therapeutics*, vol. ii. p. 34.

* See AITKEN's *Outlines of Chemistry*.

Definition.

112. Matters that promote discharge from the pulmonary surface*.

7. ERRHINES.

Appellations.

Apophlegmatifonta.

Ptarmica.

Errhinna.

Sternutatories.

Definition.

113. Matters that elicit evacuation from the nasal surface, generally attended with sneezing †.

* EXPECTORANTS—Those medicines which increase the mucus by the *bronchi*. I prefer this strict sense to the more general one of whatever is evacuated by the lungs. CULLEN'S *Mat. Med.*

EXPECTORANTS—Under the title of Expectorants are to be considered those medicines which can with safety be employed to increase the discharge of mucus from the lungs. DUNCAN'S *Therapeutics*.

† ERRHINES—Medicines which increase the mucus of the nose. CULLEN'S *Mat. Med.*

Specification.

Tobacco.
Volatile alkali.
Afarum.

8. SIALAGOGUES.

Appellations.

Sialagoga.
Salivantia.

Definition.

114. Matters that augment the flow of the saliva, or promote evacuation from the surface of the mouth †.

ERRHINES—Quae in nares immissa, vel hausta, medicamenta mucum majori copia eliciunt, sternutationem movent, errhina, &c. habentur. CRANTZ *Mat. Med.* tom. ii. p. 191.

ERRHINES—By errhines are understood those medicines which, when topically applied to the membrane of the nose, excite sneezing, and increase secretion, independent of any mechanical irritation. DUNCAN's *Therapeutics*, vol. ii. p. 64.

† SIALAGOGUES—Quae salivam majori quantitate eliciunt, *sialagoga* dicuntur. CRANTZ *Mat. Med.* tom. ii. p. 194.

Specification.

Tobacco.

Pellitory root.

Mercury.

9. EMMENAGOGUES.

Appellations.

Emmenagoga.

Menagoga.

Aristolochica.

Deobstruents.

Definition.

115. Matters that promote evacuation

SIALAGOGUES — Medicines which increase the quantity of the same mucus (*that of the nose*), and also the saliva; in short whatever is evacuated by the mouth and nearly contiguous fauces. CULLEN'S *Mat. Med.*

SIALAGOGUES — By sialagogues are to be understood those medicines which excite an uncommon flow of saliva, provided they produce this effect without its arising from any disagreeable sensation which they may occasion. DUNCAN'S *Therapeutics*, vol. ii. p. 72.

(the menses or lochia) from the uterine surface *.

10. BLOOD-LETTING.

Appellations.

Sanguinis missio.

Fontanellae.

Setacea.

Bleeding, &c.

Definition.

116. Evacuation of blood (22.) by a mechanical aperture of any point of the

* EMMENAGOGUES—Quae menstrua movent, *emmenagoga*; quae lochia, *aristolochica* dicuntur. CRANTZ *Mat. Med.* tom. II. p. 186.

EMMENAGOGUES—Medicines which promote the menses are called *menagoga*; which term is also applicable to the haemorrhoids in men, and the lochia in women. CULLEN's *Mat. Med.*

EMMENAGOGUES—By emmenagogues are meant those medicines which possess a power of promoting that periodical discharge of blood by the uterus, which, from the laws of the oeconomy, should take place in certain conditions of the female system. DUNCAN'S *Therapeutics*, vol. II. p. 90.

vascular system of the living body: According to quantity, it is called general or topical †; and arteriotomy, phlebotomy, cupping, leeching, according to place and manner ‡.

III. ALTERANTS.

Definition.

117. Matters qualified to alter the structure of the living body, and proportionally to influence sensation and motion, without

† BLOOD-LETTING—Etiam alia sunt deplendum seu evacuandum constituta chirurgica recensenda, maxime hirudinum suctione, phlebotome, scarificatione, fonticulis, setaceis, vesicantibus, quibus tam abdominis quam thoracis paracentesim, cranii perforationem addere posses, complentur. CRANTZ *Mat. Med.* tom. iii. p. 191.

BLOOD-LETTING—Under this association of the methodus medendi is to be comprehended every artificial discharge of blood, with a view to the cure or prevention of disease. DUNCAN'S *Therapeutics*, vol. ii. p. 81.

‡ See *Elements of Surgery*.

remarkably adding to or abstracting from its substance ‡.

I. ANTISEPTICS.

Appellations.

Antiseptica.

Antalkalina.

Definition.

118. Matters that counteract putrefescency *.

‡ The term *alterant* is here restricted in its acceptance. Every remedy must *alter* the state of organization, in order to be efficient, and therefore might be denominated alterant.

ALTERANTS—By alterants I mean medicines which produce changes in the circulating fluids. CULLEN's *Mat. Med.*

* ANTISEPTICS—Medicines that obviate the too great acrimony and alkalescency of our fluids I have set down under the title of antiseptics. CULLEN's *Mat. Med.*

ANTISEPTICS—By antiseptics are meant those medicines which possess a power of preventing animal matters from passing into a state of putrefaction, and of obviating putrefaction already begun. DUNCAN's *Therapeutics*, vol. ii. p. 152.

Specification.

Nutrients.

Fruits, &c.

Peruvian bark.

Acid salts.

2. ANODYNES.

Appellations.

Narcotica.

Anodyna.

Sedantia.

Paregorica.

Hypnotica.

Stupefacientia.

Antispasmodica.

Difcutients.

Sedatives.

Definition.

119. Matters that diminish sensation, and consequently motion and pain, in the human body †.

† ANODYNES—Quae dolorem in toto vel parte leniunt, demulcent, mutando vel tollendo causam, anodyna, atque haec quidem varia ex materie peti possunt.

Specification.

Opium.

Cold.

Lead.

Emollients (122.).

3. STIMULANTS.

Appellations.

Cardiaca.

Stimulantia.

funt. Quae vero solani animam captivant, et quasi inebriant, insensilem reddunt, narcotica, et majori gradu stupefacientia dicuntur. CRANTZ *Mat. Med.* tom. ii. p. 232.

ANODYNES.—This term anodyna strictly means medicines which ease pain. It would be difficult to determine whether there be an increased motion in every case of pain; if so, which I think probable, all anodynes are sedatives. When they induce sleep, they are named *hypnotica, soporifera, somnifera, paregorica*. CULLEN's *Mat. Med.*

ANODYNES.—By sedatives are to be understood those medicines which possess a power of diminishing the animal energy, and are at same time capable of producing this effect without the destruction of life. DUNCAN's *Therapeutics*, vol. ii. p. 211.

Dose for an adult.

Opium, - - - grains 1 to 2

Incitantia.

Suppurants.

Cordials.

Definition.

120. Matters that augment the sensation, and consequently the motion, of the animal body ‡.

Specification.

Electricity.

Fire or heat.

Light.

Sound.

Motion or friction.

Passion.

Æther.

Alcohol.

Essential oils.

Spices.

‡ STIMULANTS—Quae partium solidarum vividiorum addito robore actionem efficiunt, stimulantia dicuntur. CRANTZ *Mat. Med.* tom. i. p. 120.

STIMULANTS.—By stimulants are to be understood those medicines which possess a power of exciting the animal energy, and which at same time can produce this effect without endangering the destruction of life. DUNCAN'S *Therapeutics*, vol. ii. p. 201.

Alkaline }
Acid } Salt.

Afafoetida.

Epispastics (III.).

4. ASTRINGENTS.

Appellations.

Astringentia.

Roborantia.

Tonica.

Styptica.

Definition.

121. Matters that corrugate and condense the animal living substance, so as to increase its power and consistence *.

* ASTRINGENTS—Illa quae fibrillis nimis flaccidis requisitam conciliant elasticitatem, majorem sese contrahendi potentiam, roboratis et fortibus vero rigiditatem inducunt nimiam, adstringentia dicuntur. CRANTZ *Mat. Med.* tom. ii. p. 13.

ASTRINGENTS—When our fibres are endowed with a power necessary to perform the functions, they are said to be in tone. Medicines, therefore, which promote this state, are called tonic; but they only act as astringents. CULLEN's *Mat. Med.*

Specification.

Oak bark.

Iron.

Alum.

5. EMOLLIENTS.

Appellations.

Relaxantia.

Demulcents.

Obtunders.

Softeners.

Definition.

122. Matters whose qualities tend to induce relaxation of the animal living solid, and counteract stimulants †.

ASTRINGENTS—By astringents are meant those medicines which possess a power of condensing the animal fibre, without producing this effect in consequence of mechanical action. DUNCAN'S *Therapeutics*, vol. ii. p. 163.

† EMOLLIENTS—Emollientia habentur quae stritas nimis solidas partes laxant, mollient rigidas exsiccas humectant. CRANTZ *Mat. Med.* tom. ii. p. 1.

Specification.

Water.

Mucus or gum.

Fat oil.

123. The following subdivisions may be regarded as *indirect* alterants ; because their effects are expected to flow from their influence on substances applied to the surface of the system that have become the occasional cause (60.) of disease (28.), and not directly on the system itself.

I. LITHONTRIPTICS.

Appellation.

Lithontriptica.

EMOLLIENTS—By emollients are meant those medicines which possess a power of relaxing the animal fibre, without producing that effect by mechanical action. DUNCAN'S *Therapeutics*, vol. ii. p. 174.

Definition.

124. Matters solvent of calculous concretions *.

2. ANTHELMINTICS.

Appellations.

Anthelmintica.

Vermifuges.

Definition.

125. Matters destructive of worms.

3. ANTACIDS.

Appellation.

Antacida.

Abforbents.

Definition.

126. Matters uniting with and blunting acidity.

* LITHONTRIPTICS.—By lithontriptics are meant those substances which possess a power of removing a disposition in the body to the formation of calculus. DUNCAN'S *Therapeutics*, vol. ii. p. 113.

Specification.

Alkalis.

Magnesia.

Chalk.

IV. CAUSTICS.

Appellations.

Caustica.

Cauteria.

Cathartica.

Escharotica.

Septica.

Corrosives.

Definition.

127. Matters that suddenly destroy the animal structure with which they come in contact †.

† CAUSTICS—Quæ urunt, rodunt, consumunt partes corporis humani quibus applicantur caustica dicuntur. CRANTZ *Mat. Med.* vol. iii. p. 185.

CAUSTICS—By corrosives are to be understood those substances which possess a power of destroying the texture of various solid parts of the animal body

Specification.

Fire.
Simple alkali.
Acids.
Quick lime.

V. MECHANICS.

Appellations.

Mechanica.
Chirurgica.
Instruments.
Machines.
Operation.

Definition.

128. Matters calculated to promote the cure of disease (28.) by mechanical action and their effects.

Specification.

The hand.
Lever.

to which they are directly applied ; while, at the same time, they produce this effect independently of any mechanical action. DUNCAN'S *Therapeutics*, vol. ii. p. 184.

Perforator.

Knife.

Saw.

Bandage.

Amputation, &c. *.

129. Remedies (91.) are frequently denominated from specific qualities (8.) they are supposed to possess against particular modifications of disease, as *febrifuge*, *antiphlogistic*, *antirheumatic*, *antipsoric*, *antisyphilitic*, &c. as will afterwards more fully appear.

Modus operandi.

130. Till philosophy (10.) has made more successful detection of the intimate nature or specific qualities (8.), as well of living animal structure (15.) as of remedies (91.), the *modus operandi*, or manner of their mutual operation when in contact, cannot be fully explained. From analogy, however, with considerable probability it may be presumed, that the laws of mechanism and attraction will prevail

* See *Elements of Surgery*.

among their constituent particles (3.) ; and that thence result the characteristic effects of materia medica (100.), as already specified, and which it evidently is the object of medicine (89.) to apply and direct in a salutary manner *.

Division of Medicine into Physic and Surgery.

131. It appears, that the distinction of medicine into physic and surgery, and of its professors into physicians and surgeons, which now obtains, is comparatively a

* The sentiments of the immortal NEWTON on this difficult question are contained in the following passage : Speaking of the motions of the heavenly bodies, he says. “ Utinam cetera naturae phenomena ex principiis mechanicis eodem argumentandi genere derivare liceret. Nam multa me movent, ut nonnihil suspicer ea omnia ex viribus quibusdam pendere posse, quibus corporum particulae per causas nondum cognitae vel in se mutuo impelluntur, et secundum figuras regulares cohaerent, vel ab invicem fugantur, et recedunt quibus viribus ignotas, philosophi haecenus naturam frustra tentarunt. Spero autem quod vel huic philosophandi modo, vel veriori alicui, principia hic posita lucem aliquam praebebunt. NEWTONI *Principia, Praefatio.*

modern introduction. The ancient retainers of this science, promiscuously practised it in its full latitude, under the general appellation of physicians *.

Mutual limit of Physic and Surgery.

132. It is a difficult, perhaps an impossible task, to draw a line accurately and mutually bounding physic and surgery. Allotting to the former those modifications of disease (28.) curable by dietetic and pharmaceutic remedies (94. 95.), and to the latter those removable by mechanical ones (96.), as their respective provinces, is not a satisfactory mode of partition ; because founded on the *means of cure* which are arbitrarily variable. Some of those

* Ille qui manuum opere bene mederi novit chirurgus dici consuevit, quia manu plurimum prestat, opusque suum perficit. Qui vero medicamentis et victu sive diaeta morbos tantum curat medicus hodie salutatur : Quae autem distinctio priscis temporibus inusitata erat, ubi ab iisdem personis utrum perficiebatur opus, unicoque nomine medici tantum appellabantur : ut ex Homero, Hippocrate, Celso, aliisque multis videri licet. HEISTERI *Institut. Chirurg.* p. 4.

Chirurgia cum medicina ita connexa est ut ex toto separari non possint. PLATNERI *Instit. Chirurg.* § 3.

claimed by the physician, in his opinion, only to be remedied by dietetic and pharmaceutic medicine, may be alledged by the surgeon to be objects of *his* art ; because, in many circumstances of their progress, according to *his* sentiments, they indispensably demand the co-operation at least of mechanical medicine. Jarring and animosity are necessarily excited.

133. Consigning to the physician the care of general, and to the surgeon that of local disease (39. 41.), is perhaps the least exceptionable principle of partition of the objects of their profession *. It is found-

* Ad medici officium attinent, illi omnes (morbi idiopathici) et horum (localium), quotquot ex propria sede corpus latius afficiunt. BRUN. *Elem. Med.* § iv.

Ad objectum chirurgiae in univcrsum pertinet omnis morbus humorum vel solidorum, universalis vel specialis, qui curationem externam exigit, vel etiam admittit. Unde elucescit latissimus chirurgiae ambitus summaque dignitas. CALLISEN *Instit. Chirurg. Hodiern.* § xv.

Chirurgi vero sibi a longo tempore vindicant etiam tumorum, vulnerum, ulcerumque curationes quae solis medicamentis fiunt. Dividitur igitur chirurgia in medicam et manualetn. PLATNERI *Inst. Chir.* § 3.

ed as well in the *nature* as *curative means* of disease, the latter chiefly indicating mechanical cure. Experience however shews, that a morbid affection, in different points of its progress, often requires the joint counsel and aid of physician and surgeon: any small degree of confusion that may occur, is a circumstance little to be regretted, provided the qualifications of both characters concur, as they ought, in the same person, who might then be with justice denominated medico-chirurgus.

Relative Antiquity of Physic and Surgery.

134. To determine respecting the relative and absolute antiquity of physic and surgery, is a theme of speculation more pro-

Potest autem requiri quid huic parti (chirurgicae) proprie vindicandum sit: quia vulnerum, quoque ulcerumque multorum curationes chirurgici sibi vindicant. Ego eundem quidem hominem posse omnia ista praestare concipio: Atque ubi se diviserunt, eum laudo, qui quamplurimum percipit. Ipse autem huic parti ea reliqui, in quibus vulnus facit medicus, non accepit; et in quibus vulneribus ulceribusve plus perfici manu quam medicamento, credo, tum quicquid ad ossa pertinent. CELSI *de Med.* lib. vii.

ductive of amusement than utility. CELSUS decides in behalf of the superior antiquity of the latter †, of which he seems to have possessed a high degree of predilection. Indeed a restricted view of physic corroborates his opinion. Arguments founded on the most liberal consideration of both may however be adduced to evince that the practice of surgery is not less ancient than that of physic, and that their origin and application must have been nearly coeval with that of mankind or animal nature ‡.

† Haec autem pars (chirurgica) cum sit vetustissima, magis tamen ab illo parente omnis medicinae, HIPPOCRATE, quam a prioribus excolta est. Deinde, postquam diducta ab aliis, habere professores suos coepit; in Ægypto quoque increvit, PHILOXENO maxime auctore, qui pluribus voluminibus hanc partem diligentissime comprehendit. GORGAS quoque, SOSTRATUS, et Hieron, et APOLLONII duo, et MEMNONIUS ALEXANDRINUS, multique alii celebres viri singuli quaedam reppererunt. Ac Romae quoque non mediocres professores, maximeque nuper TRYPHON pater, PHLEGETIS filiusque, et, ut scriptis intelligi potest, horum eruditissimus MEGES, quibusdam in melius mutatis, aliquantum ei disciplinae adjecerunt, CELSI *de Medicina* lib. vii. sub initio.

‡ HALLERI *Bibliothec. Chirurg.* sub initio.

History of Medicine.

135. The history of medicine (89.), as a science, or the investigation of its origin and progress, from rude beginnings to its present cultivated and improved state, and the proportion of this to that of philosophy in general (10.), is a field fertile not only of entertainment, but of instruction *.

* See LE CLERC's *Histoire de la Medicine.*

FRIEND's *History of Physic.*

HALLER's *Bibliothec. Med. et Chir.*

LECTURE NOTES

133. The history of medicine (as a science or the investigation of its principles and practice) from its beginning to its present condition and improvement. The proportion of the total of medicine (physiology) to the field of medicine not only of concentration but of interest.

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E L E M E N T S O F P H Y S I C.

N O S O L O G Y.

136. **T**HE modifications of general disease (39.), the subject of physical nosology, may be systematically arranged under sixteen heads*. Most part of them are

* In the following Nosology, as well the physical as chirurgical, I have industriously avoided the use of the terms *class*, *order*, *genus*, *species*. However fitly they may be employed in the artificial arrangement of animals and vegetables, which in a great measure permanently and invariably maintain the same forms and qualities, many arguments may be urged to evince that they but ill apply to mark the nature and modifications of disease, and their mutual quantity and relation. Disease is not a distinct *material* form; it is only an *affection* of matter, which can never subsist exactly in the same degree in any two individuals, and its modifications frequently change or run into one another. The great quantity of learned labour bestowed on this subject is however not entirely wasted, because it shews the vanity of the attempt.

acknowledged forms. Future progress in medical philosophy may perhaps abridge this number. The comparative fewness is a circumstance, it is presumed, not controverted by experience, nor repugnant to the simplicity of nature universally manifest †.

† Living organization, in the nature of things, cannot be susceptible of a great number of states; its morbid ones, or modifications of disease, must therefore be considerably limited. Notwithstanding this fundamental truth, nosologists have multiplied divisions and subdivisions of disease to an extent scarcely credible, and not less perplexing to the student than derogatory to science. Thus have been instituted of them, by

SAUVAGES, *ten classes, forty-four orders, three hundred fifteen genera*, with species and varieties almost innumerable :

LINNAEUS, *eleven classes, thirty-seven orders*, and species proportionally numerous :

VOGELIUS, *eleven classes, containing five hundred sixty genera*, with their species and varieties :

CULLENUS, *four classes, nineteen orders, one hundred fifty genera*, with their species :

SAGARUS, *thirteen classes, fifty-four orders, three hundred fifty genera*, containing *two thousand five hundred species*.

Hei mihi ! tot mortes homini, quot membra ; malisque
Tot sumus infecti, mors ut medicina putetur.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| I. HAEMORRHAGE. | X. HYPOCHONDRIA- |
| II. FEVER. | cism. |
| III. SCURVY. | XI. CONVULSION. |
| IV. FLUX. | XII. KING'S EVIL. |
| V. SUPPRESSION. | XIII. DECAY. |
| VI. GOUT. | XIV. DEFOEDATION. |
| VII. RHEUMATISM. | XV. DROPSY. |
| VIII. PALSY. | XVI. FAINTING. |
| IX. MADNESS. | |
-

I. HAEMORRHAGE.

Appellations.

HAEMORRHAGIA.

SANGUIFLUXUS.

PROFUSIO.

HAEMORRHAGE.

HAEMORRHAGIC STATE.

BLEEDING.

Definition.

137. Morbid flow or extravasation of blood or fluid in circulation (22.), from any point of the vascular system of the living body*.

* HAEMORRHAGIA—Sanguinis e vulnere profusio.
VOGELIUS.

138. The indispensable importance of the presence of the blood in the vascular system, in a certain degree, to maintain the vital condition (25.), deducible as well from physiology (27.), as displayed by experience, entitles Haemorrhage (137.) to particular attention.

FULNESS.

Appellations.

PLETHORA:

ΠΛΗΘΑΙΜΙΑ.

PLETHORIC STATE.

HAEMORRHAGIA—Pyrexia cum profusione sanguinis absque vi externa, sanguis missus ut in phlegmasiis apparet. CULLENUS.

SANGUIFLUXUS—Sanguinis vel sanguinolentae materiae ejectio, sine alvi fluxu. SAUVAGESIUS.

SANGUIFLUXUS—Sanguinis vel sanguinolentae materiae ejectio seu effluxus quacunque via praeter alvum. SAGARUS.

PROFUSIO—Sanguinis effluxus copiosus e substantiae dissolutione. LINNAEUS.

PROFUSIO—Fluxus sanguinis. CULLENUS.

Definition.

139. An excess of blood (22.) in the vessels of the living body †.

Varieties.

i. IDIOPATHIC PLETHORA.

Plethora ad molem.

Definition.

140. Plethora (139.) consisting in an absolute augmentation of the blood.

† PLETHORA—Rubedo corporis a distentis vasis sanguineis, cum dispnaea. LINNAEUS.

PLETHORA—Intumescencia universalis proportionata et aequabilis ex abundantia sanguinis. Descriptio : amyctidis et ventris cultus, pulsus plenus aut subpressus, venarum amplitudo conspicua : Aestus et gravitas totius corporis, resperandi difficultas, lassitudo spontanea somni turbati, partes epidellio tectae ruberrimae, temperamentum sublaxum sanguineum. SAGARUS.

PLETHORA—Plethora, plenitudo, multitudo, est boni sanguinis ea abundantia quam systema circulationis absque periculo sanitatis ferre nequeat. GAUB.
Pathol. § 387.

2. SYMPTOMATIC PLETHORA.

*Plethora ad vasa.**Definition.*

141. Plethora (139.) resulting from diminished capacity of the vascular system.

3. GENERAL PLETHORA.

*Plethora universa.**Definition.*

142. Plethora (139.) prevailing proportionally throughout the animal body.

4. LOCAL PLETHORA.

*Plethora partialis.**Definition.*

143. Plethora (139.) existing in a portion of the vascular system. It may be venous or arterial (22.).

Symptoms of Plethora.

144. 1. The pulse or pulsations of the

arterial system (22.) comparatively strong and vigorous*.

2. Slothfulness or lassitude and breathlessness disproportioned to exertion.

3. Excessive floridity of complexion.

4. Evident excess of distension or impletion of the superficial part of the vascular system.

5. Uncommon disposition to the state of sleep.

The explication of these symptoms is abundantly obvious.

Causes.

145. 1. Nutrients (103.) particularly the more alimentary ones (animal substances), immoderately devoured and assimilated.

* The healthful state of arterial action or of the pulse, can only be known by experiment. In the adult, its dilatations, which impress or strike the finger applied, are about 72 in the minute. This is the standard as to frequency, by which deviations are ascertained. The like reference is made as to strength and other circumstances.

2. Sloth or undue abstinence from motion, especially indulgence in sleep.

Prophylaxis (92.).

146. The plethoric state (139.), it is now evident, is rather to be regarded as a morbid praedisposition (59.) than a modification of disease (28.): Observation shews, that it is peculiarly incidental to the sanguine temperament; and that it will be obviated and prevented by a proportional observance of the prophylactic medicine (92.), which must consist in avoiding or abstaining from its causes (145.).

Denominations of Haemorrhage.

1. IDIOPATHIC HAEMORRHAGE.

Appellations.

HAEMORRHAGIA ACTIVA.

ACTIVE

SPONTANEOUS

} HAEMORRHAGE.

Definition.

147. Haemorrhage (137.) connected with plethora (139.) *.

2. SYMPTOMATIC HAEMORRHAGE.

Appellations.

HAEMORRHAGIA PASSIVA.

PASSIVE

TRAUMATIC

VULNERARY

}

HAEMORRHAGE.

Definition.

148. Haemorrhage (137.) not necessarily connected with plethora (139.), generally induced by violence and local cause †.

* ACTIVE HAEMORRHAGE—Active haemorrhages are those which are attended with some degree of pyrexia; which seem always to depend upon an increased impetus of the blood in the vessels pouring it out, and which chiefly arise from an internal cause. CULLEN's *Prælice of Physic*, § 698.

† PASSIVE HAEMORRHAGE—All those haemorrhages which are owing entirely to external violence, and all those which, though from internal causes, seem to be owing to a putrid fluidity of the blood, to the

3. ARTERIAL HAEMORRHAGE.

Definition.

149. Haemorrhage (137.) active or passive (147. 148.) from the arterial system (22.).

4. VENOUS HAEMORRHAGE.

Definition.

150. Haemorrhage (137.) active or passive (147. 148.) from the venous system (22.). This haemorrhage is supposed to be most incidental to aged individuals.

151. It is evident, that the same haemorrhage may at one period be active, at another passive; and that the consideration of this last, as depending on local derangement only, is a part of surgical nosology.

 IDIOPATHIC HAEMORRHAGE.

152. It is a just deduction from the premised remarks, that idiopathic haemorrhage is a weakness or erosion of the vessels, rather than to any incurred impetus in them. CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 698.

morrhage (137.) is necessarily founded on plethora (139.), and induced by causes acting generally.

HAEMORRHAGIC STATE.

Definition.

153. That consummate degree of plethora (139.) or vascular distension, productive of haemorrhage (137.), in consequence of the action of an adequate occasional cause (60.).

154. It is obvious that a distinction between an exquisite degree of the haemorrhagic state (153.) and haemorrhage itself (137.), is scarcely to be traced ; and experience shews, that, with respect to treatment, it may be disregarded.

Diagnosis.

155. Haemorrhage (137.) is self-evident or not, upon its accession, or soon afterwards, according to the point of the vascular system (22.) from which it takes place.

Symptoms (66.).

156. 1. The symptoms of Plethora (139.).

2. Pain, dull and diffused, about its source.

3. Horror * and rigor † or shivering sometimes attend.

157. Haemorrhage is sometimes symptomatic of fever; this probably is more frequently symptomatic of it ‡.

* HORROR—Totius corporis algor cum tremore.
VOGELIUS.

† RIGOR—Totius corporis succussio frigorigera.
SAUVAGES.

RIGOR—Partium vibratio periodica vim frigoris intercutanei sensu. LINNAEUS.

‡ Some writers seem fond to connect the haemorrhagic and febrile states. Nothing, however, is more certain than the former's often existing without the latter. If fever supervene, it is symptomatic. Dr Cullen says, "In this matter we follow Dr Hoffman, who joins the active haemorrhagies with the febrile diseases, we have accordingly established those haemorrhagies as an order in the class pyrexia." *Practice of Physic*, § 698.

Predisponent Causes (58.)

158. 1. The plethoric state and its causes (137.).

2. Peculiar conformation or structure, affecting the transmission of the blood in circulation, as short neck, narrow chest, &c.

Occasional Causes (60.)

159. 1. Stimulants (120.) acting generally or locally.

2. Sudden agitation or undue exertion.

3. Wound or solution * of any point of the vascular system (22.).

4. Suppression of any accustomed evacuation.

5. Sudden alteration of the weight of the atmosphere.

6. Sudden increase of temperature.

160. Occasional causes of hæmorrhage (137.) must act in a great measure mechanically, or produce rupture or dilatation: the last is named anastomosis. Vascular action induced by congestion will accelerate their effect.

* See *Elements of Surgery*.

Proximate Cause (64.)

161. The preceding remarks, and dissection, shew the specified derangement (160.) resulting from a degree of power propelling the blood, superior to the resistance opposed to it by the vascular structure in any point, to be the proximate cause of haemorrhage †.

† PROXIMATE CAUSE.—Some inequality in the distribution of the blood occasions a congestion in particular parts of the sanguiferous system; that is, a greater quantity of blood is poured into certain vessels than their natural capacity is suited to receive: these vessels become thereby preternaturally distended; and this distension proves a stimulus to them, exciting their action to a greater degree than usual, which pushing the blood with unusual force into the extremities of those vessels, opens them by anastomosis or rupture; and if these extremities be loosely situated on external surfaces, or on the internal surfaces of certain cavities opening externally, a quantity of blood flows out of the body.

This will in some measure explain the production of haemorrhagy: but it appears to me, that, in most cases, there is something more to be taken into account; for *it is probable*, that, in consequence of congestion, a sense of resistance arises, and excites the action of the *vis medicatrix naturae*; and

Prognosis.

162. Danger is proportioned to,

1. The rapidity of hæmorrhage, or its quantity in a given time.
2. To its source (which is most frequently arterial) as to accessibility chiefly.
3. To its duration and recurrence.

CURE.

163. An idea that the accession of hæmorrhage was a salutary accident induced by *vis medicatrix* (82.) has occasioned an hesitation with respect to medical interference *. A mature consideration of the remarks already suggested will warrant this conclusion, that hæmorrhage is truly a modification of disease (28.); experience manifests that it is not seldom dangerous, sometimes fatal, therefore always meriting attention.

the exertions of this are usually made by the formation of a *cold stage of fever*, inducing a more vigorous action of the vessels; and the concurrence of this exertion more effectually *opens* the extremities, and occasions the flowing out of blood. CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 706. 707.

* See CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 239.



INDICATIONS OF CURE (99.).

164. I. Abstraction of occasional causes (60.).

II. Subversion of the plethoric state or predisposition (139.).

III. Promotion of the contracting or concreting of the distended or ruptured portion of the vascular system.

First Indication.

165. The manner or means of abstracting occasional causes will readily occur from the enumeration of them (159.): its necessity will not be disputed. It includes,

1. *Diet*,—restricted in quantity, and mild in quality, viz. of vegetable substances.

2. *Rest*,—that no addition may be made to the blood's motion by muscular action: the recumbent posture is the most passive.

3. *Cold*,—or a temperature comparatively low; because fire expands and stimulates in proportion to quantity.

Second Indication.

166. The plethoric state will necessarily

be subverted by proportioned evacuation, effected by,

1. *Blood-letting* (106.)—This remedy is powerful, because it not only diminishes the blood, but the power that propels it; and its operation is sudden, and proportioned to the quantity abstracted more than to the manner or place of abstraction. It is surely more expedient than permitting the hæmorrhage to proceed, that the same effect may ensue*.

2. *Cathartics* (108.)—Those of gentle stimulus or operation are preferable. Neutral salts possess this character. As far as secretion is promoted by them, their effect coincides with that of blood-letting. Their exciting excretion, or removing excrementitious matters from the intestinal surface that may there produce irritation, is a mode of ablu-
tion, and included under the first indication (165.).

* We apprehend it is not for the mere purpose of evacuating, that blood-letting is to be practised in the cure of hæmorrhagy; but that it is necessary for taking off the *inflammatory diathesis* which prevails, and the *febrile spasm* that has been formed, CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 757.

Third Indication.

167. The contraction and healing of the injured vessels depends on the same circumstances as the cicatrization of wound *, It is spontaneous, and as the plasticity (84.) it may perhaps be promoted by retarding the blood's motion by,

Anodynes (119.)—Motion of the blood depends necessarily on the action of the solids, which is as the exciting powers and sensation; it therefore follows, that diminishing sensation by opium, or cold, or both, in due proportion, may have salutary influence.

168. Hæmorrhage passive from its commencement, or rendered so, in many situations, is susceptible of cure from surgery (96.), by compression, future, &c. as will be explained *.

Supposed Remedies.

1. *Emetics* (106.)—Ingenuity itself can scarcely fabricate an apology for the use of vomiting, or the action of emetics, as curative of hæmorrhage. Subtile arguments

* See *Elements of Surgery*.

drawn from its tendency to produce equable distribution of the blood, and proportional derivation of it from the source of hæmorrhage, or to restore the balance of the circulation †, are not sufficiently sanctioned by experience. It is a practice seemingly well calculated to induce and protract hæmorrhage.

2. *Epispastics* (111.)—The effects of these, regarded as evacuants, are inconsiderable; as stimulants, it is difficult to conceive their aptitude in the cure of active hæmorrhage*.

3. *Astringents* (121)—Alum, saturnine and chalybeate preparations—These, under this plausible denomination, have been proposed as remedies in hæmorrhage ‡. Suppose them

† See CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 711.

* That a *spasm* of the extreme vessels has a share in supporting hæmorrhage, appears to me probable, from hence, that blistering has been often found useful in moderating and suppressing hæmorrhage. CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 758.

‡ The most powerful of all astringents appears to me to be cold, which may be employed either by applying cold water to the surface of the body, or by throwing the same into the internal parts. CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 763.

to be astringent in quality, they are only admissible in the passive stage of hæmorrhage; but, even in this stage, more suited remedies exist. Indeed the external or topical use of some of them may be indicated †.

4. *Nitre and Acids*—The specious appellation of refrigerant medicines has been imposed on these substances. It is difficult in speculation to evince that they have any title to this character, and consequently the propriety of their administration in hæmorrhage. In experience it seems not to have found verification. A reduced temperature of the medium involving the body, is unquestionably a refrigerant or conductor of fire so potent and applicable, as justly to supersede the employment of matters of ambiguous, perhaps, of hurtful operation *.

† The fossil astringent that appears to me the most powerful, and at same time most safe, is allum. External astringents, when they can be applied, are more effectual than the internal. The choice of them is left to the surgeons. CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 761, 762.

* A second means for the purpose of restraining hæmorrhage, is the use of refrigerant medicines, and particularly of acids and nitre. CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 756.

5. *Mechanics* (128.)—Compression of the blood-vessels returning from the extremities, by ligature. Were this capable to detain an over proportion of blood beyond the point of application, and proportionally diminish congestion at the place of hæmorrhage, its hurtful effect as a stimulus is much more than a compensation for it ‡.

Varieties.

169. It now appears, that the point of the vascular surface of least resistance, other circumstances being equal, will be the source of hæmorrhage (137.); because fluid matter, by compression, is urged with the same force in every direction. The enumeration of its most remarkable varieties, named from situation, some of them requiring a speciality of cure, follows.

‡ For restraining hæmorrhagy, ligatures have been applied upon the limbs, for retarding the return of the venous blood from the extremities; but they appear to me to be of uncertain and ambiguous use. CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 766.

NOSE-HAEMORRHAGE.

Appellations.

EPISTAXIS.

HAEMORRHAGIA.

HAEMORRHAGIA NARIUM.

Definition.

170. Haemorrhage (137.) from the nasal vessels *.

171. The existence of nose-haemorrhage (170.) soon becomes, of necessity, self-evident. Its frequency, superior to that of the other varieties, is imputable to the peculiar disposition of the minute vas-

* NOSE-HAEMORRHAGE—Epistaxis, sanguinis e naribus profusio. VOGELIUS.

NOSE-HAMORRHAGE—Epistaxis, capitis dolor vel gravitas, faciei rubor, profusio sanguinis a naribus. CULLENUS.

NOSE-HAEMORRHAGE—Haemorrhagia, naris sanguineus fluxus. LINNAEUS.

NOSE-HAEMORRHAGE—Haemorrhagia, fluxus sanguineus e naribus. SAGARUS.

cular extremities along the nasal cavity, and the necessary delicacy of the investing membrane.

172. Nose-haemorrhage (170.) may accede during any stage of life. It is observed however chiefly to occur in the more early ones †. Its accession is sometimes announced by a proportional degree of head-ach, or a sensation painful and diffused about the nose; not seldom its arrival is without any premonition ‡.

† This haemorrhage (epistaxis) may occur at any time of life, but most commonly happens to young persons, owing to the state of the balance of the system peculiar to that age. CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 771.

‡ This disease (epistaxis) sometimes comes on without any previous symptoms; particularly, when some external violence has a share in bringing it on. But, when it proceeds entirely from an internal cause, it is commonly preceded by head-ach, redness of the eyes, a florid colour of the face, an unusual pulsation in the temples, a sense of fullness about the nose, and an itching of the nostrils. A bound belly, pale urine, coldness of the feet, and cold shivering over the whole body, are also sometimes among the preceding symptoms. CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 776.

Causes (56.).

173. The predisponent, occasional, and proximate causes of nose-haemorrhage (170.), will readily be collected from the remarks suggested respecting those of haemorrhage in general (137.). Violent exertion is found to excite it where the predisposition is only slender. The exertion attending coughing and vomiting often produces haemorrhage from the nose.

Prognosis (71.).

174. According to observation, nose-haemorrhage (137.) has seldom reached a fatal extremity; the exility of the vessels from which it originates may account for this circumstance. It generally subsides spontaneously, especially when it ceases to be active (147.); when symptomatic (148.), the event will necessarily be much influenced by the nature and degree of the modification of disease (28.) on which it depends. Its being arterial or venous, a circumstance of difficult detection, obviously cannot much affect its treatment.

Cure (85.).

175. Solid arguments may be urged to justify the shortening of the duration of nose-haemorrhage (170.), notwithstanding the authority of those who have entertained doubts about the propriety of this measure*. It is effected by a plan of cure founded on the indications, and attained by a proportional application of the remedies specified against haemorrhagic affection in general (137.).

Special Treatment.

176. The origin of nose-haemorrhage (170.) enables surgery (96.) to oppose its progress by compression or topical resistance, obtained by securely plugging the anterior and posterior openings of the nasal cavity. The practicability of this plan is taught by anatomy (16.), and is particularly justifiable against its more obstinate symptomatic instances. A topical application of astringent (121.) and anodyne (119.) remedies, particularly of cold, is

* See Cullen's *Practice of Physic*, § 739 & 782.

peculiarly obtainable by the same expedient *.

APOPLEXY.

Appellations.

APOPLEXIA { SANGUINEA.
 { IDIOPATHICA.

HAEMORRHAGIA CEREBRI.

PARALYSIS SYMPTOMATICA.

COMA.

CATAPHORA COMA.

CARUS.

CARUS SPONTANEUS.

LETHARGUS.

SOMNOLENTIA.

APOPLEXIE.

BRAIN-HAEMORRHAGE.

LETHARGY.

* SPECIES of nose-haemorrhage according to SAUVAGES.

1. Haemorrhagia passiva.
2. Haemorrhagia plethorica.
3. Haemorrhagia febrilis.
4. Haemorrhagia critica.
5. Haemorrhagia insalubris.
6. Haemorrhagia in chronicis.
7. Haemorrhagia ab hirudine.

Definition.

177. Profound morbid sleep, frequently stertor * or noisy respiration, augmented arterial pulsation; suddenly acceding, and sometimes attended with evident turgescence of the vascular system of the head.

* STERTOR—Respiratio inter inspirandum, sonum gravem, tremulum, in gutture edens saepe cum alterno sibilo. SAUVAGESIUS.

STERTOR—Respiratio sonora, rauca, narium agitatione ad mucum faucium subigendum. LINNAEUS.

STERTOR—Renchus sive sonus ex naribus editus. VOGELIUS.

STERTOR—Respiratio sonum gravem et tremulum in gutture edens, saepius sibilo stipata. SAGARUS.

APOPLEXY—Sopor profundissimus, cum stertore vel sonora respiratione. SAUVAGES.

APOPLEXY—Sopor constans cum insensibilitate respiratione stertorosa. LINNAEUS.

APOPLEXY—Subita functionum animalium cessatio, cum stertore et magno pulsu. VOGELIUS.

APOPLEXY—Somnus profundissimus, vix aut ne vix excitabilis, cum stertorosa respiratione, faciei tumore, omnium artuum laxitate, et pulsu plerumque duro fortē. SAGARUS.

178. The possibility of existence of the haemorrhagic state, and of haemorrhage it-

APOPLEXY—Motus voluntarii fere omnes imminuti cum sopore, plus minus profundo, superflite motu cordis arteriarum. **CULLENUS**.

APOPLEXY—Privatio sensuum internorum et externorum, motusque animalis, excepto cordis et thoracis, cum stertore. **HOMIUS**.

COMA—Sopor in quo aegri vellicati evigilant, et mox in ipsum relabuntur. **VOGELIUS**.

CATAPHORA—Sopor constans allocutione evigilans. **LINNAEUS**.

CATAPHORA—Somnolentia facile excitabilis, sine febre, oblivione, stertore, delirio. **SAGARUS**.

CATAPHORA—Status somnolentus facile excitabilis, sine febre, delirio, et oblivione. **SAUVAGESIUS**.

CARUS—Sopor profundus sine stertore. **SAUVAGESIUS**.

CARUS—Sopor constans cum insensibilitate respiratione tacita. **LINNAEUS**.

CARUS—Veternus sopor liberam respirationem conservans ex quo aegri vix excitantur. **VOGELIUS**.

CARUS—Somnus altissimus vix aut ne vix excitabilis, sine stertore, cum respiratione tacita placidissima, morbus saepius acutus, semi-apertis oculis, plerumque dormiunt, saepe immobiles. **SAGARUS**.

self (137.), within the skull, might be inferred from the comparatively delicate structure of the vessels of the brain and its membranes, and the compressibility of the former. Absolute demonstration of this event is too often afforded by dissection.

179. Apoplexy (177.) is frequently symptomatic of wound, fracture, &c. as will be marked in the Chirurgical Nosology.

LETHARGY — Status soporosus facile excitabilis cum summo imaginationis et memoriae torpore ac febre. SAUVAGES.

LETHARGY — Somnolentia constans, levis, febrilis, delirio oblioso. LINNAEUS.

LETHARGY — Febris in quo sopor, et ab expergi-factione delirium, mox opprimente iterum sopore. VOGELIUS.

LETHARGY — Status soporosus facile excitabilis cum summo imaginationis ac memoriae torpore, obli-vione, et febre. SAGARUS.

SOMNOLENCE — Sopor vigilijs protractur. LIN-NAEUS.

SOMNOLENCE — Inclination in somnum justo major. VOGELIUS.

Diagnosis (69.).

180. The circumstance of the skull's forming an insulated space, or an indistensible shut cavity, affords not the direct evidence of the existence of brain-haemorrhage (177.) obtainable of that of some other varieties of haemorrhage, and creates the necessity of judging of its approach and presence from the proportional alteration of the structure of the brain, and abolition of its function, which vascular distension and absolute haemorrhage or extravasation there, necessarily produce: events therefore only symptomatic of this affection †.

181. Observations manifest, that apoplexy (177.) is especially incidental to corpulent, plethoric, short-necked individuals, in the more advanced periods of life *, for causes in general not of difficult explanation.

† See *Palfy*.

* Desides, obesos, plethoricos, brevem cervicem habentes, potatores praecipue sexagesimum circiter annum infestat apoplexia. Hyeme et tempestatibus pluviosis grassatur aliquando epidemica. HOMII *Princip. Med.*

Symptoms (66.).

182. The approach and existence of apoplexy are indicated by all or most of the following symptoms.

1. *Pain*, vertigo † or giddiness, and heaviness of the head.
2. *Sleep* morbid and profound.
3. *Stupor* ‡, or sensation proportionally diminished.

† VERTIGO—Objecta licet quiescentia e loco moveri vel in gyrum versari nobis videntur; ipse aeger sibi quandoque nutare videtur. SAUVAGESIUS.

VERTIGO—Perceptio circumgyrationis falsae. LINNAEUS.

VERTIGO—Imaginatio qua omnia homini cum semetipso circumagi videntur. VOGELIUS.

VERTIGO—Hallucinatio, qua objecta, licet quiescentia e loco moveri, nutare, vel in gyrum versari, nobis videntur, ipseque aeger quandoque sibi nutare videtur, dicta phenomena etiam clausis oculis plerique patiuntur. SAGARUS.

‡ STUPOR—Molestia quae sensum tactus obscurat. SAUVAGESIUS.

STUPOR—Sopor transitorius partis alicujus cum sensu formicationis. LINNAEUS.

4. *Respiration* slow and sonorous.
5. *Pulsation* of the arterial vessels comparatively strong, hard, and retarded.
6. *Vomiting* or retching.

183. The enumerated symptoms sufficiently discriminate apoplexy (177.) from other morbid affections of the brain ‡.

Predisponent Cause (58.).

184. Predisposition (59.) to apoplexy (177.) consists in the same circumstances of the animal constitution with that of haemorrhage in general (137.): pe-

STUPOR—Molesta sensatio cum obscuritate tactus.

SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Stupor, according to SAUVAGES, are

1. Stupor e pressione.
2. Stupor formicans.
3. Stupor a gelu.
4. Stupor a torpedine.
5. Stupor mitiariis.
6. Stupor rachialgicus.
7. Stupor a necrosi.
8. Stupor faburralis.

‡ See *Palsy*.

cular conformation is sometimes remarkable (158) *.

Occasional Cause (60.)

185. Apoplexy (177.) being only a variety of haemorrhage (137.) as to situation, acknowledges in general the same occasional causes: Changes induced by age in the vascular system of the head deserve consideration.

Proximate Cause (64.).

186. The proximate cause of apoplexy (177.) is the same with that assigned for haemorrhage from any other point of the vascular structure (161.) †.

* PREDISPOSANT and OCCASIONAL CAUSES—
Causae remotae (apoplexiae) sunt laxa et plethorica constitutio; balnea nimis calida, nimium spirituum fermentatorum ingurgitatio; subita refrigeratio post pocula vel crapulam; insulatio; animi pathemata; affectiones hystericae; serosa colluvies; libidinis praecipue senilis intemperantia; acris materiae repulsio; urinae suppressio; salivatio mercurialis a frigore aliisve causis, subito interrupta; contusiones, convulsiones, et vulnera capitis; venena; halitus carbonum; labe haereditaria. HOMII *Princip. Med.* p. 224.

† PROXIMATE CAUSE—Causa proxima (apoplexiae) est impedita actionis nervosae. HOMII *Princip. Med.* p. 225.

Prognosis (71.).

187. The peculiar and inaccessible situation of apoplexy (177.), the confessed importance of the brain, which proportionally suffers morbid changes, render this always a dangerous accident. The danger must be as the degree of the proximate cause (184.), or as the vascular distension or extravasation. This is ascertained by the predisposition (59.), the intensity of the symptoms (182.), and duration of the affection †.

 INDICATIONS OF CURE.

188. The indications of cure of apoplexy (177.) cannot be different from those

† *PROGNOSIS*.—*Prognosis eo prosperior, quo minus laesi sunt sensus externi et interni motus et respiratio. Apoplexia sanguinea periculosa, sed curatu facillior est; serosa difficillime curatur. Spiritus impeditus, spuma oris copiosa, sudor multus frigidiusculus, mortem instantem demonstrant. Apoplexia a compressione cito lethalis, nisi manus chirurgica in auxilium veniat. Apoplexia serosa febre, sanguinea, haemorrhoidibus supervenientibus, solvitur. Quartum*

enumerated of haemorrhage in general (137.) *.

189. The excellence of medicine in apoplexy (177.) obviously consists in an early, expeditious, and ample administration of antihæmorrhagic remedies, particularly of blood-letting (164.), which is almost the only one: Its salutary influence will necessarily be sooner discoverable when this modification of disease amounts only to congestion of blood in its vessels, or to their distension, than when their destruction has permitted extravasation.

190. Anatomy discovers, that a more instantaneous depletion of the vessels of the head and brain may be expected from a wound of one of the internal jugular veins (they are safely accessible), than from

post diem paroxysmus plerumque letalis. Quo plenior et fortior pulsus, eo in acriore periculo versatur æger. HORN Princip. Med. p. 227.

* INDICATION—Indicatio est cerebri obstructio-
nem referare. HORN Princip. Med.

an opening of an external one, or of the temporal arterial branches †.

191. Reason teaches, that blood-letting will, as a remedy, be prevalent against apoplexy, not according to the place of extraction, but in proportion to the quantity extracted, which is determinable only from experience, its effect, and the condition of the sick.

192. A proportioned convalescence from the apoplectic state affords the most pleasing evidence of the operation of the remedies employed *.

† See *Elements of Surgery*.—OPERATIONS.

* SPECIES of Apoplexy according to SAUVAGES.

I. APOPLEXIAE.

1. Apoplexia sanguinea.
2. Apoplexia traumatica vel phlegmonosa.
3. Apoplexia temulenta.
4. Apoplexia hysterica vel vaporosa.
5. Apoplexia arthritica.
6. Apoplexia metastatica.
7. Apoplexia pituitosa.
8. Apoplexia epileptica.
9. Apoplexia febricosa.
10. Apoplexia suspiriosa.

11. Apoplexia polyposa.
12. Apoplexia atrabilaria.
13. Apoplexia inflammatoria.
14. Apoplexia mephitica ; a fumo carbonum.
15. Apoplexia verminosa.

II. CARI.

Cari Pyretici.

1. Carus spontaneus ; apoplexia minor sanguinea ; aphonia.
2. Carus febrilis.
3. Carus febricosus.
4. Carus ischuriosus.
5. Carus traumaticus.
6. Carus arthriticus.
7. Carus verminosus.
8. Carus variolosus.

Cari Apyreti.

9. Carus hystericus.
10. Carus a plumbagine.
11. Carus a pathemate, catalepsis.
12. Carus ab insolatione.
13. Carus hypochondriacus.
14. Carus a narcoticis.
15. Carus a frigore.
16. Carus ab hydrocephalo.
17. Carus nyctagmus vel subitaneus.
18. Carus exanthematicus, catalepsis.

III. LETHARGI.

1. Lethargus a febre.
2. Lethargus pulmonicus.
3. Lethargus a narcoticis.

CATALEPSY.

Appellations.

CATALEPSIS.

ECSTASIS.

CATOCHE.

APOPLEXIA } CATALEPTICA.
 } MENTALIS.

CATALEPSIE *.

4. Lethargus cephaliticus ; apostematodes.
5. Lethargus arthriticus.
6. Lethargus a frigore.
7. Lethargus litteratorum.

IV. CATAPHORAE.

1. Cataphora somnolentia vel continua.
2. Cataphora coma.
3. Cataphora scorbutica.
4. Cataphora arthritica.
5. Cataphora exanthematica.
6. Cataphora hydrocephalica.
7. Cataphora chronica.
8. Cataphora timor.

* Catalepsi nisi simulatam ipse nunquam vidi, et ab aliis visam frequenter simulatam fuisse credo. De morbo itaque rarius viso, varie descripto, et saepe prorsus simulato pro certo statuere mihi vix liceret ; sed genere ab apoplexia neutiquam diversam esse bene persuasus. Cum ideoque inter apoplexiae species collocavi. CULLENII *Gen. Morb.* p. 188.

Definition.

193. Apoplexy (177.) in which the respiration is not sterterous ; and the muscular parts maintain any accidental attitude †.

† CATALEPSY—Catalepsis—Status soporofus cum artuum flexilitate, et ad quosvis novos situs retinendos aptitudine. SAUVAGES.

CATALEPSY—Catalepsis—Corporis totius recepta forma constans, flexilis, cum insensibilitate. LINNAEUS.

CATALEPSY—Catalepsis—Catoche subita functionum animalium cessatio, in qua correptus vigilantis formam figuramque retinet, articuli eum situm, qui ipsis datur. VOGELIUS.

CATALEPSY—Catalepsis—Sensuum omnium motuumque muscularium suppressio, pulsu et respiratione pacatis, placidis, lentis, minutis, vel obscuris, cum mira ad quosvis situs suscipiendos et retinendos artuum flexilitate, aptitudine ; retinent figuram, in qua ipsosprehendit morbus, et omnem recipiunt servantque quam illis dederis, morbus est recurrens, et fors tantum mulierum. SAGARUS.

ECSTASIS—Status soporofus a gravi pathemate subito ortus, Ægrum in eodem situ quo prehensus est retinens, sine aptitudine cataleptica. SAUVAGES.

Q

194. Catalepsy (193.) is a rare occurrence; in proportion to its symptoms the anti-apoplectic course is obviously indicated.

INSOLATION.

Appellations.

INSOLATIO.

CARUS (177.) AB INSOLATIONE.
COUP DE SOLEIL.

ECSTASIS—Status soporofus a gravi pathemate vel mentis attentione profunda ortus, Ægrum in eodem situ quo prehensus, retinens sine aptitudine cataleptica. SAGARUS.

ECSTASIS—Insania quae brevi tempore durat. VOGELIUS.

SPECIES of Catalepsy, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Catalepsis hysterica.
2. Catalepsis verminosa.
3. Catalepsis a fumo.
4. Catalepsis a menastasia.
5. Catalepsis melancholica.
6. Catalepsis delirans.
7. Catalepsis quartanaria, vel a resolutione.

SPECIES of Ecstasis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Ecstasis catochie.
2. Ecstasis resoluta.
3. Ecstasis cataleptica.

Definition.

195. Apoplexy (177.) induced by the solar heat or fire *.

196. Infolation (195.) demands a proportioned application of the antiapoplectic remedies (189.) †.

STRANGULATION.

Appellations.

ASPHYXIA SUSPENSORUM.

APOPLEXIA CEREBELLI.

Definition.

197. Apoplexy (177.) induced by strangulation ‡.

* CARUS AB INSOLATIONE—Omnium sensuum ac motuum cessatio, pulsu et respiratione pacatissimis, imo imminutis, artubus omnibus flaccidis, colore tamen et cal. re remanentibus. SAUVAGES.

† See VAN SWIETEN'S COM. § 772.

‡ ASPHYXIA—Omnium motuum et sensuum apparens-cessatio mortem fere referens. SAUVAGESIUS.

198. That a proportional degree of the apoplectic state may be induced by strangulation or compression on the neck is ren-

ASPHYXIA—Lapsus virium animalium vitalium persistens. LINNAEUS.

ASPHYXIA—Abolitio pulsus. VOGELIUS.

ASPHYXIA—Subitanea eclipsis omnium actionum naturalium animalium et vitalium cum mortis imagine. SAGARUS.

ASPHYXIA—Syncope—motus cordis imminutus vel aliquamdiu quiescens. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Asphyxy, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Asphyxia immerforum.
2. Asphyxia a fumo.
3. Asphyxia a musto.
4. Asphyxia suspensorum.
5. Asphyxia congelatorum.
6. Asphyxia cataleptica.
7. Asphyxia a pathemate.
8. Asphyxia hysterica.
9. Asphyxia a mephitide.
10. Asphyxia fideratorum.
11. Asphyxia foricariorum.
12. Asphyxia flatulenta.
13. Asphyxia valsaloiana.
14. Asphyxia traumatica.
15. Asphyxia spinalis.
16. Asphyxia a carbone.
17. Asphyxia neophytorum.

dered probable from contemplating the structure of this part of the animal body : and, that, it actually takes place in consequence of it, is proved by dissection *.

199. Anatomy (16.) points to the internal jugular veins as the portion of the Venous system, from which the depletion of the vessels of the head, in the apoplectic state, may be most successfully and instantaneously performed; particularly when the propelling power is much suppressed †.

HEMIPLEGY.

Appellations.

APOPLEXIA.

HEMIPLEXIA.

HEMIPLEGIA EX APOPLEXIA.

EPIPLEGIA.

HEMIPLEGIE.

HEMIPLEXY.

* See MORGAGN *de caus. et sed. morb. epist. xix.*
art. 10. 15. 38.

† See *Elements of Surgery.* OPERATIONS.

Definition.

200. Partial apoplexy (177.) impairing sensation, and the function of the muscular system of one half of the body longitudinally considered*.

* HEMIPLEGY—Hemiplegia—Debilitas motus aut tactus vel utriusque in alterutro corporis latere. SAUVAGES.

HEMIPLEGY—Hemiplegia—Sopor constans lateris alterius. LINNAEUS.

HEMIPLEGY—Hemiplegia—Paralysis alterutrius lateris. VOGELIUS.

HEMIPLEGY—Hemiplegia—Cognoscitur ex summa debilitate, vel integra motus muscularis suppressione unius lateris corporis, cum laxitate, frigiditate, indolentia artuum et mentis integritate, sine vel cum anasthesia. SAGARUS.

HEMIPLEGY—Paralysis (*hemiplegica*) alterius corporis lateris. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Hemiplegy according to SAUVAGES are,

1. Hemiplegia transversa.
2. Hemiplegia spasmodica.
3. Hemiplegia syphilitica.
4. Hemiplegia scrophulosa.
5. Hemiplegia arthritica.
6. Hemiplegia-exanchematica vel purpurea.

201. Dissection shews that the apoplectic state (177.) named hemiplegy (200.) is, for the most part, limited to the hemisphere of the brain opposite to that corresponding with the side of the body, whose muscular function is impaired *.

202. Idiopathic (43.) hemiplegy (200.) obviously demands a proportioned application of the antiapoplectic remedies (164.).

203. Symptomatic (44.) hemiplegy (197.) requires necessarily a cure suited to the nature of the primary modification of disease, (28.) from which it flows. Not seldom it will much consist in surgery (96.) †.

7. Hemiplegia ex apoplexia.
8. Hemiplegia intermittens.
9. Hemiplegia traumatica.
10. Hemiplegia serosa.
11. Hemiplegia apostematodes.
12. Hemiplegia ex epilepsia.
13. Hemiplegia simulata.

* See MORGAGNI *de Caus. et Sed. Morb. Epist.* iii. Art. 2. &c.

† Hemiplegy of the right side of the body of a female about ten or twelve years of age, which destroyed its muscular function very completely, induced

PARAPLEGY.

Appellations.

PARAPLEGIA.

PARAPLEXIA.

PARAPOPLEXIA.

PARAPLEGIA SANGUINEA.

APOPLEXIA PARTIALIS.

ASPHYXIA SPINALIS.

PARAPLEXIE.

PARAPLEXY.

Definition.

204. Partial apoplexy (177.) impairing sensation and muscular function of a portion of the body transversely considered frequently from the loins or middle of the back downwards*.

by an wound of the left hemisphere of her brain inflicted by an arrow, I happily removed by trepanning.
See Cases and Essays in Surgery.

* PARAPLEGY—Debilis sensus et motus in medio corporis transversim sumpti. SAUVAGESIUS.

PARAPLEGY—Sopor constans partium sub thorace. LINNAEUS.

205. The spinal marrow, justly considered as a portion of the brain, is susceptible of the apoplectic state (177.); like every other part of this important organ.

Diagnosis (69.).

206. The existence of paraplegy (204) is self-evident.

PARAPLEGY—Omnium partium sub collo ant saltem medii corporis artuumque inferiorum paralyxis. VOGELIUS.

PARAPLEGY—Paralyxis artuum inferiorum vel omnium artuum cum enuresi anaphrodisia, quandoque et anaesthesia ac marasmo. SAGARUS.

PARAPLEGY—Paralyxis—motus voluntarii nonnulli tantum imminuti. CULLENUS.

ASPHYXIA SPINALIS is defined in page

SPECIES of paraplegy, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Paraplegia rheumatica.
2. Paraplegia sanguinea.
3. Paraplexia a spina bifida.
4. Paraplexia traumatica.
5. Paraplegia rachialgica.
6. Paraplexia intermittens.
7. Paraplexia syphilitica.
8. Paraplexia equina.

R

CURE.

207. Idiopathic (43.) paraplegy (204.) must owe its cure to the antiapoplectic remedies (188.) proportionally administered.

208. Symptomatic (44.) paraplegy (204.), (for the most part, the effect of external violence*, must often derive its cure from surgery†.

209. Is trepanation of the spine ‡ practicable or admissible as a remedy in symptomatic paraplegy?

MOUTH-BLEEDING.

Appellations.

STOMACHEACE.

ILIAS HAEMATITIS.

ODONTIRRHOEA.

AFFECTION SCORBUTIQUE.

* See SAUVAG. *nosol. method.*

† See POTT's *remarks on palsy of the inferior extremities, &c.*

‡ See *Elements of Surgery.* TREPANATION.

Definition.

210. Haemorrhage (137.) from the surface of the mouth*.

Diagnosis (60.).

211. Mouth-bleeding (210.) is self-evident, and, for the most part, passive and symptomatic (148.).

* STOMACACE—Fluxus sanguinis e gingivis sæpius foetidis putridifve.

STOMACACE—Oris sanguinea e gingivis cruentatio.
LINNAEUS.

STOMACACE—Gingivarum cruentatio. VOGELIUS.

STOMACACE—Stomacace laborantibus sanguis dissolutus promanat et gingivis laxis, sordidis, et foetidis, sponte vel ad levem harum attractum. SAGARUS.

ODONTIRRHOEA—Sanguinis ex alveolo dentis evulsi eruptio. VOGELIUS.

SPECIES of Stomacace, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Stomacace scorbutica.
2. Stomacace universalis.
3. Stomacace ab haemorrhoides.
4. Stomacace purulenta.

Special Cure.

212. In some instances of mouth-bleeding (209.), surgery (96.) may be successfully employed; its special situation favours a topical use of styptics (121.).

EYE-BLEEDING.

Appellation.

OPHTHALMORRHAGIA,

Definition.

213. Haemorrhage (137.) from the eye*.

Diagnosis (69.).

214. Eye-bleeding (213.) is self-evident. It rarely occurs.

* OPHTHALMORRHAGIA—Sanguinis ex oculo ejusve cantho aut palpebris eruptio. VOGELIUS.

EAR-BLEEDING.

Appellations.

OTORRHOEA.

OTORRHOEA TRAUMATICA.

EAR-HAEMORRHAGE.

Definition.

215. Haemorrhage (137.) from the external ear*.

* OTORRHOEA—Fluxus ex auris cavo, ambitu vel parte postica. SAUVAGESIUS.

OTORRHOEA—Auris purulentus fluxus. LINNAEUS.

OTORRHOEA—Sanguinis ex aure effluxus. VOGELIUS.

OTORRHOEA—Fluxus serofus, purulentus, foetidus, ex cavo auris, meatu auditorio, vel ambitu auriculæ. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Otorrhoea, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Otorrhoea serosa.
2. Otorrhoea purulenta.
3. Otorrhoea menstrua.

Otorrhoea traumatica.

216. Ear-bleeding (213.) is most frequently symptomatic (44.).

BLOOD-SPITTING.

Appellations.

HAEMOPTOE.

HAEMOPTYSIS.

EMOPTOE.

EMOPTOYS.

EMOPTOICA PASSIO.

SPUTUM SANGUINIS.

HEMOPTYSIE.

CRACHEMENT DE SANG.

Definition.

217. Hæmorrhage (137.) from the pulmonary surface or lungs*.

* HAEMOPTOE—Sanguinis ex ore et faucibus eruptio. VOGELIUS.

HAEMOPTYSIS—Sanguinis expectoratio cum tussi sine pyrexia acuta. SAUVAGESIUS.

HAEMOPTYSIS—Pulmonis sanguinea cum tussi evacuatio. LINNAEUS.

218. Blood-spitting (216.) is ascertained to flow from the lungs, by its florid appearance, and, its being brought up by coughing and expectorating efforts, or

HAEMOPTYSIS—Sanguinis e pulmonibus aut trachea rejectio per tussim. VOGELIUS.

HAEMOPTYSIS—Sanguinis expectoratio seu anacatharsis cum tussi sine notabili pyrexia. SAGARUS.

HAEMOPTYSIS—Genarum rubor; molestia aut doloris et aliquando caloris in pectore sensus; dyspnoea; titillatio faucium; tussis aut tussicula sanguinem floridum saepe spumofum rejiciens. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Haemoptysis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Haemoptysis accidentalis.
2. Haemoptysis habitualis.
3. Haemoptysis a diapidesi.
4. Haemoptysis catamenialis.
5. Haemoptysis periodica.
6. Haemoptysis scorbutica.
7. Haemoptysis variolosa.
8. Haemoptysis catarrhalis.
9. Haemoptysis phthifica.
10. Haemoptysis e tuberculo pulmonum.
11. Haemoptysis a sphacelo pulmonis.
12. Haemoptysis traumatica.
13. Haemoptysis ab hirudine.
14. Haemoptysis calculosa.
15. Haemoptysis ascitica.
16. Haemoptysis splenitica.
17. Haemoptysis Helwigiana.

hawking ; commonly a pain or stitch, marks its source decisively.

219. Blood-spitting (216.) is frequently an idiopathic affection (43.), but oftener a symptomatic one (44.).

220. Whether idiopathic or symptomatic blood-spitting (217.), on account of the peculiar structure, incessant motion of the lungs, and the indispensable importance of respiration, which it always proportionally, too often fatally, impedes, causing dyspnoea, orthopnoea, anhelatio *, or breathlessness, is pregnant with alarm and danger.

* DYSPNOEA—Difficultas respirandi chronica, non intermittens, sine signis hydrothoracis vel empyematis. SAUVAGESIUS.

DYSPNOEA—Respiratio anhelosa laboriosa, sine sensu angustationis faucium. LINNAEUS.

DYSPNOEA—Respirandi difficultas continua levior. VOGELIUS.

DYSPNOEA—Difficultas respirandi assidua et chronica sine signis hydrothoracis empyematis.

DYSPNOEA—Spirandi difficultas perpetua sine angustiae, et potius cum repletionis et infractus in pectore

221. Blood-spitting (217.) poured from the destruction of a larger vascular trunk,

senfu. Tussis per totum morbi decursum frequens.
CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Dyspnoea, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Dyspnoea pituitosa—Hydropneumonia.
2. Dyspnoea a tuberculis.
3. Dyspnoea calculosa.
4. Dyspnoea ab hydatidibus.
5. Dyspnoea a steatomatis.
6. Dyspnoea a vomica.
7. Dyspnoea a phisconia.
8. Dyspnoea a graviditate.
9. Dyspnoea tympanitica.
10. Dyspnoea rachitica.
11. Dyspnoea a corde.
12. Dyspnoea a pneumonia, ab emphysemate.
13. Dyspnoea a stomacho.
14. Dyspnoea a liene.
15. Dyspnoea traumatica.
16. Dyspnoea Galenica.
17. Dyspnoea a gastrocele.
18. Dyspnoea scorbutica.
19. Dyspnoea aneurysmatica.
20. Dyspnoea polyposa.
21. Dyspnoea plethorica.
22. Dyspnoea ab aortae angustia.

ORTHOPNOEA—Praecept ut plurimum et aucta respirandi difficultas. SAUVAGESIUS.

ORTHOPNOEA—Respiratio suspiriosa, suffocatoria, aucta subitanea. LINNAEUS.

by suddenly overflowing the pulmonary surface, and filling the air vessels, is apt

ORTHOPNOEA—Respiratio suffocatoria aucta, non nisi erecto cervici peragenda. VOGELIUS.

ORTHOPNOEA—Morbus continuus auctus subitanea anhelatio sublimi, et fere suffocatoria, stipatus. SAGARUS.

ORTHOPNOEA—Dyspnoea. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Orthopnoea, according to Sauvages, are,

1. Orthopnoea peripneumonia.
2. Orthopnoea cardiaca.
3. Orthopnoea spasmodica.
4. Orthopnoea hysterica.
5. Orthopnoea ab hydrothorace.
6. Orthopnoea a pinguedine.
7. Orthopnoea a vomica.
8. Orthopnoea ab aneurysmate.
9. Orthopnoea a deglutitis.
10. Orthopnoea bronchocele.
11. Orthopnoea a gastrocele.
12. Orthopnoea a hydropneumonia.
13. Orthopnoea a empyemate.
14. Orthopnoea traumatica.
15. Orthopnoea ab antipathia.
16. Orthopnoea a vaporibus.
17. Orthopnoea a vermibus.
18. Orthopnoea a lipomate.
19. Orthopnoea ab inanitione.
20. Orthopnoea febricosa.
21. Orthopnoea pseudoperipneumonia.
22. Orthopnoea scorbutica.

to induce instantaneous and fatal suffocation.

222. Without any premonition, blood-spitting (217.) often makes its appearance: Not seldom it is preceded by the enumerated symptoms of haemorrhage (137.). It occurs most frequently during youth.

223. For the most part, soon after the accession of blood-spitting, the pulses become more frequent and hard, than in health.

Cure.

224. The premised observations shew the absolute necessity of suppressing blood-spitting (217.) by an early and ample ap-

23. Orthopnoea ab hydrocephalo.

24. Orthopnoea variolosa.

25. Orthopnoea a fungis.

26. Orthopnoea polyposa.

ANHELATIO—Respiratione edatissima profunda, levis fugax ad sanguinem per pulmonis accelerandum.
LINNAEUS.

plication of the remedies of hæmorrhage, particularly blood-letting (116.)*.

225. The cough which accompanies blood-spitting (217.) is caused, for the most part, by the stimulus of the blood on the bronchial surface, and is efficient in its expectoration: It evidently, however, tends to aggravate the wound and augment the extravasation—After requisite blood-letting, it may therefore be moderated by the administration of anodynes (119.).

226. Purging may be and ought to be superseded by blood-letting, as a remedy of blood-spitting (217.); because attended with motion and exertion, which are obviously hurtful: and silence, rest,

* Mr M. a young gentleman supping with his friends, was surprised at the saltish taste of his spittle, as he supposed: On inspection, he perceived it was mixed with blood. The quantity increased rapidly, and was evidently furnished from the lungs. Ten or twelve pounds were discharged in the course of a few days; which, added to fourteen blood-lettings, the whole loss was not less than twenty-four pounds in two weeks. The blood-lettings seemed to be the chief instrument of saving his life.

and horizontal posture adopted and duly persisted in.

Supposed Remedies.

227. Saline substances, whether acid or neutral, specially denominated refrigerants, seem to have little or no claim to esteem as remedies in blood-spitting (217). Cold air and drink are the best refrigerants *.

228. Blood-spitting (217.) considered as a symptom of a pre-existing modification of disease (28.), and it frequently is one, ought ever to be an object of special attention.

* As the hæmoptysis which happens in consequence of predisposition is always attended with phlogistic diathesis; and, as the bad consequences are especially to be apprehended from the continuance of that diathesis, so this is to be industriously taken off by blood-letting, in greater or smaller quantities, and more or less frequently repeated according as the symptoms shall direct. At the same time, *cooling purgations* are to be employed, and every part of the antiphlogistic regimen is to be strictly enjoined. The *refrigerants* may also be administered, taking care, however, that the *acids*, and more especially *nitre*, do not excite coughing. CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*.

HEART-BLEEDING.

Appellation.

CARDIRRHAGIA.

Definition.

229. Haemorrhage (137.) from the heart.

230. This variety of haemorrhage, heart-bleeding (229.), when considerable, is likely always to be a mortal event*.

BLOOD-VOMITING.

Appellations.

HAEMATHEMESIS.

VOMITUS CRUENTUS.

* This variety of haemorrhage I discovered on dissection to have been the cause of death in a man. The pericardium was turgid with blood to such a pitch, that, the action of the heart was fatally suppressed. The death was sudden, and supposed to

VOMITUS SANGUINIS.

VOMISSEMENT DE SANG.

VOMITING OF BLOOD.

Definition.

231. Haemorrhage (137.) from the surface of the stomach or gullet*.

have happened during venereal exertion. The wound of the vessel from which the blood had escaped was not discovered.

* HAEMATEMESIS—Sanguinis rejectio ex oesophago cum vomitorio conatu. SAUVAGESIUS.

HAEMATEMESIS—Vomitum sanguinis. LINNAEUS.

HAEMATEMESIS—Vomitum cruentus; sanguinis e ventriculo per vomitum rejectio. VOGELIUS.

HAEMATEMESIS—Sanguinis rejectio ex oesophago, cum vomitorio conatu, anxietate magna, et animi deliquiis; observantur et faeces alvi sanguinis tinctae, nigricantes. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Haematemesis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Haematemesis plethorica.
2. Haematemesis ex aneurysmate.
3. Haematemesis traumatica.
4. Haematemesis ab hirudine.
5. Haematemesis catamenialis.
6. Haematemesis in pancreate.

232. Blood-vomiting (231.) is easily distinguished from blood-spitting (217.). In the former, the blood is discharged by vomiting, and the florid colour is destroyed by detention in the stomach, and by admixture of its contents. It is generally preceded by nausea* or sickness.

7. Haematemesis ex splene.
8. Haematemesis scorbutica.
9. Haematemesis cholericæ.
10. Haematemesis simulata.
11. Haematemesis cornuæ-cruenta.
12. Haematemesis atra.
13. Haematemesis ab hepate.
14. Haematemesis a venenis.

* VOMITUS—Palpabilium materierum, non cruentarum, facta per os, oesophagumque rejectio frequens. SAUVAGESIUS.

VOMITUS—Rejectio ingestorum convulsiva. LINNAEUS.

VOMITUS—Violenta contentorum in ventriculo per os rejectio. VOGELIUS.

VOMITUS—Palpabilium materierum non cruentarum per os oesophagumque rejectio frequens ex ventriculo. SAGARUS.

VOMITUS—Dyspepsia. CULLENUS.

233. Blood-vomiting (231.) is generally a symptomatic affection (44.), the degree

SPECIES of Vomiting, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Vomitus a crapula.
2. Vomitus a saburra.
3. Vomitus lacteus.
4. Vomitus a dentitione.
5. Vomitus verminosus.
6. Vomitus, ruminatio.
7. Vomitus a veneno.
8. Vomitus a pyloro calloso.
9. Vomitus hypochondriacus.
10. Vomitus ab ubere ventriculi.
11. Vomitus ab steatmate ventriculi.
12. Vomitus gravidarum.
13. Vomitus bezoarticus.
14. Vomitus rabiosus.
15. Vomitus atrabiliaris.
16. Vomitus ab hepate obstrueto.
17. Vomitus a pancreate.
18. Vomitus gastrocelicus.
19. Vomitus gastriticus.
20. Vomitus nephriticus.
21. Vomitus ab oesophago obstrueto.
22. Vomitus a cartilagine xiphoidea.
23. Vomitus cephalicus.
24. Vomitus iliacus ab hernia.
25. Vomitus marinus.
26. Vomitus pituitosus.
27. Vomitus urinosus.
28. Vomitus haemorrhagicus.
29. Vomitus febricosus.

T



of medical attention it merits, is determinable only from the nature and extent of the idiopathic modification of disease (28.) on which it depends.

NAUSEA—Inanis vomendi conatus, et flatus tantum per os emissio. SAUVAGESIUS.

NAUSEA—Rejectionis cibi flatuumque conatus inanis. LINNAEUS.

NAUSEA—Inane vomendi desiderium. VOGELIUS.

NAUSEA—Inanis vomendi conatus, et tamen maximis licet nisibus, nihil nisi flatus aut mucus exiguus exantlatur. SAGARUS.

NAUSEA—Dyspepsia. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Nausea, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Nausea a taenia.
2. Nausea gravidarum.
3. Nausea a pancreatis schirro.
4. Nausea a gastrocele.
5. Nausea a compresso ventriculo.
6. Nausea biliosa.
7. Nausea nephritica.
8. Nausea a femine corrupto.
9. Nausea a apostemate circa cardiam.
10. Nausea ex gastritide.
11. Nausea ex cacoehylia.
12. Nausea marina.

BLOOD-PURGING.

Appellations.

MELAENA.

HEPATIRRHOEA.

CATARRHEXIS.

MORBUS NIGER.

FLUXUS HEPATICUS.

FLUXUS SPLENETICUS.

DYSENTERIA HEPATICA.

DYSENTERIA HEPATERA.

DYSENTERIA SPLENETICA.

NIGRAE DEJECTIONES.

CHOLERICA.

HEPATIS ATONIA.

MALADIE NOIRE.

FLUX HEPATIQUE.

BLACK FLUX.

Definition.

234. Haemorrhage (137) from the intestinal surface, below the pylorus*.

* MELAENA—Fluidi atrii per superiora vel inferiora frequens reiectio. SAUVAGESIUS.

MELAENA—Fluxus materiei nigricantis, atro-rubrae ano vel cato frequens. SAGARUS.

235. Blood-purging (234.) is obvious from the sanguine or dark appearance of the stools or matter discharged.

HEPATIRRHOEA—Alvi fluxus per inferiora serofo-cruentus nec ater nec terminosus. SAUVAGESIUS.

HEPATIRRHOEA—Fluxus hepaticus; diarrhoea aquosa rubella instar loturae carniū recentium. VOGELIUS.

HEPATIRRHOEA—Alvi fluxus per inferiora sanguinolentus nec ater nec terminosus. SAGARUS.

HEPATIRRHOEA—Diarrhoea. CULLENUS.

CATARRHEXIS—Sanguinis puri ex alvo profusio, VOGELIUS.

SPECIES of Melaena, according to Sauvages, are,

1. Melaena splenetica.
2. Melaena scorbutica.
3. Melaena atrabilis—*atrabile*.
4. Melaena haemorrhagica.
5. Melaena prima.
6. Melaena febricosa.
7. Melaena hepaticorhoica.

SPECIES of Haepatirrhoea, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Hepatirrhoea vera.
2. Hepatirrhoea intestinalis.
3. Hepatirrhoea a vulnere.
4. Hepatirrhoea mensesenteria.

236. Blood-purging (234.) is, for the most part, a symptom (65.) of some pre-existing affection of the intestines, or some other organ contained in the abdomen.

HAEMORRHOIDS.

Appellations.

HEMORRHOIS.

HAEMORRHOIS.

HAEMORRHOIDALIS.

FLUXUS HAEMORRHOIDALIS.

FLUX HAEMORRHOIDAL.

PILES.

HAEMORRHOIDAL SWELLING.

HAEMORRHOIDAL FLUX.

Definition.

237. Haemorrhage (137.) from the vessels near the anus*.

5. Hepatirrhoea scorbutica.
6. Hepatirrhoea cruenta.
7. Hepatirrhoea intermittens.

* HAEMORRHOIS—Fluxus cruentus ex podice vel recto mariscis ruptis obstitis. SAUVAGESIUS.

238. The source of haemorrhoids (237.) may be the vessels within or without the anus, a circumstance which gives

HAEMORRHOIS—Dejectio sanguinis cum prolifica absque colica. LINNAEUS.

HAEMORRHOIS—Sanguifluxus ex tuberculis mariscis rubris, duris, dolorificis finem intestini recti obstitentibus, vel in recto latentibus; sentiunt aegri posteriora tubercula in recto saepius obstitata, et digitus immixtus intestino haec offendit; sanguis indispositioni alvi praecedit, vel ad minus comitatur, excrementa. SAGARUS.

HAEMORRHOIS—Capitis gravitas vel dolor, vertigo, lumborum dolor, dolor ani, circa anum tubercula livida, dolorifica e quibus plerumque profuit sanguis qui aliquando etiam nullo tumore apparente ex ano stillat. CULLENUS.

HAEMORRHODALIS—Ephemera, dolor spinæ, haemorrhoides aut saltem varius dolentes circa quartum diem erumpentes, quo febris finitur. VOGELIUS.

HAEMORRHOIDES—Le gonflement et la tumeur des vaisseaux hemorrhoidaux. VILLARS.

SPECIES of Haemorrhoids, according to SAUVAGES,
are,

1. Haemorrhoids moderata catamenialis.
2. Haemorrhoids immodica.
3. Haemorrhoids polyposa.
4. Haemorrhoids ab exania.

to this affection the denominations of internal and external haemorrhoids.

239. Haemorrhoids (237.) sometimes mark the turgid points of the vessel from which haemorrhage is about to happen, or actually has taken place; hence the distinction of blind and open piles (haemorrhoides coecae et apertae).

240. Experience manifests, that haemorrhoids (237.) is a variety of haemorrhage (137.) less important than some have suggested. It is seldom alarming as to quantity, and, for the most part, is symptomatic (44.).

241. The state of the parts either producing haemorrhoids (237.) or produced by this affection, often claims the attention of the patient more than the loss of blood*. It will be mentioned in the surgical nosology†.

† See *Elements of Surgery*.

* The connection of haemorrhoidal flux with the general state of the system is a rare case; that the disease first appears as an affection purely local, and,

BLOODY URINE.

Appellations.

HAEMATURIA.

CYSTIRRHAGIA.

STYMATOSIS.

MICTUS SANGUINEUS.

MICTUS CRUENTUS.

PISSEMENT DE SANG.

that, allowing it to become habitual is never proper.
 CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*.

Haemorrhoides distinguuntur 1. in apertas et clausas ;
 2. in exteriores et interiores ; posteriores digito ex-
 plorantur. Suppressae incaute subiti et gravissimi
 morbi superveniunt, inclinata in praecordia et viscera
 materia. HOMII *Princip. Med.* p. 261.

Almost at all times it has been an opinion among
 physicians, and from them spread amongst the people,
 that the haemorrhoidal flux is a salutary evacuation,
 which prevents many diseases that would otherwise
 have happened, and that it even contributes to give
 long life. This opinion in latter times has been espe-
 cially maintained by Dr Stahl and his followers, and
 has had a great influence upon the practice of physic
 in Germany. CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*.

Definition.

242. *Hæmorrhage* (137.) from the urinary surface or passages*.

* *HAEMATURIA*—Sanguinis fluidive rubri per vias urinarias emissio. SAUVAGESIUS.

HAEMATURIA—Urinae cruentae micturitio. LINNAEUS.

HAEMATURIA—Mictio e renibus cruenta quae sanguine urinae exquisitè permixto perfunditur, ut ea quasi dilutus et tenuis sit sanguis. VOGELIUS.

HAEMATURIA—Effluxus seu mictio cruoris, urinae cruentae ex vesica vel seminis sanguinolenti ex urethra in viris et mulieribus. SAGARUS.

CYSTIRRHAGIA—Mictio cruenta e vesica dolorifica, qua sanguis urinam non equaliter perfundit, ac in imò subsidens in grumâs concrescit; ejus quoque portio, aut grûma interdum citra urinam excidit. *Hæmorrhoides vesicae* appellant. VOGELIUS.

STYMATOSIS—*Hæmorrhagia* penis, nulloque voluntatis arbitrio. VOGELIUS.

SPECIES of *Haematuria*, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. *Haematuria* spontanea, simplex.
2. *Haematuria* violenta ex vomitu, &c.
3. *Haematuria* deceptiva.

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243. Blood blended with the urine is a frequent morbid phenomenon: It is seldom dangerous, considered as haemorrhage (137.).

244. Bloody-urine is generally symptomatic (44.), and may lead to the detection of the degree of idiopathic disease (43.).

245. Bloody-urine (242.) sometimes induces a suppression of excretion from its bladder*.

4. Haematuria purulenta ex renum ulcere.
5. Haematuria calculosa.
6. Haematuria in exanthematicis.
7. Haematuria ejaculatoria.
8. Haematuria stillatitia.
9. Haematuria haemorrhoidalis.
10. Haematuria spuria—Urina rubra.
11. Haematuria nigra.
12. Haematuria catamenialis.
13. Haematuria a transfusione.
14. Haematuria traumatica.
15. Haematuria a verme.

* See *Elements of Surgery*. ISCHURIA VESICALIS.

FLOODING.

Appellations.

MENORRHAGIA.
 METRORRHAGIA.
 UTERI HAEMORRHAGIA.
 HAEMORRHAGIA UTERINA.
 ABORTUS.
 ABORTIO.
 LOCHIORRHOEA.
 LOCHIA IMMODICA.
 HAEMORRHISSE.
 BLESSURE.
 MENORRHAGE.

Definition.

246. Haemorrhage (137.) from the cavity of the womb, or the uterine surface*.

* MENORRHAGIA—Sanguinis per uterum aut vaginam fluxus vitiosus. SAUVAGES.

MENORRHAGIA—Menstruatio copiosa inordinata.
 LINNAEUS.

Modifications.

247. Flooding (246.) is idiopathic (43.) or symptomatic (44.).

MENORRHAGIA—Sanguinis inordinata et larga ex vulva profusio. **VOGELIUS.**

MENORRHAGIA—Dorsi, lumborum, ventris, parturientium instar, dolores, menstruum copiosior, vel sanguinis e vagina praeter ordinem fluxus. **CULLENUS.**

METRORRHAGIA—Sanguinis ex utero aut vagina fluxus morbosus, nimius. **SAGARUS.**

ABORTUS—Foetus immaturi, saepius cum menorrhagia ex utero exclusio. **SAUVAGESIUS.**

ABORTUS—Foetus praematura ejectio. **LINNAEUS.**

ABORTUS—Foetus immaturi, id est, ante nonum mensem graviditatis saltem aliquot septimanis exclusio, subin cum metrorrhagia: symptomata sunt lassitudo, anorexia, frigus, mammarum flacciditas, lumbago, hysteralgia, lipothymia, &c. **SAGARUS.**

ABORTIO—Sanguinis ex utero gravido profluvium, cum foetu immaturo aut mola subsequente. **VOGELIUS.**

LOCHIORRHOEA—Lochiorum alborum nimius fluxus puerperam debilitans.

248. Flooding (246.) may be considered as acceding,

1. Without gravidity or pregnancy*,
2. During pregnancy or gestation,

SPECIES of Menorrhagia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Menorrhagia difficilis.
2. Menorrhagia stillatitia.
3. Menorrhagia immodica.
4. Menorrhagia erronea.
5. Menorrhagia ab hysteroptosi.
6. Menorrhagia gravidarum.
7. Menorrhagia decolor.
8. Menorrhagia lochialis.
9. Menorrhagia ulcerosa.

SPECIES of Abortus, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Abortus effluxio.
- a Abortus subtrimestris. *Avortement.*
- b Abortus subsemestris. *Accouchemens premature.*
- c Abortus octimestris. *Couches precoces.*
2. Abortus ab uteri laxitate.

* GRAVIDITAS—Intumescencia abdominis ab hypogastrio incipiens, opus generationis subsequens et partu terminanda. SAUVAGESIUS.

GRAVIDITAS—Abdominis a foetu intumescencia nimia. LINNAEUS.

GRAVIDITAS—Intumescencia abdominis ex imo hypogastrio incipiens in axique ejusdem ascendens, opus generationis subsequens, partu terminanda: Pathemata gravidarum, menastasia, mutationis oris tineae,

3. Immediately after parturition or delivery*.

Causes.

249. The predisponent (58.), occasional (60.), and proximate (64.) causes of flooding (246.) are necessarily the same with those of haemorrhage (137.) in general †.

motus infantis sensibilis, sunt totidem characteres huius generis. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Graviditas, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Graviditas vera.
2. Graviditas molaris.
3. Graviditas perennis.
4. Graviditas vesicularis.
5. Graviditas a falsa mola.
6. Graviditas tubalis.
7. Graviditas ovarii.
8. Graviditas sarcoma.

* PARTURITIO—Foetus maturi enixus laboriosissimus. LINNAEUS.

† Menorrhagia has for its *proximate cause* either the *haemorrhagic effort* of the uterine vessels *preternaturally increased*, or a *preternatural laxity* of the extremities of the uterine arteries the haemorrhagic effort remaining as in the *natural state*. CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 943.

Is the *haemorrhagic effort* any thing more than a predisponent cause? *Laxity* is an alteration of structure.

Cure.

250. Flooding (246.), obviously must derive its cure from the same remedies and attentions, that operate against the other varieties of haemorrhage (164.).

Speciality.

251. Some speciality of the circumstances and treatment of flooding (256.), arising from the conditions of the womb at its occurrence, deserves consideration.

1. *Flooding without or before pregnancy* (248.).

252. During the unimpregnated condition of the womb, flooding (246.), peculiarly denominated menorrhage or menorrhagia (246.), is distinguished from the menstrual flux (menses) by the time of occurrence and quantity. Frequently it ceases to be active (147.), and becomes passive (148.) more or less*.

* As the most part of women are liable to some inequality with respect to the period and quantity of their menses, so it is not every inequality in these re-

253. Flooding without pregnancy seldom prevails to a fatal degree.

254. Nutritious diet (97.) is unquestionably indicated to repair the loss of blood and strength in passive (148) flooding (256.). The influence of pharmaceutic matters (95.) is comparatively trifling and secondary*.

255. Is it admissible to attempt to restrain passive (148.) flooding (246.), by introducing soft substances, such as lint, into the vagina uteri or passage of the womb, so as to plug it up, and create resistance to farther effusion; as proposed in the case of nose-haemorrhage (170.)? and may not astringents (121.), among which cold is numbered, in proper preparation and quan-

spects that is to be considered as a disease, but only those deviations which are excessive in degree, which are permanent, and which induce a manifest state of debility. CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 33.

* If the discharge shall prove very large, astringents both external and internal, in such cases may small doses of emetics be of service. CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 948.

tity, be locally and successfully applied by injecting * ?

2. *Flooding during pregnancy.*

256. Abortion, or miscarriage, is almost necessarily a consequence of flooding (246.), induced during the gravid condition of the womb. Indeed, it immediately originates from a disturbance of the adhesion of the placenta or secundines to this organ†. The child is proportionally deprived of its nourishment.

257. It is evident, that flooding (246.) from the gravid womb, will be copious, and consequently dangerous, according to the progress of gestation (248.), because its vascular system, peculiarly circumstanced and abundant, is enlarged in capacity, in a correspondent rate.

* See note of § 246.

† The blood in flooding cases is discharged immediately from those very vessels which spring from the uterus and enter into the cellular substance of the placenta. LEAKE'S *Practical Observations*, vol. ii. p. 264.

Cure.

258. An early application of the remedies of haemorrhage (164.) is unquestionably a reasonable practice in flooding (256.) during gravidity, with a view to prevent abortion. They are, however, seldom effectual after the discharge is become considerable. Indeed, the exclusion of the child and its secundines becomes often necessary to its stoppage; nay, in more advanced gestation, this must be sometimes artificially accomplished to save life, by permitting the contraction of the womb, and consequently of its vessels*.

259. Is the use of astringents and cold to be practised in flooding during pregnancy, as suggested against this affection, existing in the unimpregnated state (255.)?

* In case of violent flooding, it is happy for the woman when she is near the full time that labour may be promoted if the head presents, by gently stretching the mouth of the womb, which being sufficiently opened, the membranes must be broke; so that the waters being evacuated, the uterus contracts, and the patient is safely delivered. At any rate, if the haemorrhage return again with great violence, there is no other remedy than that of delivering with all expedition. SMELLIE'S *Midwifery*, vol. i. p. 272.

See Elements of Surgery. OPERATIONS.

3. *Flooding after parturition.*

260. Flooding (246.) immediately succeeding parturition, consisting in the excess of the usual flow or lochia, distinguishable by experience, and peculiarly called lochiorrhoea, is always dangerous; too often suddenly fatal.

Causes.

261. A violent abstraction of the secundines, and a defect of contractility of the womb, are specific causes of lochiorrhoea.

Cure.

262. If the detention of the secundines in the womb be found to support lochiorrhoea, by preventing the contraction of the blood vessels, cautious separation, if necessary, and extraction are obviously indicated, for the same cause, that makes delivery proper in flooding during advanced pregnancy (258.).

263. Are the expedients hinted at against the other modifications of flooding (256.) to be resorted to in that after parturition?

particularly, may cold water be injected ? Is the alteration of temperature more likely to be usefully made by this means, and cold air ; than by applications to the external surface ? *

264. A fatal termination of flooding (246.) is foretold by weak, rapid, fluttering pulses, pallid countenance, coldness of

* It appears that HOFFMAN introduced pledgets of lint dipped in a solution of colcothar of vitriol as high into the vagina uteri as possible, and with success in a profuse uterine haemorrhage. The patient afterwards conceived and had a happy delivery.

Cold water has been successfully injected into the uterus in several cases of profuse flooding by Dr GORDON of Copenhagen.

LEVRET introduced a bit of ice into the uterus, and thereby stopped a violent flooding.

Aqua aluminosa, or a weak solution of colcothar of vitriol may be injected into the uterus as a styptic of flooding : They will probably restrain the discharge. LEAKE's *Practical Observations*, p. 284.

The vagina may be filled with tow or linen rags dipped in oxycrate, or red tart wine, in which a little alum saccharum saturni hath been dissolved ; nay, some practitioners inject *proof spirits* warmed, or, soaking them in a rag or sponge, introduce and squeeze them into the uterus, in order to constringe the vessels. SMELLIE's *Midwifery*, vol. i. p. 398.

the extremities, clammy sweat, and lipothymia, syncope, deliquium animi, or fainting*.

* LIPOTHYMIA—Subitanea et brevis virium dejectio, superflite pulsus vigore, et cognoscendi facultate. SAUVAGESIUS.

SPECIES of Lipothymia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Lipothymia a pathemate.
2. Lipothymia stomachica.

SYNCOPE—Omnium motuum et sensuum apparens cessatio mortem fere referens. SAUVAGES.

SYNCOPE—Lapsus virium vitalium subitaneus; abq̃litis pulsu, respiratione, sensu, calore. LINNAEUS.

SYNCOPE—Lipothymia gravior, nullo pulsu, nulla respiratione perceptibili, abolitoque omni sensu, et extincto calore. VOGELIUS.

SYNCOPE—Subitanea virium omnium animalium et vitalium sensuumve imminutio tanta, ut aeger per tempus sui conscius non sit, cum lenta lenive respiratione, pulsu obscuro, sudore frigido, et aliquali interiorum calore. SAGARUS.

SYNCOPE—Lipothymia motus cordis imminutus vel aliquandiu quiescens. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Syncope, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Syncope ab inanitione.
2. Syncope a dolore.

BLOOD-SWEATING.

Appellations.

HAEMATOPEDESIS.

STOMACACE UNIVERSALIS (210.).

Definition.

265. Haemorrhage (137.) from the cutaneous surface*.

3. Syncope febrilis.
4. Syncope a phlebotomia.
5. Syncope plethorica.
6. Syncope hysterica.
7. Syncope a cardiagmo.
8. Syncope a polypo.
9. Syncope ab antipathia.
10. Syncope a veneno.
11. Syncope a pathematis.
12. Syncope ab hydrocardia.
13. Syncope stomachica.
14. Syncope a sphacelo.
15. Syncope scorbutica.
16. Syncope arthritica.
17. Syncope febricosa—febris syncopialis.
18. Syncope Lanzoni—a calculus in corde.
19. Syncope exanthematica.
20. Syncope pathetica.

* HAEMATOPEDESIS—Sudor sanguineus, sanguis tenuis e poris cutis eruptio. VOGELIUS.

II. FEVER.

Appellations.

PYREXIA.

FEBRIS.

MORBUS FEBRILIS.

MORBUS FEBRILIS CRITICUS.

FIEVRE.

Definition.

266. Morbid alteration of the circulation of the fluids, of respiration, of temperature, of sensibility, of sleep, of reflection, of secretion, of excretion, of vigour, and, in its more advanced progress, often evidently, of the organization (15.), almost always preceded by horror and rigour (156.).*

Carolus nonus Franciae Rex stomachace universaliter periit, sanguinem scilicet suum ex omnibus corporis emissariis profudit, non sine veneno suspicione. SAUVAGESII *Nosol. Meth. vol. ii. p. 296.*

See LUKE's Gospel, chap. xxii. ver. 44.

* PYREXIA—Post horrorem pulsus frequens, calor major, plures functiones laeae, viribus praesertim artuum imminutis. CULLENUS.

267. Whoever considers the frequency of fever (266.) and its fatal effects, will

FEBRIS—Pulsus magnitudo et frequentia cum frigore in insultu, fervore in decursu, madore in declinatione, et semper virium prostratione majore quam a virium vitalium gradu foret expectandum. SAUVAGESIUS.

FEBRIS—Innati caloris augmentum praeternaturale cum oris siccitate et gravitate corporis. VOGELIUS.

FEBRIS—Dignoscitur pulsu citato. LINNAEUS.

FEBRIS—Pulsus frequens, celer, fortis; respiratio celeritate, magnitudine, frequentia aucta, viribus artuum minutis; vel virium vitalium augmentum, aut saltem in statu sanitatis perseveratio, viribus artuum notabiliter minutis. SAGARUS.

FEBRIS—Praegressis languore, lassitudine, et aliis debilitatis signis, pyrexia sine morbo locali primario. CULLENUS.

FEBRIS—Pulsus alteratio cum dolorifica totius corporis speciali lassitudine subitaque arbitrarii motus imbecillitate. BIANCHI.

FEBRIS—Syndromis frigores, successivique caloris cum artuum debilitate et pulsus vi adaucta, saepe quoad frequentiam. SAUVAGESIUS.

FEBRIS—Horripilatio, deinde calor cum constanti pulsu velocitate concurrens. BOERHAAVIUS.

readily admit its importance as a distinguished object of medical attention *.

FEBRIS—Innati caloris mutatio, vel declinatio ad statum praeter naturam pulsibus vehēmentioribus, ac crebrioribus redditi. **GALENUS**.

FEBRIS—Caloris naturalis in igneum mutatio. **SENERTUS**.

FEVER—A combination of excessive heat, thirst, loss of appetite, weakness, and inability to sleep. **MACBRIDE**.

FEVER—Chillness or shivering, seconded by frequency of pulse, preternatural heat, weakness of voluntary motion, without deriving its origin from inflammation, eruption, or other primary disease. **CLARKE**.

FEBRIS—Frequens pulsus, calor auctus, cum læsione unius vel plurium functionum naturalium, animalium, vel vitalium. **HOMIUS**.

* **FEBRIS**—Duæ fere tertiae omnium quæ sunt morborum partes. **SYDENHAM**.

Were the opinions of some authors well supported by fact, so far is fever from being the fatal scourge of the human race, that its existence and accession ought to be deemed circumstances highly *fortunate* and *propitious*. The two following may serve as specimens :

His (motibus automaticis) si careret homo, nulla vel sanitate constantia vel morbo medela foret. Id

Susceptibility of Fever.

268. Fever (266.) is peculiar to animal structure (15.): comparatively, a high degree of sensibility and motion seems essential to the susceptibility of this affection.

PROPOSITION III.

269. *Fever (266.) is universally one and the same in its essence or nature, or is only a*

genus motibus praesertim FEBRIS adnumeranda est. Licet enim connectio ista perturbato circulationis systemate, gravibusque symptomatis molesta, haud raro perniciem inferat, hinc merito morbus appelletur; saepe tamen et mirifice adeo *salutaris* est, ut certius aliud potentiussve cum ad *sanandos* tum ad *praecavendos* morbos auxilium natura vel ars vix agnoscat. GAUB. PATH. § 640.

Hisce causis naturae humanae inimicis ex physica quadam necessitate insurgit FEBRIS, quae, aucto motu progressivo et intestino adjuta, particulis cohaerentes dirimit, viscedas attenuat, superfluas evaeuat, obstructions aperit, emunctoria deobstruit, intemperatos humores temperat et corrigit, et postremo e corpore expellit, uti patet crisi- bus omnium febrium, sed earum praecipue, ubi materia caustica ab interioribus partibus ad exteriores relegatur. HOMII *Princip. Med.*

Simple morbid state, suffering accidental variations, chiefly in degree.*

Demonstration.

270. The human body, the subject of fever (266.) as here treated, appears to possess surprising sameness or identity as to its general state and character in every individual, consequently the febrile state must always be nearly the same in its nature and essence.

Experience verifies this proposition.

* After several years careful attention to symptoms and nature of fevers, as they have occurred in different climates, I freely confess that I have never been able to follow authors through their numerous divisions and subdivisions; and I am fully convinced, that, although many varieties happen according to constitution, season, situation, and climate, yet every where FEVER is *essentially* the same, or, in other words, consists only of *one genus*, and the only species which can be well ascertained are the following, viz. intermittent, remittent, and continued fever. This opinion, it is presumed, will be proved in the most satisfactory manner by examining the essential symptoms of these species of fever.

Corollary.

271. The varieties of fever (266.), termed types and forms, it may be inferred from the preceding proposition (269.), will be fewer and less consequential than the distracting and perplexing divisions and subdivisions, and correspondent names imposed on them tend to in-sinuate.

272. Varieties of fever (266.) are produced chiefly by

1. Idiosyncrasy, or peculiar constitution,
2. Remote causes (57.).

Discrimination.

273. Fever (266.) is either idiopathic (43.) or symptomatic (44.), a distinction essential to just and salutary medical practice.

IDIOPATHIC FEVER.

274. Idiopathic fever (266.), according to form or type, is denominated *continued* and *intermittent*.

CONTINUED FEVER.

Appellations.

FEBRIS CONTINUA.

FEBRIS CONTINENS.

FIEVRE CONTINUE.

Definition.

275. Fever (266.) continuing for one or more days without intermission*.

* FEBRIS CONTINUA—Impetus febrilis a frigore saepius exordiens, sine exacerbatione partiali, et sine accessu, non pluries quam semel vel bis in mense revertens ad usque finem aegritudinis perseverat. SAUVAGESIUS.

FEBRIS CONTINUA—Nec interdiu, nec noctu intermittunt, sed remissiones saltem inferunt cum exa-

Diagnosis.

276. The diagnosis of continued fever (275.) may be collected from a review of its characters or symptoms enumerated in the definition (266.).

1. *Morbid alteration of the circulation of the fluids.*

277. The rate of the circulation is ascertained by the number and force of the arterial pulses in a given time (144.). This is various in fever; sometimes not much exceeding that of health: In general, the pulses are between 100 and 120 in one minute of time.

cerbationibus, quae vel quotidie, aut tertio die, aut quarto alicui accedunt. VOGELIUS.

FEBRIS CONTINUA—Pyrexia semel crescit, et semel decrescit, in decursu aegritudinis. SAGARUS.

FEBRIS CONTINUA—Sine intermissione, nec miasmate paterdum orta, sed cum remissionibus et exacerbationibus, parum licet notabilibus, perstantes: paroxysmis quovis die binis. CULLENUS.

278. The acceleration of the pulses has very generally been deemed essential to the constitution of fever, and even pathognomic of this affection*. The gradual decrease of the pulses marks reconvalescence; a contrary tendency announces an opposite event.

279. The febrile alteration of the motion of the fluids, not only prevails as to its general rate, but likewise as to equality of dispersion or determination; an over proportion being often thrown on particular parts or organs, creating, according to circumstances, one or more of the following symptoms:

1. Anxiety †.

2. Local pain.

* FEBRIS dignoscitur pulsu citato. LINNAEUS.

† ANXIETAS—Molestia quae ad continuam loci mutationem cogit. SAUVAGESIUS.

ANXIETAS—Aversatio mundanarum rerum: Cordis dolor. LINNAEUS.

ANXIETAS—Molesta sensatio circa praecordia, quas praesertim rerum statum fastidit. VOGELIUS.

ANXIETAS—Molestia ad loci mutationem assiduam cogens aegrum quem habet. SAGARUS.

3. Raving, delirium, Typhomania*.

4. Haemorrhage (137.).

SPECIES of Anxiety, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. *Anxietas febrilis.*
2. *Anxietas spasmodica.*
3. *Anxietas agonistica.*
4. *Anxietas cardiaca.*
5. *Anxietas tibiæarum.*
6. *Anxietas a morfu.*

* DELIRIUM—*Infamia acuta, transitoria, symptomatica cum febre.* LINNAEUS.

DELIRIUM—*Mentis alienatio in febre haud constans nec furibunda. Carpologia ejus est species.* VOGELIUS.

TYPHOMANIA—*Apparens sopor cum pervigilio reali, vel sopor levis e quo aegri facile excitantur cum delirio comitante.* SAUVAGES.

TYPHOMANIA—*Sopor apparens cum agryperia.* LINNAEUS.

TYPHOMANIA—*Febris ex phrenitide et lethargo mixta.* VOGELIUS.

TYPHOMANIA—*Sopor apparens cum pervigilio delirioso reali, mullitatione; vel sopor levis e quo aegri facile excitantur, cum delirio comitante.* SAGARUS.

TYPHOMANIA—*Apoplexia.* CULLENUS.

5. Inflammation †.

SPECIES of Typhomania, according to SAUVAGES,
are,

1. Typhomania febricosa.
2. Typhomania continua.
3. Typhomania agrypneuma.
4. Typhomania verminosa.
5. Typhomania martiniana.

† See *Elements of Surgery*. INFLAMMATION.

I have examined the bodies of near an hundred persons who perished in these (intermittent) fevers, and constantly found one or other of the adipose parts in the lower belly (the caul, mesentery, colon, &c.) of a dark complexion, or totally corrupted. CLEGHORN'S *Diseases of Minorca*.

Dissecting a person dead by jail fever, I found about three ounces of purulent matter in the ventricles of the brain; the whole cortical and medullary substance was uncommonly fluid and tender; nay, some of the same kind of matter was found in the upper part of the cerebellum. In two, the cortical substance of the brain had an inflammatory appearance, but no supuration. In one of these, the large intestines were corrupted. He went off with a looseness. SIR JOHN PRINGLE'S *Observations*, &c.

It appeared on the dissection of those who died of the last plague at Marseilles, that some of the viscera were always mortified and inflamed, and that the brain and lungs were most frequently affected in this manner. *Traite de la Peste*, part 1.

6. Effusion.

7. Mortification.

2. *Morbid alteration of respiration.*

280. Anatomy, as well as experience, evince, that the rate of circulation and respiration will ever be reciprocally proportional; an alteration of the former will therefore infer one of the latter, independently of any inequability of dispersion or congestion of the circulated fluid, in the respiratory organs; which is by no means a rare event.

3. *Morbid alteration of temperature.*

281. An augmentation of temperature, or heat of body, is universally recognized as a symptom of fever (266.). Its degree may be accurately ascertained by the thermometer. It exists during the horror and rigour (156.)*. It is a source of much distress.

* In the ague I lately had, during the height of the paroxysm, the heat of my skin was 106 degrees of Farenheit's scale, and so that of my blood was

4. *Morbid alteration of sensibility.*

282. That an alteration of feeling or sensibility actually happens is a fact not to be denied; that it really is present as a prime symptom (67.) in fever (266.), and gives existence to many of the other ones, is proved by

1. Headach.
2. Pain of the back.
3. Diminished appetite.
4. Vomiting.

These affections are seldom absent.

5. *Morbid alteration of sleep.*

283. The alteration of the degree as well as quality of sleep in fever (266.) is

was 107 or 108. And farther, what is very remarkable, in the beginning of the fit, when I was all shivering and under a great sense of cold, my skin was, however, two or three degrees warmer than in a natural healthy state. MARTIN'S *Essays and Observations on Thermometers*, &c. p. 146.

In intermittent fever there prevails an intense heat over the whole body, which raises the mercury on the thermometer to the 103d or 104th degree. CLEGHORN'S *Diseases of Min.* p. 163.

an obvious symptom. Sometimes the tendency to it is so increased as to be denominated coma (177.). More frequently watchfulness takes place.

6. *Morbid alteration of reflection.*

284. That the function or faculty of thinking is much altered and disturbed in fever (266.) every one knows; very seldom does continued fever exist for any considerable length of time without some degree of this symptom: it is named wavering, raving, or delirium (279.).

7. *Morbid alteration of secretion.*

285. An alteration of secretion, or of the function of the secreting organs, as a symptom of fever (266), is not less constant and evident than that of most of those enumerated. This is demonstrated by an alteration as well in the quantity as quality of secreted matter, particularly of the

1. Sweat or perspirable matter.
2. Spittle or saliva.
3. Bile or gall.

4. Intestinal secretion, or excrement.
5. Urine.

For the most part from this originate

1. Dry skin.
2. Parched, crufted, black mouth.
3. Thirst.
4. Bilious fymptoms.
5. Purging, diarrhoea, dyfentery, or the contrary.
6. Urine various in colour and other qualities.

8. *Morbid alteration of excretion.*

284. A morbid alteration of excretion is often apparent as a fymptom of fever (266.); as to the bile, the urine, the faeces efpecially.

9. *Morbid alteration of vigour.*

285. The flightest attention difcovers an alteration of the healthful degree of ftrength in fever (266.). It feems not to be equable. Vascular exertion is often

augmented, while that of the muscular system, in general, is diminished.

286. A diminution of healthful vigour is denominated debility; and because it implies an aversion to motion, it is termed sometimes lassitude and languor*.

* **DEBILITAS**—Impotentia clare et distincte sentiendi, appetendi, consueta vi artus organave movendi, nec non imaginandi, vigilandi, &c. SAUVAGESIUS.

LASSITUDO—Molestia cum debilitate quae ad quietem invitat. SAUVAGESIUS.

LASSITUDO—Debilitas constans musculorum penderosa, quietem inducens. LINNAEUS.

LASSITUDO—Ingrata et gravativa sensatio impotentiae ad motum. VOGELIUS.

LASSITUDO—Ingrata sensatio, juncta cum debilitate, quae ad quietem cogit, virium reparandarum gratia. SAGARUS.

LANGUOR—Debilitas successiva virium vitalium non reparanda quiete et cibatione. LINNAEUS.

SPECIES of Lassitudo, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Lassitudo a labore.
2. Lassitudo a pathemate.
3. Lassitudo a fluxu.

10. *Evident morbid alteration of organization.*

287. Morbid alteration of organization (15) often becomes evident, during the course of fever (266.), under the form of spot; (petechia, purpura*) of blotch (vibex †);

4. Lassitudo a calore.
5. Lassitudo a plethora.
6. Lassitudo febrilis.
7. Lassitudo scorbutica.
8. Lassitudo cachectica.

* PETECHIA—Sudamina livido-lurida, superficialia insensibilia. LINNAEUS.

PETECHIAE—Maculae pulicum, morsui similes magnitudine et colore, interdum tamen etiam lividae in febre acuta. VOGELIUS.

PURPURA—Eruptio maculosa purpurea livida vel atra, indolens, cum typho vel remittente febre. SAUVAGESIUS.

PURPURA—Pustula pruriens, seminis milii magnitudine, rubra vel alba, lucida, acuta. VOGELIUS.

† VIBEX—Lineae sanguinicolores subcuticulae. LINNAEUS.

VIBEX—Linea coccinea, qualis consequitur e flagellis. VOGELIUS.

of eruption (exanthema*). Of this last the principal varieties are denominated pustule (pustula†), vesicle (papula, phlyctena‡), mi-

(SPECIES of Purpura, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Purpura benigna.
2. Purpura maligna.
3. Purpura symptomatica.
4. Purpura verminosa.

* EXANTHEMA—Eruptiones cutaneae cum pyrexia saepius maligna quandoque lenta. SAUVAGESIUS.

EXANTHEMA—Phlogoses, saepe plures, exiguae per cutem sparsae. CULLENUS.

EXANTHEMA—Efflorescentia cutis maculata, varia, pustulosa papulosa, phlyctenoidea, &c. vel cavi oris, saepius maligna. SAGARUS.

† PUSTULA—Phyma parvum apice ruptum. SAUVAGESIUS.

PUSTULA—Vesicula purulenta, turgens dehiscens pure. LINNAEUS.

PUSTULA—Phyma aut vesicula colorata suppurans, diametri linearis, fastigiata, pure dehiscens, quandoque in crustam abiens. Est seu furunculus linearis diametri. SAGARUS.

‡ PAPULA—Phyma parvulum desquamari solitum.

liaris *, anthrax, parolis, bubo, erysipelas †, according to circumstances.

288. Evident alteration of structure is not an essential character of fever (266.). Its

PHLYCTAENA—Vesicula fluido seroso plena. **SAUVAGESIUS.**

* **MILIARIS**—Eruptio phlyctenarum milii semine non majorum. **SAUVAGESIUS.**

MILIARIA—Papulae rotundae, immerae, diversicolores, confertae, intacta facie, pruriginosae. **LINNAEUS.**

SPECIES of Miliaris, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Miliaris benigna.

2. Miliaris maligna.

3. Miliaris recedivans.

a Miliaris baia.

b Miliaris lactea.

c Miliaris critica.

d Miliaris nova febris.

e Miliaris sudatoria.

f Miliaris Germanica.

g Miliaris nautica.

h Miliaris purpurata.

i Miliaris Britannica.

k Miliaris puerperarum.

l Miliaris scorbutica.

† See *Elements of Surgery*. **INFLAMMATION.**

milder varieties exhibit none of the enumerated symptomatic alterations (287.)

II. *Horror and rigour, or shivering.* 8c

289. Shivering, or a sensation of coldness, while the temperature of the body is really increased (156.), is a very constant phenomenon attending the attacks of fever, various as to violence and duration; sometimes perceived through the course of two or three days, especially when ushering in continued fever (275.): connected with intermittent fever (273.), it is more violent and transient.

290. The existence of the sensation of coldness (289.) constitutes what is called the *cold stage* of fever*; the increased perspiration or sweat which often attends the crisis (87.) of fever is named *sweating stage*; and the intermediate period is termed *hot stage*†.

* Frigus febrile—Tremor febrilis. BOERHAV. Aphorism. § 621. 627.

† Calor febrilis—BOERHAV. Aphorism. § 673.

CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § xi.

FOURDYCE'S *Elements of Physic*, p. 135.

General succession and duration of the symptoms.

291. One attacked by continued fever (266.) is often conscious of headach (282.), pain of the back, prostration of strength, or lassitude (286.), for a considerable time previous to the cold stage (290.); which sometimes endures for two or three days: attended with diminished appetite for food, and nausea (232.). The pulses generally hardened and contracted are 100, 120, 130 in a minute of time, varying as sensibility, age, &c. Parched or black mouth, accompanied with thirst and dryness of the skin, are commonly noticeable (284.). Anxiety and watchfulness prevail. Local affection frequently exists. In the first, almost always during the second week, raving (284.), various in degree, accedes. Perspiration is, for the most part, apparently scanty. The urine deposits very little sediment. Its excretion is sometimes difficult and suppressed. Reconvalescence is announced by the symptoms gradually softened. Moist skin, and sediment in the urine, are generally to be marked in some degree. This prosperous

event is gradual from about the end of the second week, leaving great emaciation and weakness. A contrary termination impending, is distinguished by an aggravation of the symptoms. Delirium becomes fixed and permanent. This, attended with excessive exertion, is denominated delirium ferox; when the patient is more quiescent, it is named delirium mite. In consequence of this state, attempts are made to catch objects which don't exist. The bed-cloaths are unmeaningly handled, and collected. Subfultus tendinum, or tremulous starting, is a frequent occurrence. At last, enfeebled motion, cold extremities, partial sweat, involuntary excretion, are succeeded by the state of death (26.).

Predisponent Cause (58.).

292. The human system, from inexplicable peculiarity of structure, would seem alone to possess the susceptibility of fever. It does not appear that individuals are attacked by it in proportion to their apparent delicacy, although this might have been presumed.

Occasional Cause (60.).

293. Innumerable facts evince, that the occasional or exciting cause of continued fever (275.) is an active poison, contagion, miasma, or effluvium, originating chiefly from animal matter, verging to or in a state of putrefaction. It may therefore be termed febrile matter or poison*.

* This disorder (the jail-distemper) is incident to every place ill aired and kept dirty; that is, filled with *animal* steams from foul or diseased bodies; and upon this account jails and military hospitals are most exposed to this kind of pestilential infection, as the first are in a constant state of filth and impurity, and the latter are so much filled with putrid effluvia of sores, mortifications, dysenteric, and other putrid excrements. I have seen instances of it beginning in a ward when there was no other cause but one of the men having a mortified limb. Nay, there is reason to apprehend, that when a single person is taken ill of any putrid disease, such as the small-pox, dysentery, or the like, and lies in a small and close apartment, he may fall into this malignant fever. This I have actually known to happen in camp, when any one has been seized with such a disorder and kept his tent too close. SIR JOHN PRINGLE's *Observations*, p. 288. and 319.

294. It appears, that febrile poison (293.) is often so irresistible as to require the co-operation of no peculiar predisponent cause (58.) *.

* See *Traite de la Peste. Passim.*

In the year 1750, on the 11th May, the sessions began at the Old Bailey, and continued some days, in which time there were more criminals tried, a greater multitude was present than usual. The hall in the Old Bailey is a room of only about thirty feet square. Now, whether the air was most tainted from the bar by some prisoners then ill of the jail-distemper, or by the general uncleanness of such persons, is uncertain; but it is probable both causes concurred. And we may easily conceive how much it was vitiated by the foul steams of the bail-dock, and of the two rooms opening into the court in which the prisoners were the whole day crouded together till they were brought out to be tried. It appeared afterwards that those places had not been cleaned for some years. The poisonous quality of the air was aggravated by the heat or closeness of the court-room, and by the perspirable matter of a number of people of all sorts penned up for the most part of the day without breathing the free air or receiving any refreshment. The bench consisted of six persons, of which four died, together with two of the three counsel, one of the under sheriffs, several of the Middlesex jury, and others present, to the amount of forty persons, without making allowance for those of a lower rank. SIR JOHN PRINGLE's *Observations*, p. 331.

295. The chemical qualities of febrile poison (293.) it is not easy to ascertain. Its effects demonstrate it to be stimulant, therefore acrimonious. Is it of a saline nature*?

296. Observation manifests, that, febrile poison (293.) cannot be wasted to a great

* We shall hereafter endeavour to shew, that the remote causes of fever, as contagion, miasmata, cold, and fear, are of a *sedative* nature. CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 35.

The remote causes of fever are certainly *sedative* powers applied to the nervous system, which, diminishing the energy of the brain, thereby produce a *debility* in the whole function, and particularly in the action of the extreme vessels. CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 46.

What is the particular nature of this (marsh) miasma we know not; nor do we certainly know whether or not it differs in kind: but it is probable it does not, and that it only differs in the degree of its power, or perhaps in its quantity in a given space. CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 82.

Contagions are next to be considered. These have also been supposed to be of great variety: It is possible they may be so, but that they truly are does not appear from any thing we know at present. CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 83.

distance in the atmosphere, and likewise, that, actual contact of a febrile person is not necessary to communicate it effectually*.

297. It seems highly probable that febrile poison (293.) may be generated by the human body in certain situations; in jails, ships, camps, &c. even while it is not apparently diseased.

298. Judging by analogy it might be contended, that, febrile poison (293.) could not be generated where none of it originally existed; that, a fomesis always communicated; and, this only multiplied.

* The course of infection (from febrile poison) is commonly slow, and catching to those chiefly who are confined to the bad air, such as the sick in hospitals and their nurses. SIR JOHN PRINGLE'S *Observations*, p. 239.

Contagions are never found to act but when they are near to the source from whence they arise; that is, either near to the bodies of men from whom they issue, or near to some substances, which, as having been near to the bodies of men, are imbued with their effluvia, and in which substances those effluvia are sometimes retained in an active state for a very long time. CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 86.

299. Fever (266.), or febrile commotion, seems to be not seldom induced by occasional causes (60.), in which there can be no suspicion of febrile poison or morbid matter, viz. by heat, by cold, &c.*

* Beside marsh and human effluvia, we cannot with any certainty exclude some other remote causes, which are commonly supposed to have at least a share in producing fever; cold, fear, intemperance in drinking, excess in venery, and other causes, which evidently weaken the system. But whether any of those sedative powers be the remote cause of fever, or if they only operate as they concur with the operation of marsh or human effluvia, or as they give an opportunity to the operation of cold, are questions not to be positively answered. CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 88. 92.

These (the symptoms of fever) are produced by certain passions of the mind suddenly excited, the principal of which are fear, grief, and anxiety; by cold, by putrid infections, and variolous, morbillous, and other eruptive matter, acting on the irritable parts; by retention of certain substances in the primæ viæ, as indigestible food in the stomach, faeces in the intestines, by changing of customs or climates to which the body has been habituated, at least assisting the other causes by unknown causes. FOUR-DYCE'S *Elements of Physic*, p. 136.

The most general occasional causes of fever are, 1. miasmata, 2. contagion, 3. errors in diet, 4. violent emotions of mind, 5. suppression of usual eva-



Proximate Cause.

300. The alteration of structure or organization (15.) produced by the remote cause (57.) of fever constitutes its proximate cause (64.), or the febrile state of the system. This is ascertained to exist by the enumerated symptoms (266.)*

cautions, 6. improper applications of heat and cold, 7. a certain state of the air which produces epidemical fevers from causes not always ascertained, 8. stimuli from external applications or injuries, 9. internal stimuli from inflammation, suppuration, &c. GREGORY'S *Elements of Physic*, § 12.

* PROXIMATE CAUSE—What state of the system can be specified arising from a concurrence of the predisponent and occasional causes, which uniformly produces the disease, or acts as its proximate cause? Are the solids morbid? Is the blood vitiated in consequence of visciditv, tenuity, putrescency, or acrimony of any kind? Is any morbid state of the stomach, liver, or bile ascertained? Is the sweat which terminates the paroxysm possessed of any morbid quality? Does the proximate cause reside in the nervous system? In what respect are the symptoms connected as cause and effects, particularly the symptoms of the cold and hot fits? What is the cause of the regular return of paroxysms? GREGORY'S *Elem. of Pract. of Physic*, § 52.

301. It has been demonstrated (30.), that, between organization and function

PROXIMATE CAUSE—There are three states which always take place in fever; a state of *debility*, a state of *cold*, a state of *heat*, and as these three states regularly succeed each other in the order we have mentioned them, it is *presumed* that they are in the series of cause and effect with respect to one-another. This we hold to be a matter of fact, even although we should not be able to explain in what manner or by what mechanical means these states severally produce each other. How the state of debility produces some of the symptoms of the cold stage, we cannot particularly explain, but refer it to a general law of the animal oeconomy, whereby it happens, that, powers which have a tendency to hurt and destroy the system often excite such motions as are suited to obviate the effects of the noxious power. This is the *VIS MEDICATRIX NATURAE* so famous in the schools of physic; and, it is *probable*, many of the motions excited in fever are the effects of this power.

That the increased action of the heart and arteries, which takes place in the hot stage of fever, is to be considered as an effect of the *Vis Medicatrix Naturae* has been long a common opinion among physicians, and we are disposed to assert, that, some part of the cold stage may be imputed to the same power, &c.

It is to be particularly observed, that, in the time of the cold stage of fever there *seems* to be a *spasm* induced every where on the extremities of the arteries, particularly those of the surface of the body, as ap-

there exists a connection proportioned and inseparable, and consequently, that, dis-

appears from the suppression of all excretions, and from the shrinking of the external parts, &c. which spasmodic constriction *there is reason to believe* supports the hot stage, &c.

This then may be the idea of fever, that a *spasm* of the extreme vessels, however induced, may prove an irritation to the heart and arteries, and that this continues till the spasm is relaxed or overcome. There are many appearances which countenance *this opinion*, and there is *little doubt* that a *spasm* does take place, and proves an irritation to the heart, and therefore may be considered as a *principal part* in the *proximate cause* of fever. It will still, however, remain a question, what is the cause of this spasm? whether it be directly produced by the remote causes of fever? or if it be only a part of the operation of the *Vis Medicatrix Naturae*? We are disposed to be of the latter opinion; first, because it still remains certain, that a *debility* lays the foundation of fever; secondly, because, supposing this uncertain, we can *more easily* perceive how *debility* induces *spasm*, than how *spasm* produces the *debility* which always more or less appears; and, thirdly, we especially *conclude*, that the *spasm* depends on the *debility*, because we perceive, that the degree of spasm formed, and the obstinacy of its continuance, depend in many cases upon the power of the causes inducing *debility*; and upon the *debility* induced; for the more powerful and debilitating the causes, and the greater the debility produced, the paroxysms are the longer and the more

ease (28.), and of course the modification of it denominated fever (266.) consists in altered structure (15.).

302. No valid argument against the assigned proximate cause of fever (266.) can be drawn from the alteration of structure not being always visible and demonstrable;

frequently repeated. From hence we are led to believe, that, together with the *spasm*, there is an *atony* subsisting in the extreme vessels, and that the *relaxation* of the *spasm* requires the restoring of the *tone* and action of these, &c.

Upon the whole, our doctrine of fever is explicitly this: The remote causes are certain *sedative* powers applied to the nervous system, which, diminishing the energy of the brain, thereby produce a *debility* in the whole of the functions, and particularly in the action of the *extreme* vessels. Such, however, is at the same time the *nature* of the animal oeconomy, that this *debility* proves an *indirect stimulus* to the sanguiferous system, whence, by the intervention of the cold stage and *spasm* connected with it, the action of the heart and larger arteries is *increased*, and continues so till it has had the effect of restoring the energy of the brain, of extending this energy to the extreme vessels, of restoring therefore their action, and thereby especially *overcoming* the *spasm* affecting them, upon the removing of which the excretion of sweat and other marks of the relaxation of the extremities take place. CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 36.—47.

its existence is justly deducible (from its effects: a mode of induction very generally recognised by philosophy (10.).

303. It has been shewn already, that alteration of structure (15.) frequently becomes palpable and visible in fever (287.), and constitutes some of its characters, a phenomenon demonstrative of the proximate cause assigned (300.)*.

304. The principal seat of the proximate cause of fever (30.), it is highly probable, is the nervous system, because morbid substances are likely to impress the parts of the structure according to their sensibility and delicacy. Anatomy proves the nervous substance eminently to possess these qualities.

305. Analogy favours the idea of the proximate cause of fever (300.) being chiefly resident in the nervous system. Thus frost destroys vegetables (24.), its in-

* See the history of dissections of bodies killed by fever in *Traite de la Peste*, SIR JOHN PRINGLE'S *Observations*, CLEGHORN'S *Diseases of Minorca*, &c.

fluence gradually extending from the tenderest parts of the tenderest plants to the more resistant, the flowers, the foliage, the stem. In these the derangement is not discoverable by the human sight till after an interval of time more or less considerable, and is finally detected by loss of function and quality.

306. That an alteration of structure constitutes fever (266.) is farther displayed by attending to the nature of the occasional causes of this affection. The febrile poison (293.) is evidently stimulant or irritant, because it excites alteration of function or inordinate action of the moving organization. Like every stimulus, whether chemical or mechanical, it will therefore alter the structure proportionally.

307. It has been imagined, that, the febrile poison (293.) is *sedative*, i. e. diminishes motion, or the capability of it*. But this idea, although admitted, in op-

* See passages from DR CULLEN's *Practice of Physic* already quoted.

position to strong evidence, does not affect the solidity of the specified proximate cause of fever (300.), because a diminution as well as increase of function, may equally flow from altered organization (15.).

308. That the proximate cause of fever (300.) is a specific alteration of structure (15.) is established by analogy of this to other morbid affections, the greatest part of which evidently consist in derangement of ultimate organization*.

309. Although it may be difficult to specify the alteration of structure, the proximate cause of fever, on account of imperfect acquaintance with the nature of febrile poison (293.), or other occasional cause (60.), as well as with ultimate organization (15.), yet its detection in general leads to salutary and useful practice, and opens a path to every possible improvement†.

* This point will be illustrated by the review of almost every modification of disease.

† *Æstimatio causae sæpe solvit morbum. CELSI præfat. sub finem.*

*Supposed Proximate Causes.**i. Lentor and viscosity of the fluids.*

310. *Obstruction* of the extreme vessels occasioned by lentor and viscosity of the fluids has been assigned as the proximate cause of fever (300.)*.

311. The proximate cause of fever now mentioned (310.) is entitled to that character, in so far as it consists in a morbid state of organization, which may be the

* Omnis febris hætenus observata, quæ a causa interna oritur incipit primo cum sensu frigoris, concussionis, horripilationis, majori, minori, brevi, diuturno, interno, externo, pro varietate subjecti, causæ febris ipsius.

Quo tempore velox, parvus, sæpe intermittens pulsus, pallor sæpe extremorum, frigus, rigor, tremor, insensibilitas.

Unde liquet *stagnare* tum humores sanguineos in extremis vasculis, et simul tamen causam cor irritantem adesse, &c.

Adeoquæ velocior cordis contractio cum aucta resistentia ad capillaria febris omnis acutæ idæam absolvit. BOERHAAVI *Aphorism.* § 575, 76, 77, 81.

direct effect of the remote causes of fever (292, 293.).

312. The objections to the doctrine of obstruction from viscidities being the proximate cause of fever (300.) are chiefly derived from the solids, the sentient and moving parts of the system, being too little, and not primarily interested in it: and from the seeming inadequateness of the remote causes to produce it. It is, notwithstanding, an idea meriting more respect than has been sometimes bestowed.

2. Debility and spasm.

313. The proximate cause of fever (300.) has been referred to morbid states, denominated *debility*, and *spasm* of the extreme vessels, affections of the solid parts chiefly: The latter has been imagined to follow the former in the series of cause and effect, and to be induced by the interposition of a *Vis Medicatrix Naturae**.

* See DR CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 36, 37, already quoted.

314. The term debility (31.) can express nothing more than an indefinite diminution of healthful vigour or strength of bodily function; debility cannot therefore exist without a previous alteration of organization (15.), induced by the remote cause of fever (292, 293.). Debility is consequently a *symptom* of fever, not its proximate cause (300.).

315. A distinction ought obviously to be made with respect to debility; between that which suddenly appears as a symptom of fever (285.), and that which remains after the cure or cessation of fever, or is induced by excessive abstinence from food by exertion; because, in all probability, these depend on very opposite conditions of the nervous and muscular organs.

316. Spasm can only consist in a morbid degree (an increase) of muscular function, especially of the muscular structure of the vascular system. It will give a proportional increase of energy, or *reaction* as it is called, and a diminution of capacity, but these will be general and equable.

317. Spasm thus explained (316.), and its existence in fever admitted, must be the result of altered structure, like the other symptoms of fever (266.), and cannot be allowed to rank as its proximate cause (300.).

318. Spasm being an increase of action, it will be difficult to connect it with debility pre-existing or co-existing, or, to prove that it is produced by debility, and, that, it possesses one point of a fibre (16.) or extreme vessel (19.), while the immediately contiguous points are in a state of debility or atony*.

319. Combining debility and spasm to constitute the proximate cause of fever, and referring the creation of this last to an ima-

* See DR CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic* as quoted, and the following :

It may be difficult to explain how an *atony* and *spasm* can subsist at the *same time* in the *same* vessels ; but, whatever difficulty there may be in accounting for this, we consider it as a *matter of fact*, and at the same time think it may be found analogous to what happens upon other occasions in the system, where we often observe *atony* producing *spasm*, § 44.

ginary rationality of a *Vis Medicatrix Naturae*†, independently of its inadmissibility as a truth, seems to be a material transgression of the first rule of philosophizing‡.

3. *Inordinate action.*

320. *Inordinate action* of the moving powers of the vascular system has been supposed to be the proximate cause of fever; an idea that scarcely requires refutation, because it is not a state or condition of organization (15.), and is nothing more than an assertion that the symptoms of fever, at least the greatest part of them, are caused by themselves.

Explanation of the symptoms of fever.

321.—1. The acceleration of the pulses and altered rate of circulation of the fluids, and their unequable dispersion (277.) may justly be referred to altered sensibility; during health (27.) the action

† See *first rule*, p. 6.

‡ See GAUSII *Patholog.* p. 222.

of the vessels and motion of the fluids are reciprocally proportioned to one another, and both as the sensibility. In fever the sensibility being altered, because the organization is altered, the action of the vessels or pulses, variously forceful, produces morbid distribution of the blood, and all its consequences (279.). Quickness of pulses appears thus to be a secondary symptom (68.) of fever (266.).

322.—2. The alteration of respiration (280.) obviously depending on that of the circulation of the fluids (21.), the rate of it will be correspondent: and is accounted for on the same principle (321.).

323.—3. The increase of temperature of the body during fever (281.) is derived from the altered and accelerated circulation of the fluids, agreeable to universal experience: they are therefore derived from the same source (321.).

324.—4. The alteration of sensibility during fever (282.) can only flow from an alteration of that organization which is its source. It will be proportioned

to the derangement, other circumstances being equal. This is a prime symptom of fever (67.), and gives existence and modification to many of the others, which are secondary (68.).

Is not the cold stage of fever (290.), which is a delusive sensation, imputable to altered sensibility, as well as the raving and anxiety (279.) in a great measure, in such instances as are not connected with morbid congestion of the fluids? (282.)

325.—5. Alteration of sleep (283.) prevailing variously in fever (266.) is unquestionably occasioned by the alteration of sensibility already specified (324.). It is a secondary symptom (68.). A comatose or profound febrile sleep marks congestion in the vessels of the brain, and participates of the nature of apoplexy (177.).

226.—6. Morbid alteration of reflection, or of the rational faculty (284.), is surely to be ascribed only to a corresponding rate of derangement of its organ, the nervous system, of which it is the un-

disputed function. It is a prime symptom (67.).

327.—7. An altered condition of the function secretion (285.) can only flow from an alteration of the secreting organs, and of their sensibility thence dependent.

328.—8. Febrile alteration of excretion (284.) is obviously derived from the same cause with that of altered secretion (285.).

329.—9. Febrile alteration of vigour (285.), variously apparent and modified, it has been already asserted, can solely flow from an alteration of the healthful state of organization (15.). It is therefore a prime symptom (67.).

330.—10. Derangement of organization (287.) becoming evident during fever (266.) may be regarded as the proximate cause (300.) evolved and palpable.

331. Can evident alteration of structure ever take place during fever (266.) unless an impalpable one has been originally in-

flicted? Is palpable derangement of structure in fever (266.) any thing other than an evolution of what was impalpable?

332.—11. Horror, rigour, or shivering (289.), a very constant prelude to fever (266.)*, is justly referable to an alteration of sensibility (222.) as its cause.

Duration of fever.

333. The symptoms of fever (266.) will be intense, and its course protracted, in proportion to the degree of its proximate cause (300.); which will be as the remote ones (292, 293.): from this, as well as from experience, may be inferred the futility of the idea of critical days †.

* Dici potest pyrexias aliquando videri, quas nullus praecefferit horror, et pyrexias in quibus neque pulsus frequentior, neque calor major quam in sanis esse solet; istiusmodi pyrexias, rarissime licet aliquando videri negare nolo. CULLENI *Synop. Nosol. Method.* tom. ii. p. 43.

† Many physicians have been of opinion, that there is something in the nature of fevers which generally determines them to be of a certain duration; and, therefore, that their terminations, whether in health or death, happen at certain periods of the dis-

334. Does febrile poison (293.) disturb and destroy the animal structure by chemical attraction? or by mechanical action? or by both modes of operation? Are its morbid effects instantaneously or gradually produced after its application?

Causes of Death.

335. The state of death (26.) is induced by fever (266.) in proportion to

ease rather than at others. These periods are called critical days, carefully marked by *Hippocrates* and other eminent physicians, and also by many moderns of the greatest eminence in practice, whilst, at the same time, many moderns, of no inconsiderable authority, deny their taking place in the fevers of these northern regions which we inhabit. I am of opinion, that the doctrine of the ancients, and particularly that of *Hippocrates*, on this subject is well founded, and that it is just and true even with respect to the fevers of our climate, &c. *CULLEN's Practice of Physic*, § 101, 102, &c.

Odd critical days, according to *Hippocrates*, are the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, &c. even critical days are 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, &c. However singular such a distinction may appear where no such uniform diversity is observed.

1. The alteration of structure (15.) inflicted by its remote causes (292, 293.),

2. The accidental enormity of one or more of its symptoms (276.)*.

Prognostic (71.)

336. A just prognostic respecting the termination of fever (266.) in health (27.); another modification of disease (136.) or death (26.) can only be formed

ble, yet it will be found next to impossible to give a tolerable idea of the diseases in that character, without the assistance of this distinction. CLEGHORN'S *Diseases of Minorca*, p. 151.

* The causes of death in general are either direct or indirect.

The first are those which directly attack and destroy the vital principle, as lodged in the nervous system, or destroy the organs immediately connected with it.

The second or indirect causes of death are those which interrupt such functions as are necessary to the circulation of the blood, and thereby necessary to the due continuance and support of the vital principle. DR CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 95.

by comparison of one case of it to another, and consequently by experience; the danger being as the quantity or degree of the disease. A recollection of the progress of fever, as formerly depicted (291.), will afford information on this point*.

Cure.

337. Attempts to arrest or extinguish fever (266.) in its course have generally proved abortive. It is to be feared they have often been pernicious and destructive; they never can be innocent.

338. The proximate cause of fever (300.), and of disease in general (28.), seems to be directly removable by the plastic power (73.) only; to which me-

* We think the symptoms shewing the tendency to death in fevers may be discovered, by their being either the symptoms of *violent reaction*, of *great debility*, or of a *strong tendency to putrefaction in the fluids*. DR CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 96.

dicine (89.) ought ever to be subser-
vient*.

Indications of Cure.

339. The premised remarks on the symptoms (276.), causes (292, 293.), and nature of fever (266.) justify the following indications of cure,

I. Removal of causes.

II. Alleviation of symptoms†.

* As it is allowed, that in every fever which has its full course, there is an *effort of nature* of a salutary tendency, it might be supposed that we should leave the cure of fevers to the operations of nature, or that our art should be only directed to support and regulate these operations, and that we should form our indications accordingly. *This plan, however, we cannot adopt, because the operations of nature are very precarious, and are not so well understood as to enable us to regulate them properly. We think, that, trusting to these operations has given occasion to a negligent and inert practice; and we believe, that, an attention to the operations of nature may be often superseded by art.* DR CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 119.

† Our plan of cure shall be to consider the proximate cause of fever, and to form our indications upon the means of obviating the tendency to death in fever.

First Indication.

340. The first indication of cure of fever (339.) respects chiefly occasional causes

We form three indications in the cure of continued fever :

The first is to moderate the violence of reaction.

The second is to remove the causes, or obviate the effects of debility ; and,

The third is to obviate and correct the tendency of the fluids to putrefaction. DR CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 120, 121.

Indications of cure in fever are,

I. INDICATION. All applications increasing the disease, rendering the hot fit irregular, or disturbing the natural periods, are to be avoided.

II. INDICATION. Accidents arising from too strong action of the vessels or plethora are prevented.

III. INDICATION. Care is to be taken not to waste the powers of the body unnecessarily, by evacuations or otherwise, through the course of the disease, and the strength is to be supported when the symptoms of weakness come on.

(293.) ; predisponent ones (292.) are not sufficiently marked to be its object.

341. The removal and abstraction of febrile poison (293.), so as to preclude a continuance of application is a measure of obvious propriety. It is effected by

1. Ventilation.
2. Bathing.
3. Cleanliness.

342. The removal and abstraction of stimulant and irritant causes, in general, is likewise comprehended under this indication. The chief are undue degrees of

1. Heat.
2. Light.
3. Noise.
4. Agitation.
5. Retention of excrement.

IV. INDICATION. Irritability, arising towards the end, is to be taken off.

V. INDICATION. The symptoms of the first stage are to be taken off or diminished.

VI. INDICATION. The disease is to be prevented from recurring. FOURDYCE's *Elem. of Physic*.

Supposed remedies.

343. The application of the following remedies has been supposed suitable to the first indication of cure of fever:

1. Emetics (106.).
2. Diaphoretics (109.).
3. Epispastics (111.).

1. *Emetics.*

344. Emetics have been very generally deemed remedies in fever, especially in its commencement, on the supposition chiefly of their producing the following effects* :

* The most commonly employed emetics are ipecacuanha root and antimony. This semimetal is variously calcined or combined with vegetable acid, and accordingly named Nitrated Calx of Antimony, James's Powder, Antimonial Wine, Emetic Tartar.

The antimonial emetics, on account of peculiar activity in small doses, have been preferred to ipecacuanha in the attempts to cure fever; their application has been persisted in for hours, and even days successively.

1. Evacuating noxious matter from the stomach.

2. Determining the fluids in circulation to the surface of the body.

3. Promoting the effect of spontaneous vomiting.

345.—1. There is no febrile poison (293.) in the stomach, at least not any likely to be removed by vomiting.

346. Secretion of gastric fluid, and excretion of bile, &c. into the stomach, and the remains of food undigested detained there, supposed to be noxious, become emetics (106.) and cause their own ejection: seldom or never will it be necessary to administer emetics*.

* Vomiting is in many respects useful in fevers; as it evacuates the contents of the stomach; as it emulges the biliary and pancreatic ducts, and evacuates the contents of the duodenum, and perhaps also of a larger portion of the intestines; as it agitates the whole of the abdominal viscera, it expedites the circulation in them, and promotes their several secretions; and, lastly, as it agitates also the viscera of the thorax, it has like effects there. All these effects are procured with advantage in many circum-

347.—2. The determination of fluids in circulation to the surface is supposed to ensue chiefly in consequence of the action of emetics on the muscular fibres of the stomach, by which at same time the action of the extreme arteries on the surface of the body is imagined to be exerted, and atony and spasm of these presumed to exist of course removed.*

348. That emetics may have the effect mentioned (347.), it has been customary to administer them in small or nauseating stances and cases of fever. Its effect in determining to the surface of the body we do not impute to the exercise of vomiting in agitating the whole body, but to the particular operation of emetics upon the muscular fibres of the stomach, whereby they excite the action of the extreme arteries on the surface of the body, and thereby effectually determine the blood to these vessels, remove the atony, and take off the spasm affecting them. DR CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 166, 167.

* Determination to the surface of the body, and thereby taking off the spasm affecting the extreme vessels, is effected by the use of emetics. DR CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 164.

doses, especially after fever, has made some progress*.

349. By emetics (106.) the fluids are impelled with uncommon force, and in unusual quantity into the delicate extreme vessels of the brain and nervous system in general, which is probably the seat of the proximate cause of fever (300.), a circumstance not likely to favour its removal. Haemorrhage (137.) from the nose, &c. and other consequences, sometimes fatal, verify this assertion respecting the mechanical and destructive effects of emetics†.

350. It has been shewn, that febrile spasm (316.), admitting it to exist, can only

* See DR CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 173.

† See DR. JOHNSON's *Life of Dr Goldsmith*.

Mr ———, writing on fever, employs the following remarks to reprobate the idea of overcoming spasm by mere impulse or emetic action: "It cannot be supposed that mere impulse should remove an obstinate permanent contraction of the muscular fibres. The idea, therefore, of relaxing a tube spasmodically contracted, by forcing a quantity of fluid through it, seems little less than to think of curing tetanus by stretching the patient on a rack."

be a symptom (317.) ; relaxing it therefore by the mechanical or other action of emetics (106.) is a nugatory practice, because it will constantly recur while its cause, which is the proximate cause of fever (293.), is unsubdued.

351.—3. Spontaneous vomiting, very constantly a symptom of commencing fever (266.), it has been shewn, is the effect of morbid sensation (282.) ; it cannot therefore be justly regarded as a salutary effect of a *vis medicatrix naturae* (82.) ; of course, ought not to be promoted. With equal propriety might the other symptoms of fever be artificially augmented.

2. *Diaphoretics.*

352. Sweating has been promoted as a salutary event during fever (266.), under various pretexts, such as,

1. Expelling febrile poison.
2. Promoting or imitating spontaneous sweating.
3. Removing febrile spasm*.

* A third means of determining to the surface of the body, and taking off the spasm subsisting there

253.—1. Febrile poison (293.), after its first impression on the living structure is, by the use of sudorifics and of sweating. The propriety of this has been much disputed, and specious arguments may be adduced for and against the practice. In favour of the practice it may be said,

1. That in healthy persons, in every case of increased action of the heart and arteries, a sweating takes place, and is seemingly the means of preventing the bad effects of such increased action.

2. That in fevers their most usual solution is by spontaneous sweating.

3. That even where excited by art, it has been found useful at certain periods, and in certain species of fevers.

Upon the other hand, it may be urged against the practice of sweating,

1. That in fever, as a spontaneous sweating does not come on, there are some circumstances different from these in the state of health, and which may render it doubtful whether the sweating can be safely excited by art.

2. That in many cases the practice has been attended with bad consequences, &c.

3. The utility of the practice is doubtful, as sweating, where it happens, does not always give a final determination, as must be evident in the case of intermittents, &c.

It still remains true,

1. That sweating has certainly often been useful in preventing the accession of fevers, where the times

(15.), becomes effete, or the contrary. If it becomes effete, expelling it by sweating, although possible, is unnecessary, because, in due course of excretion it will be spontaneously discharged. If the poison continue to act, it must be supposed to be either entangled in the solids, or promiscuously blended with the fluids; therefore not dischargeable by sudorifics: those deemed peculiarly capable to produce this effect are named alexipharmics*.

of it have been certainly foreseen, and a proper conduct employed.

2. That, even after fevers have in some measure come on, sweating has interrupted their progress, when properly employed, either at the very beginning of the disease, or during its approach and gradual formation.

3. That, even after pyrexiae have continued for some time, sweating has been successfully employed in curing them, as particularly in the case of rheumatism.

4. That certain fevers, produced by a very powerful sedative contagion, have been generally treated most successfully by sweating. DR CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 160, &c.

* In the former war I followed the common method of joining *testacea* to nitre without any particular attention at first to the effects of the former; but as I have since discovered a septic quality in those

354. Sweating, like vomiting, is not unfrequently a spontaneous concomitant of fever (285.), if at any it is connected with a salutary tendency, it is the effect oftener than the cause; therefore not to be industriously solicited, especially by stimulant and heating drugs: tepid drink will obviously produce it more safely.

355.—3. The existence of febrile spasm (316.), and its giving duration to fever (266), is not satisfactorily proved. Any practice directed to spasm must be at least ambiguous. It may be hurtful; but surely spasm, its existence supposed, may be re-

substances by experiments out of the body, it seems natural to conclude that they exert a like power when taken by way of medicine; and this perhaps would be more frequently seen were it not for the quantity of acids given in acute diseases, in which case not only the septic nature of the *refacea* may be destroyed, but the acid neutralized, and thereby rendered more diaphoretic. The putrifying quality of these powders is also corrected by the *contrayerva* root, and by the camphire which was added to them. The common dose was a scruple of the *pulvis contrayervae compositus*, with ten grains of nitre, and three grains of camphire, reduced to a powder, and given four times a day. SIR JOHN FRINGLE'S *Observations*, &c. p. 128.

moved by gentler expedients than the operation of sudorifics (109.)*.

Epispastics.

356. Epispastics (111.) have been universally applied to the cutaneous surface of the body under fever (266.). The head, the back, the sides, the arms, the thighs, the ancles, the feet, &c. have, during almost every stage of it, been subjected to their action. Sensibility, or delicacy of sensation, whether derived from sex or constitution, has in vain solicited exemption.

357. Unless some solid advantage results from the application of epispastics as remedies against fever (266.), they ought not to be employed; because, by their action, manifestly one modification of disease (136.) is superadded to another, excoriation, inflammation, and all its consequences, &c. †. to fever.

* Vegetable acid, vinegar, vinegar rubey, volatile alkali, spirit of hartshorn, neutral salt, spirit of mendicrus, Ipecacuanha and opium, Dover's powder, and contrayerva powder, are the most commonly employed sudorifics.

† See Elements of Surgery. INFLAMMATION.

358. The following are the most specious pretexts alledged in apology for the adoption of epispastics (111.) against fever; that, by their action

1. Motion is excited.

2. Febrile spasm is removed.

359.—1. That epispastics, as painful and stimulant applications, may excite motion is little to be doubted; but during fever (266.) an excess of motion, excitement or vascular action is seldom absent; therefore epispastics cannot often be indicated. Much oftener is it incumbent on medicine (89.), to restrain and moderate febrile motion:

360.—2. Febrile spasm, admitting its existence, has been shewn to be a symptom (317.); although therefore removable by the supposed antispasmodic stimulus or action of epispastics (111.), it will recur as soon as this action ceases: because the source of spasm, the proximate cause of fever (300.), still subsists*.

* We think the good effects of blistering in continued fevers arises from its relaxing the spasm of the extreme vessels, by a communication of the blistered

Is it not more probable that the inflaming stimulus of Spanish flies, the most used blistering application, will induce or increase spasmodic action of the vessels?

361. Epispastics (iii.) occasion slight swelling or determination of the fluids in circulation, to the small portion of the cutaneous surface they cover; a change which seems well calculated to destroy any antispasmodic action expected from them :: because an accumulation of the circulating mass in one portion of the system, necessarily infers a proportional revulsion of it from every other point, and consequently removes, in the same rate, any mechanical resistance a due quantity of fluids can oppose to an increase of febrile spasm.

part with the rest of the skin; and this is illustrated by the effect of blistering in colic and dysentery. We think that blistering may be employed at any period of continued fevers, but that it will be of most advantage in the advanced state of such fevers, when the reaction being weaker, all ambiguity from the stimulant power of blistering is removed, and when it may best concur with other circumstances tending to a final solution of the spasm. DR CULLEN'S *Præf. Ace of Physic*, § 188, 189.

362. An evacuation of a portion of the ferous fluid is an obvious and chief effect of epispastics (111.). They in so far destroy the proportion of the serum to the other component parts of the blood, a change which may as readily happen to be hurtful as beneficial.

363. The effect of epispastics (111.) mentioned (362.), is obtainable by cathartics (109.); remedies of more gentle action: unless therefore in cases of topical pain and congestion occurring during fever (266.), not to be removed by other remedies of more suited operation, epispastics are not admissible*.

* My first practice in every inflammatory fever was to blister, and especially in the advanced state, when I believed that the patient could not bear any farther loss of blood. But afterwards, when I found that a solution of the fever was not to be expected by these means, I confined the use of blisters to those states of the disease, in which I could be the most assured of their efficacy. Such was that of headach, when not removed by the first bleeding, and by opening the body, in this case a blister between the shoulders seldom failed of giving ease. To the same place, but not with equal certainty of relief, a blister was applied when the patient had a cough (which he ge-

Second Indication.

364. The excess of febrile symptoms that demand alleviation agreeable to the second indication of cure of fever (339.) can only be ascertained by comparison and experience.

1. *Excessive febrile circulation of the blood*

365. It is admitted, that, upon the accession of fever (266.), vascular action, and, of course, the motion of the blood, (20.) becomes, for the most part, quickened, and its distribution often unequable. A degree of this symptom is almost essential to fever. It has been shewn to be a secondary symptom, dependent on morbid sensibility (321.). The degree of it, is ascertained by attention to the strength and frequency of the pulses (144.), and by the condition of the pa-

nerally had), or any other sign of inflammation of the lungs: but when he complained of a stitch in his side the plaister was laid on the part affected. SIR JOHN PRINGLE's *Observations*, &c. p. 130.

tient as to topical pain, oppression, raving (284.). Congestion of the blood, inflammation *, &c. often fatally originate from this circumstance.

366. It is a fact, that the quantity, as well as quality of the blood influences its motion, by acting on its vessels; and by consequence, contributes to generate its excessive febrile circulation in question.

367. The quantity of the blood being too great during fever (266.), as well as during other modifications of disease (136.), is principally ascertained by the strength of the pulses, which is as the plethoric state of the arteries (139.).

368. Alleviation of excessive febrile circulation of the blood, arising from fulness or quantity, obviously requires proportional diminution; to be effected by

1. Blood-letting (116.).
2. Cathartics (108.).
3. Abstinence from nutrients (103.).

* See *Elements of Surgery*, INFLAMMATION.

Blood-letting. (367.)

369. Abstraction of blood through a wound of a large branch of the vascular system (20.) is named general blood-letting, on account of the sudden diffusion of its influence: in distinction to an emission from wounds of the extreme vessels, of which the effect being for a while limited to the neighbourhood of its source, is named topical blood-letting (116.).

370. It is demonstrable, that general and topical blood-letting (369.) differ only in degree, and ultimately and proportionally produce the same change in the condition of the animal system.

371. General blood-letting (369.), the most commodious in performance and sudden in influence, is to be resorted to against general excess of circulation of the blood resulting from quantity (367.) during fever (266.). It may obviously be so proportioned as to supersede in many instances topical blood-letting.

372. Topical blood-letting (369.) is suited to local affection of moderate degree, dependent on excessive circulation of the blood in fever (266.): the mode of performing it by leeching, is less painful and disturbing than that by cupping*.

373. Blood-letting (369.), calculated to induce, according to its rate, sudden changes in the system, demands in its application as a remedy against fever (266.), great discretion; lest attempts to alleviate one symptom should hurtfully increase some of the others. Excess of blood-letting is slowly if ever reparable during fever†.

* See *Elements of Surgery*. OPERATION.

† Nothing is more evident than that blood-letting is one of the most powerful means of diminishing the activity of the whole body, and especially of the sanguiferous system; and it must be therefore the most effectual means of moderating the violence of reaction in fevers. Taking this as a fact, we omit inquiring into its mode of operation, and shall only consider in what circumstances of fever it is most properly to be employed. When the violence of reaction, and its constant attendant, a phlogistic diathesis, are sufficiently evident, when these constitute the principal part of the disease, and may be expected

2. *Cathartics.*

374. Purging consists in an increased secretion from the intestinal surface of the animal body; it is to be carefully distinguished from a discharge of matter, that never had entered the system, or had been only in contact with this surface.

375. Purging (174.) diminishes the quantity of blood in circulation, by abstracting a portion of the serous part of it; it is therefore a mode of alleviating excessive febrile circulation of blood, depending on quantity (367.), more exceptionable than blood-letting; because it is more disturbing, in its accomplishment: it coincides with it, in its ultimate effect; and, in general, may be superseded by it.

376. It is an obvious deduction from the remarks on the first indication of cure of fever (266.), that, purging ought to be excited by neutral salt †, as being a cathar-

to continue through the whole of it as in the cases of synocha, then blood-letting is the principal remedy, &c. DR CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*:

† See AITKEN's *Outlines of Chemistry*.

tic (108.) of more gentle action than that of metallic and earthy salt*, or vegetable resinous purgers.

3. *Abstinence from nutrients.*

377. It is an obvious truth, that abstinence from food (103.) will surely, although slowly, tend to diminish febrile plethora (367.) and excessive circulation produced by it.

378. During fever (266.) appetite for food is diminished. Fasting, as a remedy, ought not to be rigorously prescribed; because experience teaches, that, a due quantity of food (103.) being introduced into the system is a chief and most powerful means of counteracting a putrescent tendency, one of the most formidable events that can occur during fever. The other specified remedies (368.) are therefore to be so conducted as to supersede its adoption.

379. The quality of the blood (366.) that may give proportionally excessive fe-

* See AITKEN's *Outlines of Chemistry*.

febrile circulation (365.) is not easily ascertained, so as, that, an indication may be justly instituted respecting it. Plentiful ingurgitation of drink, is likely to be useful against this circumstance, and can scarcely prove hurtful in any state of fever (266.).

2. *Excessive febrile respiration.*

380. It has been remarked, that the rate of circulation of the blood influences that of respiration (280.); congestion of it in, and inflammation of, the lungs, will proportionally impede this function, and be generated by excessive febrile alteration of the motion of the blood and its distribution (277.).

381. The enumerated remedies, particularly blood-letting, of excessive febrile circulation of the blood (365.), will subvert proportionally alteration of respiration occurring during fever (380.).

* See *Elements of Surgery*. INFLAMMATION.

383. *Excessive febrile temperature.*

382. The discovery of excessive febrile heat, is an easy task. It has been shewn, that febrile heat is a secondary symptom (323.), connected with accelerated circulation of the blood (22.) and augmented action of its vessels.

383. Excessive febrile temperature becomes a stimulant power, and, of course, augments itself as well as the other symptoms of fever (266.). It justly, therefore, requires alleviation.

384. Excessive febrile heat (382.) is mitigated by the remedies of those symptoms from which it is discovered more immediately to flow. These merit, therefore, very close investigation.

385. Excessive heat during fever (266.) is alleviated by application of conductors or transmitters of fire or heat; or, in general, by substances of inferior temperature, and of sedative power (119.).

386. The most manageable refrigerants (385.), and therefore the most admissible, during fever (266.) are,

1. Air.

2. Water.

I. *Air.*

387. A free application of air, as a remedy, against the occasional cause of fever (293.); is comprehended under the first indication of cure of this affection (266.),

388. Fire, and consequently febrile heat, is diffusible through matter of every kind, or rather, it is not to be absolutely circumscribed; by consequence, it will therefore be diffused in, and attracted by, bodies of low from those of high temperature, according to their capacities to transmit and retain fire*.

389. The temperature of the human body in health (27.) raises the mercury in Farenheit's thermometer to about the

* See CRAWFURD on *Animal Heat*.

96th degree. During fever (266.), the temperature is considerably greater.

390. The temperature of atmospheric air, in the temperate zones, is seldom so great as to raise the mercury in Fahrenheit's scale to the 60th degree.

391. It is a fair conclusion from the premised observations (387,-391.), that excessive febrile heat (382.), may be alleviated by atmospheric air freely applied, in a very powerful and constant manner. It is a most agreeable and salutary refrigerant (385.); during fever it is eagerly panted for. It has been too long cruelly and irrationally denied by the abettors of the sweating, heating, and alexipharmic practice, already reprobated (354.)*.

* Heat is the chief support of activity of the animal system, and the system is therefore provided with the power of generating heat. But at the same time we observe, that this would go to excess were it not constantly moderated by a cooler temperature in the surrounding atmosphere. When, therefore, the generating power of heat is increased, as is commonly the case in fevers, it is necessary, not only to avoid all further means of increasing it, but it seems proper also to apply air of a cooler temperature, or, at

2. *Water.*

392. Water of low temperature constitutes

1. Cold drink.

2. Cold bath.

1. *Cold drink.*

393. The expediency of administering water, or watery fluid of low temperature, as a refrigerant drink during fever (266.), is a practice sanctioned by reason and experience. It is obvious, that its effect against febrile temperature, will, compared with that of cold air (387.), be transient; because its application is necessarily more limited.

least, to apply it more entirely and purely than in health. Some late experiments in the small-pox, and in continued fevers, shew, that the free admission of cool air to the body is a powerful remedy in moderating the violence of reaction; but what is the mode of its operation, to what circumstances of fever it is peculiarly adapted, or what limitations it requires, we shall not venture to determine till we shall be more particularly instructed by farther experience.

DR CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 126.

2. *Cold Bath.*

394. The application of water of low temperature to the cutaneous surface of the body, or the use of cold bath as a refrigerant remedy during fever (266.), might be justified upon the same principles as that of other cold applications, with a view to produce the like effect.

395. It is not easy to conceive why cold water, applied to the cutaneous surface or skin of the human body during fever (266.), will not prove to be a remedy as usefully refrigerant, as when it is applied to the intestinal portion of the surface of the body or stomach, or as cold air applied to the pulmonary portion of its surface or lungs. Experience has not yet decided on this point.

396. A liberal use of water during fever is a favourite practice with physicians in the warmer latitudes, under the name of water-diet*.

* The throwing in of a large quantity of watery fluids has been at all times a remedy much employed

Supposed refrigerants.

397. Beside the remedies already enumerated as tending to alleviate excessive febrile heat, others have been recommended, and supposed to be likewise refrigerant.

1. Simple

2. Neutral

3. Metallic

} Salt*.

1. *Simple salt.*

398. That, salt can act usefully as a refrigerant, during fever (266.), is an assertion that requires examination; because, it does not seem to possess the requisite character, which must consist in

in fevers, and in no instance more remarkably than by the Spanish and Italian physicians, in the use of what they call *dieta aquea*. This practice consists in taking away every other kind of aliment and drink, and in giving in divided portions every day for several days six or eight pounds of plain water, generally cold, but sometimes warm. All this, however, is to be done only after the disease has continued for some time, and at least for a week. DR CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 151, 152.

* See AITKEN'S *Outlines of Chemistry*.

1. Being capable to absorb a portion of animal heat, and, of course, diminish the febrile temperature.

2. In being capable to allay those symptoms which tend to produce animal and febrile heat.

399. The comparatively restricted dose, in which salt can be applied to the living body, in any condition, particularly during fever (266.), renders the expectation of its acting as an absorbent of fire, and being useful as a refrigerant, not a little vain and ridiculous.

400. The sensibly stimulant character of salt, applied to the sentient animal solid, forbids the hopes of its acting as a sedative (119.) against the symptoms that may be supposed to generate the febrile temperature*.

* A second head of the means of moderating the violence of reaction comprehends certain sedative powers, which may be employed to diminish the activity of the whole body, and particularly that of the sanguiferous system.

H h



401. Of the varieties of simple salt, vegetable and vitriolic acid diluted with water, have been principally recommended as refrigerants during fever (266.).

The first of these to be mentioned is the application of cold. (*See the note to § 391.*)

The second sedative power which may be employed in fever is that of certain medicines known in the writings on the *materia medica* under the title of REFRIGERANTS. The chief of these are acids of all kinds, when sufficiently diluted, and which are in several respects remedies adapted to continued fevers. Those especially in use are the vitriolic and vegetable, and, on many accounts, we prefer the latter.

Another set of refrigerants are the neutral salts, formed of the vitriolic, nitrous, or vegetable acids, with alkalines, either fixed or volatile. All these neutrals, while they are dissolved in water, generate cold, but as that cold ceases soon after the solution is finished, and as the salts are generally exhibited in a dissolved state, their refrigerant power in the animal body does not at all depend upon their power of generating cold with water. The neutral chiefly employed as a refrigerant is nitre: but all the others, compounded as above, partake more or less of the same quality.

Besides these neutrals, some metallic salts also have been employed as refrigerants in fevers, and particularly the sugar of lead. We think the refrigerant powers of this are not sufficiently ascertained, and its deleterious qualities are too well known to admit of its being freely administered. DR CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 128, 129, 130.

2. *Neutral salt.*

402. Nitre or saltpetre, regenerated tartar, and vegetable ammoniac (these last, under the titles of saline julep and spirit of mindererus), have been supposed the most suited for administration as refrigerants during fever *.

3. *Metallic salt.*

403. The only metallic salt thought of as a refrigerant remedy during fever, is, saccharum saturni, or salt of lead, consisting of this metal, combined with vegetable acid.

404. Because saline matter, admitted into the vessels of the living body, will increase the stimulant power of the blood, and thereby increase vascular action, a circumstance evidently conducive to animal heat; it is more likely to augment than diminish febrile temperature.

* See SIR JOHN PRINGLE's *Observations*, &c. p. 127.

4. *Excessive febrile sensibility.*

405. It has been remarked, that febrile sensibility is a prime symptom (324.); its enormity demanding to be alleviated, can only be ascertained from the degree of those secondary symptoms that depend on it. It prevails most remarkably in advanced fever, and is probably very conducive to the state of death (26.).

406. Excessive febrile sensibility requires to its alleviation the observance of the first indication (339.), or the absence of stimulant causes, and

1. Emollients.

2. Anodynes.

407. The chief emollient (100.) to be used to defeat excessive febrile sensibility, as a general remedy, is, water, which, moderately heated and externally applied, constitutes

1. Tepid bath.

2. Diluents.

1. *Tepid bath.*

408. In general, it is necessary to accumulate fire in water, so that its temperature may somewhat exceed that of the surrounding atmosphere, and, equal that of the cutaneous surface of the healthful human body, to constitute the tepid bath: circumstances to be carefully adjusted, because an excess of temperature, as a stimulant application (120.), may be hurtful.

409. Experience teaches, that the tepid bath (408.) diminishes febrile sensibility; it forms an agreeable remedy against its excess, and may be freely indulged in*.

* Besides blistering, another means of taking off the spasm of the extreme vessels is warm clothing. This was frequently and in different circumstances employed by the ancients, but has till very lately been neglected by modern physicians. As the heat of the bath stimulates the extreme vessels, and, with the concurrence of moisture, also relaxes them; it seems to be a safe stimulus, and well suited to take off the spasm affecting these vessels. It may be applied to the whole body by immersion, but this is in many respects inconvenient; and whether some of the inconveniences of immersion might not be avoided by the vapour-bath, we have not learned from experience; but we know from much experience, that most of the purposes of warm bathing can be obtained by

Does the tepid bath influence the state of organization (15.), by exercising a solvent power over the cohesion of the constituent parts of the living solid?

Modification of the tepid bath.

410. The tepid bath is variously modified and applied; it is denominated accordingly.

1. *Vapour bath.*

The application of the tepid bath (408.) in the form of steam.

2. *Cataplasm.*

Poultice.

The application of the tepid bath (408.) through a pultaceous medium.

3. *Fomentation.*

The application of the tepid bath (408.) by means of stupe or cloth.

a fomentation of the legs and feet, if properly administered, and continued for a due length of time, not less than an hour. DR CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 192, 193.

4. *Half bath.**Semicupium.*

The application of tepid bath (408.) to the inferior parts of the body.

4. *Feet bath.**Pediluvium.*

The application of tepid bath (408.) to the feet.

2. *Diluents.*

411. The internal administration of water, or watery compositions, especially if rendered tepid, constitutes diluents, and gives dilution.

412. Tepid watery drink, after it is received into the blood-vessels, may have influence upon the vascular surface, in some degree similar to what it exerts over the cutaneous surface externally applied. At any rate, plentiful dilution is likely to diminish febrile sensibility, by washing off and eliminating saline or other stimulant matter that may abound in the system.

2. *Anodynes.*

413. Of anodynes (109.), the chief is opium. Few will deny that this drug, properly administered, diminishes the capability of sensation, and, proportionally, pain; it may therefore be justly characterised

“Tir’d nature’s sweet restorer *.”

414. The stimulant effect of opium, if it possess any, is inconsiderable and transient; agreeable to experience, it is therefore to be disregarded, compared with its anodyne power against excess of febrile sensibility and its consequences: judiciously applied, it exhibits the most salutary influence.

5. *Excessive febrile alteration of sleep.*

415. Alteration of sleep, either as to its nature or quantity, marks the condition of the brain and nervous system during fever (266.), can only, when excessive, receive alleviation by detecting its

* DR YOUNG’S *Night Thoughts*.

causes, and by medicine (89.) properly directed against them.

416. Arising from excessive sensibility, febrile watchfulness will receive alleviation from the remedies mentioned as counteracting that symptom (405.).

417. Febrile watchfulness, resulting from local affection, particularly of the brain, such as inflammation*, can only receive diminution from the use of remedies properly levelled against such affection.

418. Congestion of blood in the vessels of the brain, inducing coma or febrile lethargy (177.), must be overcome by their remedies, before any alleviation of febrile alteration of sleep can be justly expected.

6. *Excessive febrile raving.*

419. Because febrile raving (284.) may flow from various states of the brain and

* See *Elements of Surgery*. PHRENITIS.

nervous system, the organ of reason, a most attentive investigation into its state that produces excessive raving during fever (266.), is essentially requisite to the application of medicine (89.).

420. Delirium mite, or raving without ferocity (291.), may be connected with excessive febrile sensibility (405.), and will, by consequence, receive alleviation from the remedies enumerated against this last mentioned symptom (406.).

421. Delirium ferox, or raving with ferocity (291.), in so far as it may depend on congestion or inflammation of the brain or its membranes, will be mitigated by a proportioned application of the remedies of febrile excess of circulation of the blood, especially blood-letting (116.), as well general as topical (369.).

422. Epispastics (111.) applied to the scalp have been supposed to alleviate delirium ferox (291.). Admitting this as a fact, this effect is more likely to arise from their evacuant than supposed antispasmodic effect (360.).

7. *Excessive febrile alteration of secretion.*

423. Febrile alteration of secretion (285.) has been shewn to originate from an alteration of its organs, and principally of their sensibility (327.); from which it may be inferred, that this symptom, whether general or partial, when excessive, will admit of alleviation chiefly from the effect of the remedies enumerated against febrile sensibility become excessive (406.), unless a local and specific affection of organ is observed, such as inflammation *, &c. which requires its suited remedies.

8. *Excessive febrile alteration of excretion.*

424. Febrile alteration of excretion (284.) is, for the most part, proportioned to secretion, and depends on the same causes (328.). While a balance subsists between them, no particular attention to

* See *Elements of Surgery*. INFLAMMATION.

the former seems to be much indicated, because there can be no congestion.

425. Experience shews, that, often during fever (266.), while secretion proceeds, excretion is more or less suppressed; a circumstance, when excessive, that aggravates the primary affection, and may itself produce a fatal one.

426. Suppression of the excretion of bile, of excrement, &c. is not an uncommon occurrence during fever, and requires alleviation; which, however, can seldom be justly afforded, without an anxious investigation of its peculiar cause, and of the condition of the parts concerned in the particular excretion in fault.

9. *Excessive febrile alteration of vigour.*

427. Febrile alteration of strength (285.) may be either an increase or diminution of the healthful degree of it. Both extremes justly claim alleviation.

428. The variety of raving (284.), named delirium ferox (291.), is the usual concomitant of a febrile increase of vigour, which, as has been mentioned (421), is, for the most part, symptomatic of local inflammation of the brain or its membranes, and can only therefore be mitigated by the remedies of this state duly administered*.

429. An excessive diminution of vigour, that is, debility, is the most common alteration during fever (266.); which, although a symptom (314.), has been supposed to be the proximate cause of this affection (300.). Its alleviation is to be derived from a proper application of

1. Nutrients.

2. Stimulants.

3. Tonics.

1. *Nutrients.*

430. Febrile debility (285.), created by the proximate cause of fever (300.), is likely to receive continual addition from the increased motion and correspondent

* See *Elements of Surgery*. PHRENITIS.

waste that prevail in this state; this last can only be supplied by a proper administration of nutrients, or of food (103.), of which the most suited articles are

1. Vegetables (24.).

2. Wine*.

431. While febrile debility (285.) prevails, the specified nutrients (430.), by being assimilated and nutritiously applied, are likely to produce the most salutary alleviation, as the degree of application can only be regulated by the general state of fever (266.).

432. There seems to exist no valid objection against the employment of a proportion of fresh animal substance as a nutrient (103.) during febrile debility, become excessive (429.).

2. Stimulants.

433. Stimulants (120.), in so far as they excite the action or motion of the sentient parts, and are incapable of nutritious application, can only be produc-

* See AITKEN'S *Outlines of Chemistry*.

tive of a temporary effect during the prevalence of excessive febrile debility (285.), and therefore to be employed as subservient to nutrients (103.), their immoderate use may aggravate the symptom * in question.

3. *Tonics.*

434. The remarks made concerning febrile debility (285.) shew, that, tonics (121.), like stimulants (120.), can only be subservient to the action of nutrients (103.), as directed against excess of this symptom.

* Another set of medicines to be employed for obviating debility and its effects are the direct stimulants. These in some measure increase the tone of the moving fibres; but are different from the tonics, as they more directly increase and excite the action of the heart and arteries. This mode of their operation renders their use ambiguous; and where an inflammatory diathesis is present, as so often happens in the beginning of fevers, the effects of these stimulants may be very hurtful; but it still remains probable, that, in the advanced state of fevers, when debility prevails, they may be useful.

What are the stimulants which may be most properly employed, we are uncertain, as the use of them in this age has been rare, but we are disposed to think, that, of all kinds, wine is the best. CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § III, 112.

435. Substances supposed to possess tonic power, and employed against excess of febrile debility (285.), are,

1. Cold.
2. Metallic salt.
Sach. saturni.
Ens veneris.
3. Peruvian bark.

1. *Cold.*

436. Cold, through whatever medium applied, is more likely to be salutary by its refrigerant effect than by any condensation or increased cohesion of the animal solid it is capable to impart.

2. *Metallic salts.*

437. The inadmissibility of metallic salt as a remedy during fever, under the idea of its being tonic (121.), or its possessing any other character, has already been pointed out*.

* Not only cool air, but cold water also may be applied to the surface of the body as a tonic. The ancients frequently applied it with advantage to particular parts as a tonic, but it is a discovery of mo-

3. *Peruvian bark.*

438. Peruvian bark, unquestionably, in some modifications of disease (136.), is a remedy of great importance. Its influence, however, to cure continued fever (266.), or even to alleviate some of its

modern times, that, in the case of putrid fevers, attended with much debility, the body may be washed all over with cold water. This was first practised at Breslaw, and afterwards in the neighbouring countries, but in this island, so far as I know, we have as yet had no experience of it.

The medicines which have been employed in fevers as tonics are various. If the saccharum saturni has been found useful, it is probably as a tonic, rather than as a refrigerant : and the ens veneris, or other preparations of iron which have been employed, can act as tonics only. The preparations of copper, from their effects in epilepsy, are presumed to possess a tonic power ; but, whether their use in fevers may be founded upon their tonic or their emetic power may be uncertain. The use of arsenic and of alum in intermittent fevers seems manifestly to depend upon their tonic power. And, upon the whole, there, no doubt, may occur cases of continued fevers which may be cured by tonics taken from the fossil kingdom ; but the use of these has been rare, and the effects uncertain, and physicians have employed more generally vegetable tonics.

symptoms, particularly excess of debility (427.), is much more inconsiderable than its accidentally acquired character announces.

439. The power of Peruvian bark as a remedy of fever admitted, it is not by any means ascertained that this consists in its acting against the symptom debility as a tonic (121.). It is more likely to flow from its operation on the proximate cause of fever (300.)*.

* A great variety of vegetable tonics has been employed in the cure of intermittent fevers: but how many of them may be employed in continued fevers, or in what circumstances of these fevers, is not well ascertained, and we shall now only consider the question with respect to the most celebrated of these tonics, the peruvian bark.

This bark has commonly been considered as a specific, or as a remedy whose operation was not understood.

The effects of the bark are perceived soon after its being taken into the stomach, and before it can possibly be conveyed to the mass of blood, we may conclude, that its effects do not arise from its operation on the fluids, and must therefore depend on its operating on the nerves of the stomach, and being thereby communicated to the rest of the nervous system. This operation seems to be a tonic power,

Is Peruvian bark capable of nutritious conversion?

10. *Evident febrile alteration of organization.*

440. Evident febrile alteration of structure (15.), as has been remarked (330.), probably is the proximate cause of fever (300.) evolved and become palpable.

the bark being a remedy in many cases of debility, particularly in gangrene; and as the recurrence of the paroxysms of intermittent fever depends upon a recurrence of atony, so probably the bark, by its tonic power, prevents the recurrence of these paroxysms. It is improper when a phlogistic diathesis prevails; and, from the same view, we can ascertain in what cases of continued fever it may be admitted. These cases are either after considerable remissions have appeared, where it may be employed to prevent the return of exacerbations, on the same footing as it is used in intermittent fevers, or in the advanced state of fevers, when all suspicion of an inflammatory state is removed, and a general debility prevails in the system; and its being thus employed is sufficiently agreeable to the present practice. Good effects are to be expected from it, almost only when given in substance, and in large quantity. DR CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 208, &c.

Putrescent tendency.

441. The most remarkable denominations of evident febrile alteration of structure have been enumerated (287.). Of these spot and blotch, and their concomitant symptoms, are regarded as connected with, or flowing from a putrescent tendency of the system.

442. A high degree of putrescency during fever (266.), or any other affection, seems incompatible with the existence of the vital structure (25.). A tendency to it may give rise to the symptoms recounted (287.).

443. A deficiency of the supplies of fresh animal and vegetable nutrients (103.) during fever (266.), which constantly during health (27.), counteract the putrescent tendency (441.), together with febrile circulation of the fluids (227.), and excessive temperature, originating chiefly from this circumstance, particularly in the advanced stages of fever (266.) seem

to be not a little efficient in the production of febrile putridity (441.).

Is the saline component matter of the animal fabric peculiarly abundant during the putrescent state, or is it only more perceptible and evolved?

445. Putrescent tendency and its symptoms (441.) seem not to be essential to fever (266.), because fever often exists without them; it is probably accidentally produced in consequence of peculiar predisposition and improper treatment during fever.

446. Whatever be the source, cause, or precise degree of the tendency to febrile putridity, experience manifests, that it is an event demanding every attention. Not only is it to be alleviated, but its existence, as far as may be, prevented.

447. Febrile debility, as might reasonably be supposed, is observed to acquire continual augmentation from the accession and progress of putrescency. This effect, in all probability, flows from its radically

affecting the structure, cohesion, and composition of the solids and fluids.

448. The remarks respecting febrile putrescency (441.) manifest, that, whatever administration or remedy tends to the alleviation of fever in general, or any of its particular symptoms, will, in the same rate, obviate and diminish the conditions favouring its production, and circumscribe its own progress.

449. It is proposed to obviate and extinguish febrile putrescency by antiseptics (118.), which are either dietetic or pharmacæutic.

Dietetic Antiseptics.

450. During fever (266.) experience shews, that the principal antiseptic remedy is aliment ; particularly,

1. Vegetables.

2. Wine.

1. Vegetables.

451. Much attention is requisite during fever (266.), particularly under the pu-

trescent tendency, to administer vegetables of proper quality and in due quantity. Their mealy or farinaceous parts, and their fruits, are properly selected for this purpose. A transgression in respect of quantity seldom takes place.

2. *Wine.*

452. Wine is an alimentary article, eminently antiseptic, and, of course, proper against febrile putrescency.

453. It is not a little probable that wine proves antiseptic (118.) in fever (266.), more in consequence of the nutritious matter in its composition than of the ardent spirit it contains. It is not easy to conceive how ardent spirit, supremely antiseptic over dead animal substance, should possess any similar power over the living animal body.

454. The degree of the symptoms of putrescency will regulate the quantity in which wine is to be administered during fever (266.).

Pharmaceutic Antiseptics.

455. The principal reputed pharmaceutic antiseptics admissible as remedies against febrile putrescency (441.) are,

1. Peruvian bark.
2. Acid salt.

1. Peruvian bark.

456. When an appeal is made to experience respecting the antiseptic power of Peruvian bark applied to the living body, it will appear to be not a little disputable and ambiguous.

457. The antiseptic influence of Peruvian bark against febrile putrescency is greatly inferior to that of the dietetic antiseptics (450.). Its comparatively indigestible nature, and restricted quantity in which it can be employed, may occasion the difference.

2. Acid salt.

458. The ambiguous nature of the action of saline substance as a remedy against

fever has been marked (404.). Its antiseptic influence in the living body, is a circumstance abundantly doubtful. A contrary one may with plausibility be dreaded.

459. The small proportion that acid salt, administered in its utmost dose, as an antiseptic during febrile putrescency (441.), bears to the mass of solids and fluids supposed to be verging to putridity, is demonstration, in this view, of its comparative insignificance; especially, as it is probable, that, it is incapable of assimilation by the digestive powers.

460. The other evident circumstances of altered structure occurring during fever (266.), as specified, bubo, &c. (287.), may be regarded, in a great measure, as local affections; because they mostly participate of inflammation. The mode of their alleviation and treatment will be afterwards suggested*.

* See *Elements of Surgery*. INFLAMMATION.

INDICATIONS OF CURE, and REMEDIES OF FEVER*.

I. INDICATION.—*Removal of Causes.*

Remedies.

1. Ventilation.

2. Bathing.

3. Cleanliness.

* We think it may be useful for students to have the whole of the cure of continued fevers brought under one view, as in the following table :

In the cure of continued fevers, the indications are;

1. To moderate the violence of reaction, which may be done, by

1. Diminishing the action of the heart and arteries, by

A. Avoiding or moderating those irritations which are almost constantly applied to the body, as,

a. The impressions made upon our senses, particularly,

a. Increased heat, whether arising from

aa. External heat, or,

bb. The accumulation of the heat of the body.

b. The exercise of the body,

c. The exercise of the mind,

d. The taking in of aliments,

e. Particular irritations, arising from

Abstinence from undue degrees of

I. Heat.

- a. The sense of thirst,
 - b. Crudities, or corrupted humours in the stomach,
 - c. The preternatural retention of foeces,
 - d. A general acrimony of the fluids;
- B. Employing certain sedative powers, as
- a. Cold,
 - b. Refrigerants, the chief of which are,
 - a. Acids of all kinds,
 - b. Neutral salts,
 - c. Metallic salts.
- C. Diminishing the tension and tone of the arterial system, by
- a. Blood-letting,
 - b. Purging.
2. Taking off the spasm of the extreme vessels, by
- A. Internal means, which are
- a. Those remedies which determine to the surface, as,
 - a. Diluents,
 - b. Neutral salts,
 - c. Sudorifics,
 - d. Emetics.
 - b. Those remedies named Antispasmodics.
- B. External means, as
- a. Blistering,
 - b. Warm bathing.
- II. To remove the causes, or obviate the effects of debility, by

2. Light.

3. Noise.

4. Supporting and increasing the action of the heart and arteries, by

A. Tonics, as

a. Cold,

b. Tonic medicines, which are either

c. Fossil, as

aa. Saccharum saturni, &c. or,

b. Vegetable, as,

aa. Peruvian bark.

B. Stimulants, as,

a. Aromatics, &c.

b. Wine.

III. To obviate or correct the tendency of the fluids to putrefaction, by

1. Avoiding the application of putrid or putrescent matter, by

A. Removing the patient from places filled with corrupted air,

B. Avoiding the accumulation of the patient's own effluvia, by

a. A constant ventilation,

b. Frequently changing the bed-cloaths and body-linen.

C. Removing carefully and speedily all excremental matters,

D. Avoiding animal food.

2. Evacuating the putrid or putrescent matter already present in the body, by

A. Evacuating frequently the intestines,

4. Agitation.

5. Retention of excrement.

II. INDICATION.—*Alleviation of symptoms.*

1. Excessive febrile circulation of the blood.

Remedies.

1. Blood-letting.

2. Cathartics.

3. Fasting.

2. Excessive temperature.

1. Cold air.

B. Supporting the excretions of perspiration and urine, by

a. Diluents,

b. Neutral salts.

3. Correcting the putrid or putrescent matter remaining in the body, by

A. Diluents,

B. Antiseptics.

4. Resisting farther putrefaction, or obviating its effects, by

Supporting the tone of the vessels, by
Tonic remedies.

5. Moderating the violence of reaction, as in II. A. considered as a means of increasing putrefaction, as in I. C. Dr CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*.

2. Cold water, drink, bath.
3. Excessive sensibility.
 1. Emollients, tepid bath, diluents.
 2. Anodynes.
9. Excessive alteration of vigour.
 1. Nutrients.
 2. Stimulants.
 3. Tonics.

Varieties of Fever.

461. The principal varieties of continued fever (274.), and their respective appellations, deserve remark. They are,

1. *Inflammatory*
2. *Nervous*
3. *Inflammatory-and-nervous*
4. *Putrid*
5. *Dysenteric*
6. *Miliary*
7. *Puerperal*
8. *Catarrhal*
9. *Rheumatic*
10. *Day*
11. *Eruptive*

I. INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

Appellations.

SYNOCHA. *Gordon. Stahl.*

CAUSOS.

FEBRIS INFLAMMATORIA.

FEBRIS AUCTA SANGUINEA.

CONTINUA NON PUTRIDA. *Linnaei.*

SYNOCHUS IMPUTRIS. *Galen.*

FEBRIS SEPTIMANARIA. *Plater.*

SYNOCHUS SIMPLEX. *River.*

CONTINENS CATEXOCHEN. *Junker.*

LA SYNOQUE.

Definition.

462. Fever (266.), the symptom excessive circulation, connected with vigour of the moving powers, and quantity of blood, (368.) peculiarly prevalent *.

* SYNOCHA—Decursus intra septimanam incrementum successivum. SAUVAGESIUS.

SYNOCHA—Febris terminanda intra septimanam unicam. LINNAEUS.

SYNOCHA—Calor plurimum auctus; pulsus frequens, validus, et durus; urina rubra; sensorii functiones parum turbatae. CULLENUS.

Diagnostic.

463. The existence of inflammatory fever (462.), is ascertained chiefly by a com-

SYNOCHA—Genus est febris continua quæ ad septimanam ut plurimum extenditur. GALENUS.

SPECIES of Synocha, according to SAUVAGES, are

1. Synocha plethorica.

Febris sanguin. Avicenn. tom. 2. p. 43.

Synocha inflata. Heurn.

Synocha sanguinea. Sennert. b. 2. c. 10.

Synocha 7mo die soluta. Hoffman.

Synocha simplex. Hoffman.

2. Synocha ardens.

Synochus caufonides. Gilbert, p. 56.

Synocha biliosa. Sennert. b. 2. c. 10.

Synocha caufodes. Manget.

Febris choleric. Hoffman. s. 4. c. 2.

3. Synocha putrida. Sennert.

4. Synocha tragoeda. Ramazzin.

5. Synocha catarrhalis. Hoffman.

Catarrhalis ex febre epidemica. Henisch.

Febris epidemica. Riverii, ob. 10. p. 137.

6. Synocha scorbutica. Lind. Sydenh.

7. Synocha dolorum.

Febris symptomat. a doloribus orta. Hoffman.

8. Synocha cephalalgica. Razouy.

Cephalalgica verminosa.

9. Synocha miliaris. Boyer. Ludwig.

Snette.

paratively high degree of the following symptoms :

1. Pulses.
2. Temperature.
3. Colour of the face.
4. Haemorrhage (137.)
5. Inflammation*.

464. The prevalence of all or most of the specified symptoms (463.) of inflammatory fever (462.) constitutes diathesis phlogistica, phlogistic state †, notwith-

* The symptoms of the first stage are slight, but they are followed by a violent hot fit, in which all the symptoms indicating strength appear in a great degree, the whole fever being often entirely terminated by topical inflammation; or, in a few periods, the patient is destroyed by the strong action of the vessels immediately affecting the brain, or depriving him entirely of sleep, and in consequence of that causing delirium, violent convulsions, death. If none of these things happen in the second week, the strength diminishes, the fever goes off with a perfect crisis, or imperfect critical symptoms appear after each exacerbation, these becoming gradually less. The white crust covering the tongue, in falling off, sometimes leaves little exulcerations behind. FOURDYCE'S *Elements of Physic*, p. 170.

† PHLOGISTIC DIATHESIS In every considerable inflammation, though arising in one part only, an af-

standing affinity of name. This is very remote in its nature from inflammation*, which, in all probability, can never be general †.

Predisponent Cause.

465. The predisposition (58) to inflammatory fever (462.) consists in the sanguine vigorous temperament chiefly.

Occasional Cause.

466. According to bodily state, inflammatory fever (462.) may be excited by section is communicated to the whole system, in consequence of which an inflammation is readily produced in other parts besides that first affected. This general affection is well known to physicians under the name of the DIATHESIS PHLOGISTICA. DR CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 242.

* See *Elements of Surgery*. INFLAMMATION.

† Inflammation sometimes has no effect on the system in general; sometimes it produces general inflammation.

In strong habits, in inflammation in substances of parts, or where the pain is great, and the patient not very weak, it produces general inflammation, by some called inflammatory fever. FOURDYCE's *Elements of Physic*, p. 190, 191.

febrile poison (293.). It not unfrequently seems to owe its accession to the action of other occasional causes (60.), particularly cold *.

Prognostic.

467. Inflammatory fever (462.) is dangerous in the rate of its quantity, and the accession and place of local affection; which, in the brain or its membranes, gives ferocious raving, or delirium ferox (419.).

Special Cure.

468. The chief speciality of cure of inflammatory fever (462.) consists in a preponderance to the use of remedies enumerated against its peculiar symptoms (368.), of which blood-letting (116.) is a principal one; it ought to be liberally and early instituted †.

* The inflammatory fever is produced in strong habits by all the causes of fever, frequently by cold, but seldom by putrid vapour. FOURDYCE's *Elements of Physic*, p. 170.

† When the violence of reaction and its constant attendant, a phlogistic diathesis, are sufficiently evi-

NERVOUS FEVER.

Appellations.

TYPHUS.

FEBRIS LENTA *Linnaei*.TYPHODES. *Prof. Alp.*

FEBRIS MALI MORIS.

FEBRIS NERVOSA.

FIEVRE NERVEUSE.

FIEVRE CONTINUE MALIGNE.

LOW FEVER.

Definition.

469. Fever (266.); excessive circulation, connected with vigour of the moving powers and quantity of blood (368.), not prevalent*.

dent, and when these constitute the principal part of the disease, and may be expected to continue through the whole of it, as in the cases of synocha, then blood-letting is the principal remedy. DR CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 134.

* TYPHUS—Decursus ultra duas septimanas, saepius tres, cum calore et urina sanorum similibus, pulsusque quoad frequentiam sano fere simili, et quoad robore non majori, artubus interea maxime prostratis. SAVAGESIUS.

Diagnostic.

470. Nervous fever (469.), from the premised character, is easily discriminated from the other varieties (461.).

TYPHUS—Febris continuæ genus, quæ plerumque ultra tres septimanas durat, cum calore jam magno, jam nullo, urina et pulsu sanorum similibus, artuum summa debilitatè; pulsus quandoque rarior est quam pulsus sanus, color cutis pallidus, squalidus, exanthemata varia huic morbo superveniunt epigonomena.
SAGARUS.

TYPHUS—Morbus contagiosus, calor parum auctus; pulsus parvus, debilis, plerumque frequens; urina parum mutata; sensorii functiones plurimum turbatæ; vires multum imminutæ. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Typhus, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Typhus carcerum. D. Pringle.

Febris carcerum.

Maladie des prisons ou d'hospital. Huxham.

Jail distemper.

2. Typhus nervosus.

Febris nervosa. Huxham.

Hætica maligna nervosa. Willif.

Fievre nerveuse.

Nervous fever.

3. Typhus comatosus.

Febris maligna cu sapore. River. com. 4. p. 134.

Fever of the spirits. Quincy. Essay 2.

4. Typhus hysterico-verminosus.

Predisponent Cause.

471. The peculiar predisposition (58.) to nervous fever (469.) is not accurately marked. Some have supposed it to consist in debility (314.).

472. When the occasional cause (473.) is sufficiently powerful, no peculiar predisposition is requisite to favour the production of nervous fever (469.).

Occasional Cause.

473. Febrile poison (293.), there is every reason to believe, is almost always the occasional cause (58.) of nervous fever (469.) *.

5. Typhus castrensis. *Boerhav. consult. p. 209.*

6. Typhus Ægyptiaca. *Prof. Alpin.*
Febris maligna Ægyptiorum.

7. Typhus icterodes.
Fievre jaune d'Amerique. Vandermond.
Le Siam. Halleri.

8. Typhus exhaustorum.

9. Typhus a manipuera.

* The low nervous fever may be produced by all the causes of fever, but it arises most commonly from affections of the mind, and from cold. *FOURDYCE'S Elements of Physic, p. 174.*

Prognostic.

474. The general principles on which the prognostic (71.) of nervous fever (469.) may be regulated, will be collected from those specified respecting fever in general (336.).

Special Cures.

475. The curative treatment of nervous fever (469.) will be guided by the principles already enumerated (339.). In general it will be prudent, for obvious reasons, to abstain greatly from evacuation, especially blood-letting (368.)*.

INFLAMMATORY-and-NERVOUS FEVER.

Appellations.

SYNOCHUS.

CONTINENS PUTRIDA *Lommii.*

* The low nervous fever at the beginning may be often removed, or so much lessened as to be of little consequence, by the emetic No. 2. and draught No. 3. or 6, &c. or by the neutral salts, with gentle diaphoretics. FOURDYCE's *Elements of Physic*, p. 176.

FEBRIS PUTRIDA *Riverii.*

SYNOCHUS PUTRIS.

FEBRIS CONTINENS. *Piscarn.*

CONTINUA PUTRIDA. *Boerhav.*

FIEVRE CONTINUE.

Definition.

476. Nervous fever (469.), in its commencement, excessive circulation, connected with vigour of the moving powers, and quantity of blood (368.) somewhat prevalent *.

* SYNOCHUS—Decursus ad duas tresve septimanas, cum pulsus robore sanum, in morbi statu saltem, notabiliter superante. SAUVAGESIUS.

SYNOCHUS—Febris terminanda intra septimanas duas vel tres. LINNAEUS.

SYNOCHUS—Facies rubra, cute humida, pulsu magno et frequente, crisi perfecta terminantur intra 21 dies. Species ejus ephemera est. VOGELIUS.

SYNOCHUS—Morbus contagiosus. Febris ex synocha et typho composita, initio synocha, progressu et versus finem, typhus. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Synochus according to SAUVAGES:

1. Synochus sanguinea.

Febris depuratoria. Sydenham.

Diagnostic.

477. The degree of prevalence of the phlogistic state (464.) which constitutes the peculiarity of inflammatory and nervous fever (476.), according to bodily habit, is variously abundant. It is a sufficient diagnostic (180.), so, that, it may be distinguished on the one hand, from inflamma-

2. Synochus sudatoria.
Febris epidemica. Sydenham.
3. Synochus variolodes.
Febris variolosa. Sydenham.
Synochus variolosa. Huxham.
4. Synochus dysenteroides.
Febris dysenterica. Sydenham.
5. Synochus pleuritica.
Febris pleuritica. Sydenham.
6. Synochus ardens *Riverii.*
Synochus biliosa Galeni.
7. Synochus rheumatifans. Sydenham.
8. Synochus hiemalis.
Synochus catarrhalis. Sydenham.
9. Synochus anniversaria *Besevenii.*
10. Synochus spermatica *Sinibaldi.*
11. Synochus tarantula.
12. Synochus soporosa. *Guarison.*
13. Synochus scorbutica. *Sennert.*
14. Synochus miliaris.
15. Synochus a scabie.

tory (462.), and, on the other, from nervous fever (469.).

Predisposing Cause.
 478. A degree of sanguine vigour of bodily structure, perhaps, gives the accidental predisposition (58.), and its quantity, to inflammatory and nervous fever (576.).

Occasional Cause.

479. The occasional cause of inflammatory and nervous fever (476.) is the same as that of nervous fever (469.). The phlogistic tendency (464.) is merely the creature of constitution (15.), and does not flow from peculiarity of this cause.

Proximate Cause.

480. The proximate cause (186.) of inflammatory and nervous fever (476.), is the same as that of fever in general (300.).

Special Cure.

481. The phlogistic tendency (464.), according to its degree, creates a speciality

in the treatment of inflammatory-and-nervous fever (276.). A proportional application of the remedies against excessive febrile circulation, connected with quantity of blood (368.).

482. Blood-letting (116.), on account of the temporary permanence of the phlogistic tendency, ought, for very obvious reasons, not to be liberally administered.

PUTRID FEVER.

Appellations.

MALIGNANT

VIOLENT

PETECHIAL

SPOTTED

PESTILENTIAL

JAIL

CAMP

HOSPITAL

FEVER.

Definition.

483. Fever (266.), with putrescent tendency (441.).

Diagnostic.

484. The varied appellations of putrid fever (483.) refer to the situation of the sick in camp, &c. and to its violence or degree. The diagnostic, therefore, will be the same as that of fever (266.) with putrescent tendency, wherever and however generated*.

* The disease (jail or hospital fever) in the beginning is not to be distinguished easily from any common fever. (*Febres malignas in principio statim cognoscere difficile est, cum malignitas saepe diu lateat, et non nisi ubi vires sumpsit sese prodant. Sennert.*). I have observed the tremor of the hands to be one of the most common signs; but, in order to form our diagnostics, we must take other circumstances into consideration. We are to inquire whether the person has been exposed to the usual causes of fevers, or to foul air or infection; as also, whether he has been bled, whether he has been relieved by the evacuation; because, in inflammatory fever, bleeding generally moderates all the symptoms, but in this it seldom has that effect. SIR JOHN PRINGLE's *Observations*, p. 290.

Predisponent Cause.

485. That, prior to the accession of putrid fever (483.), there may exist a degree of putrescent tendency, is an assertion that may be rendered probable. This will, at least, contribute to give predisposition (58.) *.

Occasional Cause.

486. The febrile poison (293.) generated in the situation mentioned (484.), its action favoured by collateral circumstances, diet, cold, moisture, may rationally be supposed to give to fever (266.) the

* Men who have been weakened by distempers, or other accidents (as those who have undergone a salivation), are more susceptible of the infection than the strong and vigorous, and run more risk. Those who are taken into crowded hospitals with the small-pox, however good the sort may be, and however well they may pass the height, fall readily into this fever, and die. One who has recovered is not less subject to a relapse than he was to the distemper at first; but it has not been observed whether such as have had abscesses are as liable to relapse as others. The second fever is attended with double danger, as the patient has been so much weakened by the first. SIR JOHN PRINGLE's *Observations*, &c. p. 298,

putrid prevalence, during its course, that often has so grievously baffled medical attention, and proved the scourge of mankind.*

Proximate Cause.

487. The proximate cause of fever in general (300.) is to be assigned as that of putrid fever. It has been alledged, that the petechial † and peculiar symptoms are

* In general, it may be remarked, that the putrefaction of animal or vegetable substances, in a dry air, is most apt to produce a malignant fever of a more continued form; whereas putrid *effluvia*, in a moist atmosphere, have a greater tendency to bring on paroxysms and remissions. But the steams of corrupted blood seem to dispose more to a flux than to any other disease, for, though some will be seized with the hospital fever by the contagion of bloody stools, yet I have observed, that, for the most part, this infection produces the dysentery. SIR JOHN PRINGLE's *Observations*, &c. p. 324.

† It is doubtful whether the ancients knew any thing of these spots (petechiae), and the fever which they accompany; but, among the moderns, FRACASTERIUS, under the name of *lenticulae*, *puncticula*, or *periculae*, so far as I know, first described them; for by all these both the fever and the spots were commonly called in his time. *Sunt et aliae febres, quae*

its proximate cause become evident and evolved (330.) *.

mediae quodammodo sunt inter vere pestilentes et non pestilentes; quales illae fuere quae annis 1505, et 1528 in Italiam primum apparuere, aetate nostra non prius notae, certis vero regionibus familiares; ut Cypro, et vicinis insulis, majoribus etiam nostris cognitae; vulgus Lenticulas, aut Puncticula appellat; quod maculas praesentunt lenticulis, aut puncturis pulicum similes. Quidam, mutatis literis, peticulas dicunt. FRACAST. lib. ii. cap. 6. SIR JOHN PRINGLE's Observations, p. 296.

Petechiae are never critical, nor are they reckoned among the mortal symptoms, but they only concur with other signs to ascertain the nature of the disease. The nearer they approach to a purple, the more they are to be dreaded. In a few cases, instead of spots, I have observed purple streaks and blotches, which are still a worse symptom. The petechiae will not appear sometimes till after death. SIR JOHN PRINGLE's Observations, p. 296.

* In what manner the putrid effluvia act and produce the various symptoms within the body, is not so easy to be determined, and therefore what follows is to be considered as conjectures only.

I conceive, that the miasma or septic ferment (consisting of the effluvia of putrid substances) being received into the blood may have a power of corrupting the whole mass. The resolution of the blood, and even its smell, in the advanced state of a jail-fever, the offensiveness of the sweats and other excretions, the livid spots, blotches, and mortifications incident to this distemper, seem to be proofs of what

488. The prognostic (71.) respecting putrid fever (483.) is formed as already taught (336.)*.

is here advanced. The acrimony irritates the nerves, and occasions various spasms; the pulse is quickened, at first raised, but soon depressed, from the heart not receiving enough of the vital principle, or from a resolution of its fibres, occasioned by putrefaction. The heart is sometimes so relaxed in the true plague as to become uncommonly large, by the ordinary force of the blood.

Yet, were the putrefaction the only change made in the body by contagion, it might be easy to cure such fevers by the use of acids only, or other antiseptics. But as the disease, when once formed, is not to be removed by such means alone, it would therefore seem, that some part of the brain is inflamed early, and that the disease is chiefly kept up by that inflammation (as appears on dissection); that to this circumstance most of the symptoms are owing; and, that, in the advanced state, a cure cannot be obtained till the obstructing matter is resolved, or suppurated. SIR JOHN PRINGLE'S *Observations*, &c. p. 336.

* This fever, though of the continued kind, yet has generally sensible exacerbations at night, with remissions, and often partial sweats in the day, and, after a long continuance, it is apt to change into a hectic, a remitting, or intermitting form. SIR JOHN PRINGLE'S *Observations*,

Special Cure

489. The remedies enumerated to counteract the putrescent tendency (441.) are assiduously to be applied, even where this circumstance is, from peculiarity, expected, much more when its presence is detected.

490. Attention to the first indication (340.) is of the first necessity in the cure of putrid fever (483.): Much of the ill success of medical application, it is probable, may be imputed to the continued action of occasional causes (486.), as well as to peculiar virulence of febrile poison (294.), or the degree of predisposition (485.) *.

Does putrid fever (483.), generated in camps, participate of the nature of

* The length of the disease is uncertain. I have known it end either in death or recovery in seven days, but in the hospitals it generally continued from fourteen to twenty days, and some died or recovered after four weeks illness. SIR JOHN PRINGLE'S Observations, &c. p. 129.

O



ague? and is this circumstance derived from the quality of the febrile poison *?

DYSENTERIC FEVER.

Appellations.

SYNOCHUS DYSENTERODES.

FEBRIS DYSENTERICA.

* PETECHIALIS.—Febris maligna, exanthemata morbis pulicum fere similia, flavescencia rubra vel livida. VOGELIUS.

PETECHIA.—Sudamina livido-lurida; superficialia insensibilia.—Febris exacerbens, asthenia, agrypnia. LINNAEUS.

SPECIES of petechial fever, *porphyra* Graecorum, *petechialis febris* Germanorum, *petechiae*, *peticulae*, &c. aliorum; *petechialis vera*. Hoffman. *Le pourpre*, arc.

1. *Purpura benigna*. } Ludwig,
Petechiae benignae.

Fievre pourpre.

2. *Purpura maligna*. } Sennert. River.
Febris purpurata.

Febris pestilens.

Febris peticularis. Fortis.

Febris lenticularis.

Febris petechialis. Juncker,

Fievre pourpre maligne.

3. *Purpura symptomatrica*. } Huxham.
Les petechies accidentelles.

4. *Purpura verminosa*.

DYSENTERIA. *Sydenham Willis.*
DYSENTERIA CASTRENSIS. *Pringle.*
DYSENTERIA PESTILENTIALIS.
DYSENTERIA INCRUENTA. *Morgagni.*
DYSENTERIE.
CAMP-DYSENTERY.
FEVER-AND-FLUX.
BLOODY-FLUX.

Definition.

491. Fever (266.); alteration of secretion (285.) and excretion (284.), especially at the intestinal portion of the surface of the system, excessive*.

* DYSENTERIA—Frequens torminosa, saepe tenesmodes, faecum cruentarum per inferiora, dejectio. SAUVAGESIUS.

DYSENTERIA—Diarrhoea cruenta, cum colica tenesmo. LINNAEUS.

DYSENTERIA—Frequens, pauca, torminosa ac tenesmodes alvi dejectio. VOGELIUS.

DYSENTERIA—Frequens torminosa, muco-cruenta alvi dejectio. SAGARUS.

DYSENTERIA—Pyrexia contagiosa; defectiones frequentes mucosae, vel sanguinolentae, retentis ple-

492. Dysenteric fever (491.), on account of the frequency and fatality of its

rumque faecibus alvinis, torminosae, tenesmus. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Dysenteria, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Dysenteria benigna spontanea. *Wallaci.*

Dejectio cruenta critica. Haechsteteri.

2. Dysenteria catamenialis. *Horstii.*

3. Dysenteria Parisiaca. *Juncker.*

Mal de Paris.

4. Dysenteria gravularum. *Forest.*

5. Dysenteria atrabiliaria.

6. Dysenteria epidemica. *Sydenham.*

Dysenteria febrilis. Amati.

7. Dysenteria castrensis. *Ramazzin.* p. 637.

Fluxus virulentus Saxoniae.

Dysenteria indica. Bontii.

Dysenteria pestilentialis. Amati.

8. Dysenteria simulata. *Polybii.*

9. Dysenteria pecorum.

Malis humida. Lancis.

Pestis bovilla. Ramazzin.

Lues vaccarum tubingenfis.

10. Dysenteria alba. *Sennert.* *Etmul.* *Sydenh.*

Dysenteria incruenta Javanisium.

Gripping of the guts.

11. Dysenteria a mesenterii vomica. *Rhodii.*

Abscessus mesenterii. Sauter. lib. 1. c. 23.

12. Dysenteria a cathartica. *Sennert.*

13. Dysenteria syphilitica. *Boyle.*

14. Dysenteria Aequinoctialis.

Dysenteria vera. Bontii.

invasion, is an object justly meriting the fullest medical attention.

Diagnostic.

493. A great difference plainly exists between morbid intestinal secretion and excretion or purging *, a local affection, often unattended with fever (266.), or of which fever is symptomatic (44.), whatever be the appearance of the excreted matter; and the discharge characteristic of dysenteric fever (491.); a point too much overlooked †.

15. Dysenteria verminosa. *Vandermond.*

16. Dysenteria carnosæ. *Wagneri.*

17. Dysenteria intermittens. *Torti.*

Dysenteria febricosa. *Werlhof.*

18. Dysenteria scorbutica. *Cirigli.*

19. Dysenterica polonica. *Stabel.*

20. Dysenteria miliaris. *Gruberi.*

Febris exanthematico-dysenterica.

* See *Flux.* DIARRHOEA.

† I conceive I am warranted by facts to consider dysentery as a variety of fever. Other intestinal excrementitious discharges are referable to diarrhoea. Thus speaks SIR JOHN PRINGLE. The dysentery, as SYDENHAM observes, sometimes begins with a rigour, succeeded by heat, but oftener with

494. The dysenteric excrement () *
exhibits a slimy or mucous appearance,

gripes, without any feverish sensation. This last part is not perhaps strictly true. Though the patient himself may not mention any feverish symptom, yet, upon examination, we shall find, that alternate sensations of heat and cold, lassitude, loss of appetite, and the like febrile affections, have generally been the disease, &c. Besides this previous fever, the patient is liable to one of a low and more dangerous kind; for the most part, I have observed this to be brought on by neglecting the case in the beginning, or by having recourse to opiates and other astringents before evacuations. Sometimes, though seldom, I have seen the same kind of fever accompany the flux from the first, and end in death, without discovering any error committed either in the regimen or medicine; but the most fatal sort of fever which so often attends the dysentery of the urinary, though not essential to it, is the hospital or jail distemper, which at all times infects foul and crowded wards, but never so much as when they contain men labouring under a putrid disease. This fever, combined with the blood-flux, is commonly mortal. *Observations, &c.* p. 226.

* The stools at first are commonly copious and excrementitious; but the next day, or soon after, they become small, watery, and slimy, and are attended with gripes and tenesmus. From this time all the favourable turns, formed faeces, are never seen, except when a purge operates briskly and carries them down. Then, indeed, the patient is less griped,

often variously tinged with blood, its smell intolerably offensive: Its ejection is productive of excruciating pain (tormina); and convulsive squeezing of the straight gut (intestinum rectum) and its sphincter (tenesmus *); of descent of the former

has fewer motions, and less tenesmus. The watery humour is serous, and is perhaps one cause of the irritation, and descends from the higher parts of the intestines, while the mucus is mostly secreted from the rectum in straining. Streaks of blood denote the opening of some small vessel at the end of the rectum; but a more intimate mixture is a sign that the blood comes from a higher source. Balls of hardened faeces may come away at any time of the disease, but I have observed them mostly in its advanced state, when I suspected that purging had been too much neglected. I have commonly seen the symptoms, and all other symptoms give way, after they were carried off by a brisk dose of physic. These *scybala* are of so firm a texture, and so round, that they seem to have been formed in the cells of the colon, and to have lain there from the beginning. SIR JOHN PRINGLE's *Observations*, &c.

* TENESMUS—Muci pauci frequens dejectio cum intensa dejectiendi cupipitate, et assiduo conatu. SAUVAGESIUS.

TENESMUS—Dejectio muci frequens, parca, cum desiderio. LINNAEUS.

(proci^{dentia} ani *), and of is^{trangu}ry
(dy^{furia} †).

TENESMUS—Impetuous, dolorific desidingi cupi-
ditas qua nihil praeter pauca mucosa et cruenta egeri-
tur. VOGELIUS.

TENESMUS—Muci frequens et pauca dejectio per
anum, cum intensa dejectiendi cupiditate, conatuque
etiam proportionali; stimulum et dolorem sentiunt
aegri in intestino recto. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Tenesmus, according to SAUVAGES,
are,

1. Tenesmus spontaneus. *Hipp. rat.*

Tenesmus biliosus. Bianchi.

2. Tenesmus a calculo vesicae. *Benet.*

Tenesmus a dysuria. Benet.

Tenesmus a vesicul. seminal. phlegmone. Piso.

3. Tenesmus indicus. *La Mettrie.*

4. Tenesmus ab ascaride. *Sennert.*

5. Tenesmus haemorrhoidalis. *Nentor.*

6. Tenesmus ulcerosus. *Benet.*

Tenesmus legitimus. Pison.

7. Tenesmus a carcinomate. *Benet.*

8. Tenesmus dysentericus. *Sennert.*

9. Tenesmus a scybalis. Constipatio.

10. Tenesmus orientalis.

Ulcus et inflammatio ani. Piso.

Tenesme, of the French.

* See *Elements of Surgery.*

† DYSURIA—Difficilis et dolorifica, saepius ar-
dens, urinae emissio. SAUVAGESIUS.

495. Besides the matter described (494.), dysenteric excrement contains hardened

DYSURIA—Vesicae dolor, LINNAEUS.

DYSURIA—Urinae stillicidium dolorificum citra ardorem in urethra. VOGELIUS.

DYSURIA—Difficilis et dolorifica, guttata saepius et ardens mictio; est ergo fluxus urinae pro parte suppressus, et non in integrum ut in ischuria. SAGARUS.

STRANGURIA—Urinae parca, guttata, frequens, dolorosa micturitie. LINNAEUS.

STRANGURIA—Urinae rubrae densae mictio parca, frequens, ardore in urethra excepta. VOGELIUS.

SPECIES of Dysuria, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Dysuria hysterica. Sydenham.
2. Dysuria herpetica; ab herpete vesicae.
3. Dysuria nephralgica.
Dysuria deceptiva a renibus. Stahl.
Dysuria ab ulcere renum. Sydenham.
4. Dysuria venerea. River.
Dysuria syphilitica. Heinf.
Dysuria a caruncula. Berell.
Dysuria ab urethra, per cicatrices gonorrhoeae angustata. Saviard.
Dysuria, a phlogosi urethrae sine ulcere. André.
Carnosité de Purette.
5. Dysuria primaria.
6. Dysuria haemorrhoidalis. Hoffman.

roundish portions (scybala), which seem to be moulded and detained, by some peculiar circumstance, in the cells of the intestine colon, or great gut; and, while there, conspire to aggravate the irritation and distress.

496. Dysenteric fever (491.), sometimes in its commencement verges to inflammatory fever (462.), and very constantly, in its advanced stages, inclines to putrid fever (483.).*

- 7. Dysuria arsurā. *Andern.*
Ardor urinae.
Incendium virgae.
Heat, burning, scalding of urine.
- 8. Dysuria a cystocele. *Saltzman.*
- 9. Dysuria ab hysteritide.
- 10. Dysuria ab hysteroloxia. *Ruyss.*
- 11. Dysuria rachialgica.
Stranguria colicum concomitans. Citefii.
- 12. Dysuria calculosa. *Calculus vesicae. Sennert.*
- 13. Dysuria gravidarum. *Nordman.*
- 14. Dysuria neonympharum. *Delii.*
- 15. Dysuria ab infectis.
- 16. Dysuria atretarum.
- 17. Dysuria diabetica.

* Sometimes the pyrexia is manifestly inflammatory, and very often of a putrid kind. These febrile states continue to accompany the disease through its whole course, especially when it terminates soon in a fatal manner. *DR CULLEN'S Practice of Physic, § 1005.*

497. During its whole course, dysenteric fever (491.) not seldom seems to participate of the nature of intermittent fever (274.), suffering exacerbations*.

498. The enumerated observations on dysenteric fever (491.) will afford a very unequivocal diagnostic (69.).

Predisponent Cause.

499. Because dysenteric fever (491.) prevails peculiarly in military camps during warm and moist weather, it may be presumed, that a predisposition (59.) to it, of course, is generated. Does this consist in a putrescent tendency †?

* The pyrexia, which is always more or less present, is sometimes of the remittent kind, and observes a tertian period. DR CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, *hoc citat.*

† Corresponding to the remote, external is the internal predisposing cause, namely, a more than ordinary putrescent state of the blood, from a constant exposition to the sun in the hottest weather. SIR JOHN PRINGLE's *Observations*, &c.

Occasional Cause.

500. The contagious nature of dysenteric fever (491.) demonstrates a febrile poison (293.) to be its occasional cause (60.)*. Peculiar circumstances attending its application, probably, more than any specific quality, tend to generate the characteristic painful affection of the intestinal surface †.

Proximate Cause.

501. Dysenteric fever (491.) acknow-

• The foul straw often becomes infectious; but the great source of infection seems to be the privies, after they have received the excrements of those who fall ill first. The hospitals likewise spread it. In general, it is not suddenly diffused. It seems to be a putrid ferment. SIR JOHN PRINGLE's *Observations*, p. 254.

† The dysentery does often arise from the application of cold, but the disease is always contagious; and, by the propagation of such contagion, independent of cold or other exciting causes, it becomes epidemic in camps and other places. DR CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 1011.

ledges the same proximate cause (300.) with the other varieties of fever (266.)*.

* I considered the exhalations from the humours of those who first fall ill of camp dysentery to be received into the blood, and to act upon the whole mass as a ferment, disposing it to putrefaction. But I am now sensible that this hypothesis would be insufficient, without proving, at the same time, that when the blood is thus tainted, the vitiated part of it, by a certain law of the animal oeconomy, must be thrown upon the intestines for excretion. For these reasons I was inclined to refer the causa proxima, or immediate cause (*occasional one*) of the disease to this putrid ferment. SIR JOHN PRINGLE'S *Observations*, p. 257.

Of dysentery the proximate cause is still obscure. We judge the proximate cause, or at least the *chief* part of it, to consist in a *preternatural constriction* of the colon, occasioning, at the same time, those spasmodic efforts that are felt in severe gripings, and which efforts, propagated to the rectum, occasion there the frequent mucous stools and tenesmus. But whether *this explanation* be admitted or not, it will still remain certain, that hardened foeces retained in the colon are the cause of the griping, frequent mucous stools, and tenesmus; for, the evacuation of these foeces, whether by nature or art, gives relief from the symptoms mentioned, and it will be more fully and usefully confirmed by this, that the most immediate and successful cure of dysentery is obtained by an early and constant attention to the preventing the

Special Cure.

502. Speciality of cure of dysenteric fever (491.) consists in alleviating its characteristic symptoms.

503. Much attention is due to a strict performance of the first indication of cure (340.), in the treatment of dysenteric fever (491.). The remote cause (499, 500.) is powerful; if allowed still to operate, the attempts of medicine (89.) to favour the removal of the proximate one (501.) will be, of necessity, in a great measure frustrated.

constriction, and the frequent stagnation of foeces in the colon. DR CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 1014.

Dr LINNÆUS imagined a certain animalcule (*acorus*) introduced into the intestinal canal, and committing devastations, to be the *causa proxima* (*occasional cause*) of dysentery. See *Ammaenitat. Acad.* V. v. dis. lxxxii.

Inflammation, in its gangrenous termination, exuberation of the intestinal surface, are discovered by dissection of those killed by dysenteric fever.

See SIR JOHN PRINGLE's *Observations*.

504. The removal of excrementitious matter from the intestinal surface is plainly an object meriting every degree of attention. It is obtained by

Cathartics (108.).

1. Simple salt *.

Cream of Tartar †.

2. Neutral salt *.

505. The dysenteric pain and morbid action of the intestinal canal (494), after the removal of the excrementitious matter (504.), is alleviated by a suited use of

1. Anodynes (119.); of which opium is the chief. It may be administered by the mouth or anus, or both †.

2. Emollients (122.); particularly tepid bath, and its variety semicupium (410.).

* See ZIMMERMAN'S *Treatise on Dysentery*.

† See AITKEN'S *Outlines of Chemistry*.

‡ See SYDENHAM. *Opera*, p. 189.

See MONRO'S *Account of the Diseases of the Army*, p. 75—78.

506. If dysenteric fever (491.) shews an affinity to the nature of intermittent fever (274.), at the same time that a putrescent tendency exists, the administration of Peruvian bark in its full dose is peculiarly proper.

Supposed remedies.

507. Several drugs have been supposed to be particularly useful in the cure of dysenteric fever (491.) *, and its characteristic discharge (494.), which candid investigation will probably reprobate as aggravating rather than diminishing the affection

1. Emetics.

2. Cathartics.

Antimony.

Emetic Tartar.

Cerated glass of antimony.

Ipecacuanha-root.

Rhubarb-root.

* See SIR JOHN PRINGLE'S *Observations*, &c.

MILIARY FEVER.

Appellations.

FEBRIS MILIARIS.

FEBRIS ESSEROSA. *Lusitan.*

FEBRIS PUNCTULARIS. }

FEBRIS CULICARIS. }

Cartes.

FEBRIS VESICULARIS.

PURPURA ALBA.

PURPURA PUERPERARUM.

FEBRIS PUERPERARUM MILIARIS.

MORBUS MILIARIS.

FEBRIS PURPURATA.

PURPURA MALIGNA.

PURPURA MILIARIS.

MALADIE MILIAIRE.

LE MILLOT.

Definition.

508. Fever (266.), with the symptom named miliary (287.) *.

* MILIARIA—Febris synocha, sudore foetido, punctorio. LINNAEUS.

MILIARIS—Phricodes, dolor rheumaticus in aliqua corporis parte, aut sensus punctorius in dorso, crure,

Diagnostic.

509. The existence of miliary fever (508.) is altogether ascertained by its

ac intestinis, aut stupor in digitis, pustulae prurientes milii seminis magnitudine, rubrae vel albae, sero primum limpido, deinceps subalbo per lorum colere non dissimili, plenae facie intacta, sudor multus foetidus. VOGELIUS.

MILIARIS—Eruptio phlyctenarum milii semine raro majorum, cum sudore vapido, febris continua, vel remittens, putrida: praeludit oppressio praecordiorum, gastrodynia gravans, pulsus suppressus, urina minus tincta, lingua plerumque alba, mollis, asthenia; **p**ersistent in cute 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, &c. diebus, et cum pruritu, sudore solvuntur, in farinam subtilem disperent. SAGARUS.

MILIARIA—Synochus cum anxietate, frequenti suspirio, sudore olido et punctiōibus cutis.

Incerto morbi die erumpunt papulae rubrae exiguae, discretae, per totam cutem praeter faciem, crebrae, quarum apices, post unum vel alterum diem, pustulas minimas, albas, brevi manentes, ostendunt. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Miliaris, according to SAUVAGES, are inserted in the note of § 287.

specific eruption, named from its resemblance to millet-seed *.

510. The period of the appearance of miliary eruption (509.) during fever (266.), is uncertain, as is its duration. It is a rare occurrence †.

Occasional Cause.

511. As yet there is not sufficient evidence adduced to warrant the conclusion, that, miliary fever (508.) owes its characteristic symptom to any peculiarity of

* The eruption named miliary is said to be of two kinds, the one named the red, the other the white miliary. The former, which in English is strictly named a rash, is commonly allowed to be a symptomatic affection, and the latter is the only one that has any pretension to be considered as an idiopathic disease. DR CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 678.

† This disease is said to have been unknown to the ancients, and that it appeared, for the first time, about the middle of the last century in Saxony. It is said to have spread from thence into all the countries of Europe ; and, since the period mentioned, to have appeared in many countries in which it had never appeared before. DR CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 676.

occasional cause (60.), or to a specific poison. It is not infectious, and therefore never epidemic (48.).

512. It is not improbable, that miliary eruption (509.) attending fever (266.) may be the creature of such treatment as tends to affect the cutaneous glands : heating remedies forcibly exciting sweat, while the temperature is excessive. It has chiefly appeared on child-bed patients, who have been too much subjected to this indiscreet management *.

Special Cure.

513. Fever (266.), connected with miliary eruption (509.), for the most part, possesses a tendency to inflammatory fever (462.) ; a circumstance, in its medical conduct, meriting attention.

514. A discontinuance of such practices and applications (512.) as may be disco-

* This disease is said to affect both sexes, and persons of all ages and constitutions ; but it has been observed at all times to affect especially and most frequently lying-in women. DR CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 680.

vered to favour the accession of the miliary state (509.) during fever (266.) is the only speciality of cure, that, seems necessary to be pointed out. Under judicious management, it may be presumed, that it will seldom assume this character*.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Appellations.

CHILD-BED FEVER.
LYING-IN FEVER.

Definition.

515. Fever (266.), acceding soon after child-bearing.

* Under the conviction, that, miliary eruption is an artificial phenomenon, at least, not a steady eruptive fever, depending on a specific poison, like the other varieties, I have declined to rank it with them.

See DR CULLEN's *Nosol. Method.* p. 142.

See DR WHITE's *Treatise on the Management of Lying-in Women.*

Diagnostic.

516. The peculiar situation of the patient (515.) is a chief circumstance pointing out the diagnostic of child-bed fever *.

517. It appears from observation, that, puerperal fever (515.) often participates of inflammatory fever (462.), and, that, it is not seldom symptomatic of inflammation † of some of the abdominal parts, a circumstance claiming much attention ‡.

* When the quickness of pulse brought on by the efforts of labour does not soon go off, it denotes something amiss in the habit tending to kindle up fever, which will always be found more dangerous the sooner it invades the patient.

The *child-bed fever* generally commenced about the evening of the second, or beginning of the third day after delivery, with a *rigour*, or shivering fit. Sometimes it came on sooner, and, though rarely, has been known to appear as late as the fifth or sixth day. LEAK'S *History of Child-bed Fever*.

See HULME'S *Treatise on Puerperal Fever*.

See WHITE'S *Treatise on the Management, &c.*

† See *Elements of Surgery*. INFLAMMATION.

‡ See LEAK'S *Practical Observations on Child-bed Fever*. DISSECTION.

Predisponent Cause.

518. Unquestionably idiopathic fever (274.) may occur during in-lying; the special circumstances may be supposed to afford predisposition (59.)*: the predominance of any one symptom, may flow from habit of body and management.

Occasional Cause.

519. The sudden alteration of state, the organs concerned in parturition suffer, and its consequences, besides the usual causes of fever (266.), may peculiarly ex-

* Puerperal fever does not arise from a translocation of corrupted milk, or obstructed lochia; 2dly, It is not owing to inflammation of the uterus; 3dly, A certain mechanical change produced in the body by delivery is the principal predisposing cause of the disease, and the reason why it is peculiar to women after delivery only. 5thly, It may sometimes happen in the most healthy seasons from accidental causes. Lastly, It is not owing to the pressure of the gravid uterus, or the abdominal viscera in general, or the omentum in particular; for, if so, pregnant women would be more subject to it, than delivered ones, consequently it could not be child-bed fever. LEAK'S *Pract. Observat.* p. 99.

cite, or at least, contribute to induce, puerperal fever (515.) *.

520. It is not probable, that, the general state of the atmosphere, as to sensible qualities, should be much efficient in the production of puerperal fever, and consequently, that, it should ever be epidemic (48.) †.

Proximate Cause.

521. The proximate cause (64.) of puerperal fever (515.) is necessarily the same as that of the other varieties of fever (300.) †.

* This fever (*child-bed one*) seemed to be brought on by the *taking of cold*, or *errors in diet*, but much oftener by *anxiety of mind*, and therefore women of delicate constitutions, very susceptible and continually agitated by hopes and fears, are, of all others, the most subject to it, and recover with the greatest difficulty; consequently, unmarried women, for obvious reasons, were apt to be seized with it. LEAK'S *Observations*, p. 43.

† Wherever puerperal fever is frequent and fatal at particular seasons, its *proximate* (occasional) *cause* ought to be referred to a *noxious constitution of the air*. LEAK'S *Observations*, p. 100.

Special Cure.

522. No point is more level to reason, than, that, the treatment of puerperal fever (515.) ought to be regulated according to its tendency; and, that, no *one* method of cure can be suggested. Attempts of this kind are not only futile, but destructive.

523. Puerperal fever (515.) discovering a phlogistic tendency (464.), and it seems very generally to do so, requires suited remedies, as already specified (368.). Early blood-letting (116.) is particularly seasonable *.

524. A putrescent tendency of puerperal fever (515.) appearing, a correspon-

* In child-bed fever, as well as in all those which, like it, are truly inflammatory, and generally produce *internal suppuration*, *bleeding* is the only remedy that can give the patient a chance for life; especially, as local inflammation, if violent, more frequently terminates by a fatal suppuration, than any other way where that has been neglected. LEAK'S *Observations*, p. 101.

dent application of the enumerated antiseptic remedies (449.), is indicated.

525. Symptomatic fever (273.), dependent on inflammation, occurring after parturition (248), and improperly called puerperal fever (515.), is treated successfully by adherence to the principles of cure of inflammation †, to be hereafter unfolded ‡.

† See *Elements of Surgery*. INFLAMMATION.

I have twice observed inflammation after child-bearing reach its suppurative termination, and rupture externally. The function of the parts is perfectly restored.

‡ The indications of cure of child-bed fever may be, that *blood-letting* ought to be directed *at the very onset* of the disease. *2dly*, That it will be necessary to diminish the violence and duration of the *cold fit*. *3dly*, The redundant corrupted bile is to be evacuated and corrected as soon as possible. *4thly*, That the *diarrhoea*, when excessive, ought to be restrained by emollient anodyne clysters and gentle sudorifics, or even by opiates, and mild astringents, when the patient's strength begins to sink under the long-continued discharge; and, *lastly*, Where signs of putrefaction or an intermission of the fever appear, that antiseptics and Peruvian bark may be freely administered. LEAK's *Observations*, p. 112.

CATARRHAL FEVER.

Appellations.

FEBRIS CATARRHALIS.

INFLUENZA.

Definition.

526. Fever (266.), generally inflammatory (462.), with peculiar affection of the bronchial surface.

Diagnostic.

527. Catarrh*, or a peculiar affection of the bronchial system, inducing cough, difficult respiration (220.), pain of the breast, altered secretion by the mucous glands of the lungs, are symptoms diagnostic (69.) of catarrhal fever (526.); which, at times, has been very extensively epidemic (48.) †.

* See *Catarrh*.

† It (catarrhal fever) often began with such a cold and shivering, that many imagined at first they were going to have agues; but soon after they were

Occasional Cause.

528. Whether catarrhal fever (526.) is excited by a state of the air, or by a peculiar poison contained in it, is not fully ascertained. Probably both conspire*.

attacked with a cough, and a difficulty of breathing, and pain of the breast, with a head-ach, and pains all over the body, especially in the limbs. The first nights they commonly had profuse sweats. In several it had the appearance of remitting fever for the two or three first days. Many had a slight inflammation of the throat, and a hoarseness. In all it was attended with acute fever in the beginning, and the urine was of a high colour. The cough in many was very violent, and the patients, after each fit of coughing, had reachings or strainings to vomit, exactly resembling those that come after violent fits of the whooping cough. At first the patients spit up a little phlegm; but, in the decline of the disorder, they expectorated freely. The violent cough and feverishness generally continued for four, five, or six days. With others it continued longer, and some had a cough for two or three weeks after the fever had left them. MONRO'S *Account of the Diseases of the Army*, p. 187.

* The weather, from being very cold, became of a sudden extremely hot in a few days after the catarrhal fever appeared. It seized most of the people of the town of Bremen; At the same time it was

Special Cure.

529. The inflammatory tendency (464.) of catarrhal fever (526.), in general, points out any speciality of medical treatment that may be necessary *.

RHEUMATIC FEVER.
Appellations.

RHEUMATISMUS. *Sydenham.*

FEBRIS RHEUMATICA.

RHEUMATISMUS ACUTUS. *Sauvages.*

RHEUMATISME CHAUD.

ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

Definition.

530. Inflammatory fever (462.); pain, diffused tumor†, occupying a portion of

epidemical in most countries of Europe. MONRO's *Observ. &c.* p. 139.

* We treated the catarrhal fever entirely as an inflammatory disorder, and none died who applied early for relief. MONRO's *Observ. &c.*

† See *Elements of Surgery.* TUMOR.

the extremities, generally the wrists and ancles : Shifting situation, proportionally diminishing function : Sometimes affecting other parts *.

* RHEUMATISMUS—Dolor diuturnus in parte carnofa artuum. SAUVAGESIUS.

RHEUMATISMUS—Musculorum dolor ad motum a tunica cellulosa infecta. LINNAEUS.

RHEUMATISMUS—Cutis et musculorum dolor. *Lumbago, ischias, glossagra, et pleurodyne.* SAUVAGES. Sunt species. VOGELIUS.

RHEUMATISMUS—Dolor diuturnus in parte carnofa, tendinofa artuum, vagabundus, faepius sine coryza, rheumate, catarrho, eryfipelate, et sine febre notabili. Acutus rheumatismus facit genus inter phlegmasias, myofitin a me dictum, fanguis miffus ut rheumatismo laborantium eft gelatinofa crufta tectus, et urina faepe ad fulphureum calorem accedit. SAGARUS.

RHEUMATICA FEBRIS—Quotidiana rheumatismo juncta, multus fudor, interdum puftulae purulentae. VOGELIUS.

RHEUMATISMUS—Morbus ab externa et plerumque evidenta caufa ; pyrexia, dolore circa articulos, musculorum tractus fequens, genua et reliquos majores potius quam pedum vel manuum articulos, infestans, calore externo auctus. CULLENUS.

Diagnostic.

531. The discrimination of rheumatic fever (530.) from inflammatory fever (462).

MYOSITIS—Febris acuta inflammatoria, dolores in diversis musculis artuum, eorundemque involucris, diu noctuque discrucientes, motus vetantes ferme omnes, ad motum exacerbantes; sanguis missus est rectus crusta inflammatoria subgelatinosa vel pelle tenui tenaci. Hic morbus vulgo audit rheumatismus acutus. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Rheumatismus, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Rheumatismus acutus.
Rheumatismus. Sydenham.
Arthritis vaga.
Rheumatisme chaud.
2. Rheumatismus vulgaris.
Dolores rheumatismalis.
Rheumatisme simple chronique.
Chronic rheumatism.
3. Rheumatismus arthriticus.
Rheumatismus. River.
Rheumatisme goutteux.
Goutte vague.
4. Rheumatismus scorbuticus. *Hoffman.*
Rheumatismus cruralis. Etmuller.
5. Rheumatismus calidus.
Rheumatismus a lymphæ spissa et acris. Lazerme.
6. Rheumatismus equinus.
La Fourbure.
7. Rheumatismus hystericus.

consists in the presence of the specific pain and tumour (530.). This last proportioned to the former, and both variously violent. Raving (284.) seldom is to be marked *.

Dolores hysterici. Sydenham.

8. Rheumatismus saltatorius.

Rheumatismus flatuosus.

Spasmus flatulentus.

Rheumatismus verminosus. Tissot.

9. Rheumatismus febricosus. Morton.

Febris intermittens rheumatismum similans.

Febris rheumatica.

10. Rheumatismus metallicus. Doazan.

11. Rheumatismus dorsalis. Lomm.

12. Rheumatismus miliaris.

13. Rheumatismus fugax.

Courbature.

14. Rheumatismus necroseos.

15. Rheumatismus convulsivus.

* Rheumatismus, a rigore atque horrore orditur tragoediam quos statim excipiunt calor, inquietudo, sitis, et reliqua illa infelix symptomatum caterva, quibus stipantur febres. Elapso die uno alterove (est et ubi citius) aeger atroci dolore, nunc in hoc, nunc in illo artu infestatur in lapsis humeris genubus praesertim; qui locum subinde mutans, vicissim illos occupat; rubore quodam et tumore in parte quam postremum adfecit, adhuc residuis: primis aliquot diebus febris, et symptomata jam memorata quandoque coincidunt; febris autem sensim evanescit, manente dolore, quem et nonnunquam immanius saeviente ma-

Predisponent Cause.

532. Robust and sanguine individuals are most obnoxious to rheumatic fever (530.) *.

Occasional Cause.

533. The effect of cold, especially if combined with moisture, suddenly affecting the body, particularly if it be in high temperature, is pretty well ascertained to be the most frequent cause exciting rheumatic fever (530.). It consequently appears most commonly about the end of autumn, and its impression limited chief-

teria scilicet febrill in artus translata. SYDENHAMI *Opera*, p. 272.

Rheumatism began 1. with an acute fever and pains all over the body, or, 2. with pains in particular parts, as the shoulders, legs, arms, knees, and sometimes of the side, attended with some degree of fever. MONRO's *Account of the Diseases of the Army*, p. 141.

* Rheumatismus acutus, sub finem autumnum, adolescentes laute viventes, exercitatos, biliosos, plethoricos adoritur. SAUVAGES. *Nosol. Method.* vol. 2. p. 29.

ly to persons peculiarly exposed to the action of this cause. There is little reason to suspect any febrile poison (293.) is concerned in its production*.

Proximate Cause.

534. A special alteration of structure being the proximate cause of rheumatic fever (530.) is not to be doubted, because it becomes evident.

Prognostic.

535. Rheumatic fever (530.) is comparatively not a mortal affection: Its course is more or less protracted, and its degree intense in proportion to the strength of predisponent (532.) and occasional causes (533.). It is often aggravated by pretended remedies.

* For the most part, the acute rheumatism arises from the application of cold to the body when any how universally warm, or when the cold is applied to one part of the body, whilst the other parts are kept warm; or, lastly, when the application of the cold is long continued, as it is when wet or moist cloaths are applied to any part of the body. Dr CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 414.

Speciality of Cure.

536. Beside the remedies recounted against inflammatory fever (462.), or excessive circulation, connected with vigour and quantity of blood (368.), special attention in the cure* of rheumatic fever (520.), is due to the local affection. Topical blood-letting (369.), and tepid bath (410.) in the form of fomentation or poultice, will, duly administered, exhibit salutary effects.

537. Sweating has been anxiously so-

* When rheumatism began with pains all over the body, attended with a high fever, we treated it at first entirely as an inflammatory fever. We bled freely, and repeated this evacuation often, if the blood continued sily and the pains violent, provided the pulse was strong. When the pleura, the lungs, or any other of the viscera were affected, we bled as freely as we should have done in acute inflammation of those parts; we gave the saline draughts with nitre, and plenty of barley water, and other weak diluting liquors, and gentle physic once or twice a week, and afterwards applied blisters, which often relieved both the pains and fever. MONRO's *Account of the Diseases of the Army*, p. 143.

licitated during the cure of rheumatic fever (530.) by

1. Dover's powder *.
2. Flannel dresses.
3. Antimony.
4. Opium.

538. What circumstance in rheumatic fever (530.) suggests a deviation from the plan of cure appropriated to fever in general (339.)?

DAY-FEVER.

Appellations.

EPHEMERA.

DIARIA.

JUDICATORIA.

EFFIMERA. *Gilbert.*

EPHIMERA. *Gordon.*

FEBRIS INFLATIVA *Arab.*

L'EPHIMERE.

COMBATURE.

* See *Pharmacop. Edinens.*

Definition.

539. Fever (266.) whose course is comparatively short *.

* EPHEMERA—Decursus aegritudinis intra diem septimanam absolvitur. SAUVAGES.

EPHEMERA—Synocha. CULLENUS.

DIARIA—Febris terminanda intra septimanam diem. LINNAEUS.

SPECIES of Ephemera, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Ephemera plethorica.
 - a Ephemera ex opilatione.
 - b Ephemera ex vino.
 - c Ephemera ex suppressa perspiratione.
 - d Ephemera ex cibis calidis.
2. Ephemera nauseativa.
3. Ephemera a frigore.
4. Ephemera a calore.
 - a Ephemera ab insolatione.
 - b Ephemera ab hypocaustis.
 - c Ephemera a thermis.
 - d Ephemera ab amochasia.
 - e Ephemera a balneo, &c.
 - f Ephemera ab ira.
 - g Ephemera a furore.
 - h Ephemera ab exercitio violento.
 - i Ephemera ab labore inmodico.
 - k Ephemera ab pervigilio.

540. The degree, duration, tendency, and termination of day-fever (539.) are determined by its causes (56), and bodily habit (15.) of the patient, which are therefore to be diligently investigated.

l Ephemera ab sudorificis.

m Ephemera a cardiacis.

n Ephemera a liquoribus ardentibus.

5. Ephemera lactea puerperarum.

La fièvre de lait, le pail.

Milk-fever.

6. Ephemera a phlogosi.

a Ephemera a dolore. *Hoff.*

b Ephemera a vulnere. *Vulneraria.*

c Ephemera a fractura.

d Ephemera a luxatione.

e Ephemera a casu ex alto.

f Ephemera a contusione, &c.

7. Ephemera sudatoria.

Hydropyretion.

Sudoriferus morbus. Batav.

Sudor Anglicus. Sennerti.

Ephemera Anglica pestilens. R. Fort.

Hydronofus. Foresti.

8. Ephemera menstrua. *Ramazzini.*

Ephemera medica. Valese.

9. Ephemera anniversaria. *Etmuller.*

a Ephemera natalitia.

10. Ephemera haemathydrotica. *Georg. Agricol.*

11. Ephemera dechomene. *Deidier.*

Febris dechomene.

Menstrua duplex.

Cure.

541. The medical conduct of day-fever (539.) cannot be special, for the plainest reasons: it is, therefore, regulated on the general principles already explained (339.).

ERUPTIVE FEVER.

Appellations.

PHLEGMASIA EXANTHEMATICA.

MORBUS EXANTHEMATICUS.

FEBRIS EXANTHEMATICA.

OUT-STRIKING FEVER.

Definition.

542. Fever (266.), with eruption or out-striking (exanthema*), generally phlegmonic † ‡.

* EXANTHEMA. See § 287.

† See *Elements of Surgery*. PHLEGMON.

‡ EXANTHEMATICA FEBRES—Eruptiones cum pyrexia saepius maligna, quandoque lenta. SAUVAGESIUS.

Varieties.

543. Eruptive fever (542.), on account of its frequency and violence, is entitled to strict observation. Its principal varieties, and their denominations, are,

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. <i>Plague.</i> | } <i>Fever.</i> |
| 2. <i>Rose</i> | |
| 3. <i>Scarlet</i> | |
| 4. <i>Small-pox</i> | |
| 5. <i>Chicken pox</i> | |
| 6. <i>Measle</i> | |
| 7. <i>Nettle</i> | |
| 8. <i>Vesicular</i> | |
| 9. <i>Effera</i> | |

EXANTHEMATA—Febres cum asthenia, efflorescentia cutis maculata varia, pustulosa, papulosa, phlyctenoidea, &c. vel cavi oris, saepius maligna. **SAGARUS.**

EXANTHEMATA—Morbi contagiosi, semel tantum in decursu vitae aliquem afficientes, cum febre incipientes; definito tempore apparens phlogoses, saepe plures exiguae per cutem sparsae. **CULLENUS.**

PLAGUE.

*Appellations.*LOIMOS. *Graecor.*

PESTIS.

FEBRIS PESTILENTIALIS. } *Sydenham.*PESTILENTIA. *Schruberi.*FEBRIS PESTILENS. *Hoffman.*

LA PESTE.

PESTILENCE.

Definition.

544. Eruptive fever (542.) peculiarly contagious, its course uncommonly rapid, and its symptoms proportionally intense, among which, anthrax, parotis, bubo *, for the most part, are to be mentioned †.

* See *Elements of Surgery*. TUMOR.

† PESTIS—Eruptio bubonum, anthracum, pyrexia typhodes. SAUVAGESIUS.

PESTIS—Anthraces seu bubones gangraenosae, febris synocha acutissima, funestissima, vertigo, anxietas, leipyria. LINNAEUS.

PESTIS—Eruptio purpuræ; bubonum, anthracum, pemphigi, cum pyrexia typhode maligna. SAGARUS.

Diagnostic.

545. The description of plague (544.) shews that it is peculiarly discriminated

PESTIS—Typhus maxime contagiosa, cum summa debilitate; incerto morbi die, ruptio bubonum vel anthracum. CULLENUS.

PESTILENTIALIS—Febris pandemia contagiosa, acutissima, in qua bubones aut certe carbunculi aut vesiculæ oriuntur cum leipyrria, ingenti siti, spiritu, sudore, et dejectionibus foetidis, delirio, nausea, vomitu, pulsuque parvo ac obscuro. VOGELIUS.

SPECIES of Pestis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Pestis vulgaris.

Pestis Londinensis. Sydenhami, anni 1665.

Pestis Marsiliensis. Chicoyneau.

Pestis Atesensis. Couzier.

2. Pestis benigna. Chicoyneau.

3. Pestis interna. Verny.

Pestis retrocedens. Gilbert.

4. Pestis sporadica. Sydenham.

Febris maligna vel pestilens.

Parotis pestilens.

5. Pestis carbunculosa.

Anthrax pestilens. Forest.

Pestis Indica. Carreri.

Charbon pestilentiel.

6. Pestis glossanthrax. Leger.

7. Pestis anticardia. Leger.

Ancoeur vel Avantcoeur.

from other varieties of fever (461.) by its extremely infectious quality, its being therefore epidemic (48.); by the eruption of phlegmonic tumour chiefly before its termination *. Great dejection of mind

8. Pestis Siamaea.

Le Siam. Mal de Siam.

9. Pestis remittens. *Chicoyneau.*

10. Pestis scorbutica. *Lind.*

11. Pestis Ægyptiaca. *Prof. Alp. lib. 1.*

* Anno surgente ipsa *pestis* irrupit magno symptomatum pathognomicorum numero stipata, carbunculis scilicet, bubonibus, &c. unius septimanae decursu *octo*, plus minus, hominum millia delevit.

Primus insultus rigorem ac horrorem quemadmodum ut febrium intermittentium accessiones, fere perpetuum habet comitem. Mox vomitus enormes, dolor circa cordis regionem, ac si torculari premerentur, febris ardens usitata symptomatum *συνδρομή* stipata indefinenter aegros divexant, donec aut mors ipsa, aut benigna *bubonis* vel *parotidis* eruptio, quae materiam morbificam foras ablegat, eos ab luctuosissimo discrimine liberet. Rarius quidem accidit ut citra ullam febris presentationem ingruat, ac homines de improvviso e medio tollat, *maculis purpureis*, presentanei interitus nuntiis, etiam dum in foro versantur, erumpentibus. Quae repentina exanimatio, quod animadversione dignum, nisi in *pestis* admodum funestae exordio vix contingit. SYDENHAM. *de peste* p. 107.

See *Traite de la Peste.*

is observable. Haemorrhage (137.) and bloody urine (242.) sometimes exist*.

546. Facts have not been adduced to ascertain the circumstances constituting predisposition (59.) to plague (544.), or to evince that any is necessary. It would seem that its invasion of the strong, the weak, the sanguine, the phlegmatic, is promiscuous †.

Occasional Cause.

547. Febrile poison (293.), the most virulent and active, and probably somewhat specific, appears, by a just deduction from observation to be the exciting cause (60.) of plague (544.) ‡. This may be named plague-poison.

* Virium omnimoda prostratio, animi praesertim dejectio et metus mortis continua, urinae quandoque sanis similes, saepius turbidae, nigrae, cruentae; quandoque haemorrhagiae quae insalubres. SAUVAGES, *Nosol. Method.* vol. 1. p. 414.

† See *Traite de la Peste*.

‡ Plague is always produced by putrid or infectious vapour applied to the body, sometimes acting as the sole cause sometimes in conjunction with others, and more or less powerfully according to irritability. FOURDYCE's *Elements of Physic*, p. 156.

548. The occasional cause (547.) of plague is sometimes so powerful as to destroy the vital structure (25.) by its first impression. On the other hand, it is sometimes so mild, or applied in small proportion, that a slight degree of fever precedes the characteristic eruption (545.) *.

549. The peculiar poison (547.) generating plague (544.) is the creature of warm southern latitudes: From these it is disseminated in various vehicles, in the course of national commerce. On this circumstance is founded the observance of quarantine, a just and expedient policy.

Proximate Cause.

550. The symptoms of plague (544.) peculiarly justify the assumption of alteration of healthful organization (27.), in consequence of the operation of its specific poison, as its proximate cause (64.) †.

* Vide SYDENHAM. *loc. citat.*

† It appears that the plague is especially distinguished by a specific contagion, often suddenly pro-

551. The morbid change produced by plague-poison (547.) on the healthful human body is probably different from that constituting the proximate cause of other varieties of fever (461.): this may result from the degree of virulence and dose.

Does febrile poison (293.), and particularly plague-poison (547.), act on the human body mechanically, violating the delicate and ultimate cohesion; or chemically, abstracting some component particles in consequence of affinity or attraction?

Does the appearance of bubo, &c. favour one or other of those ideas?

Prognostic.

552. The proverbial character of plague (544.) is evidence of the general senti-

ducing the most considerable symptoms of debility in the nervous system, or moving powers, and of a general putrescency in the fluids; and it is from the consideration of these circumstances as the *proximate cause* that I think both the prevention and cure of the plague must be directed. DR CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 571.

ment respecting its event. A particular and comparative prognostic (71.) is formed on the principle mentioned (336.). The eruptive appearance is generally auspicious.

Special Cure.

553. Little speciality is marked in the cure of plague (544.). Medicine does not possess, as far as yet discovered, any power over its poison to extinguish it while in the system, or to determine it to the glands, in imitation of the spontaneous and salutary crisis (87.). According to its tendency, and the predominance of particular symptoms, the suited remedies (340.) are indicated. The inclination to inflammatory fever (462.) demands blood-letting (116.). Much caution is requisite in its degree.

554. It seems every way agreeable to reason to foster and promote the suppurative termination of the phlegmonic eruption during plague (544.) by suited application *.

* See *Elements of Surgery*. INFLAMMATION.

ROSE-FEVER.

Appellations.

ERYSIPELAS.

ROSA.

IGNIS SACER.

} *Sennert.*ERYSIPELAS PERNICIOSUM. *Moroni*FEBRIS ERYSIPELATOSA. } *Sydenham.*

SYDERATIO.

FIEVRE ERYSIPELATEUSE.

FEU DE S. ANTOINE.

ST ANTHONY'S FIRE.

Definition.

555. Eruptive fever (542.); its outstriking phlegmonic, diffused*, frequently occupying the face†.

* See *Elements of Surgery*. ERYTHEMA.

† ERYSIPELAS—Eruptio erythematidis cum synocha febre. SAUVAGESIUS.

ERYSIPELAS—Febris synocha, cum inquietudine, macula urens, rubens, pressione dissimulanda, tumidiuscula, superficialis, dilatabilis, disquamatione finienda. LINNAEUS.

Diagnostic.

556. Rose-fever (555.) is inflammatory fever (462.); at least, an inflammatory

ERYSIPELAS—Inflammatiō lata cutis, quae splendet, ac aequaliter tumet. **VOGELIUS.**

ERYSIPELAS—Eruptio erythematis cum febris continua; tumidula, superficialis, disquamabilis; sistit nimirum maculas, amplas, subtumidulas, non suppurabiles. **SAGARUS.**

ERYSIPELAS—Synocha unius vel duorum dierum, in cutis aliqua parte saepius in facie, erythema. **CULLENUS.**

ERYSIPELAS—External inflammation, an exanthema, and symptomatical of an affection of the whole system. **CULLEN'S Pract. &c.** § 219.

SPECIES of Erysipelas, according to **SAUVAGES**, are,

1. Erysipelas rosa. **Sennert.**
Febris erysipelatoſa. **Sydenham.**
Febris eryſipelacea. **Hoffman.**
Eryſipele.
2. Erysipelas typhodes.
Fievre maligne eryſipelateuſe.
3. Erysipelas a veneno.
4. Erysipelas ambuſtio.
Grande brulure.

U u



disposition (464.) exists more or less during its course. It is distinguished by its specific eruption (287.), which commonly does not become visible till two or three days have elapsed *.

5. Erysipelas pestilens.

Ignis sacer.

Mal des ardens.

} *Mezeray.*

6. Erysipelas symptomatic.

7. Erysipelas chinense.

8. Erysipelas zoster. *Plinii.*

Shingles.

9. Erysipelas contagiosum. *Deslandes.*

10. Erysipelas a vespis.

* Nullam non corporis partem, idque nullo non tempore incessit hic morbus (febris erysipelatoſa) at prae reliquis faciem, exeunte praesertim aestate, quo tempore saepe sub dio versatur, corripitur aeger. Facies siquidem ex improvise in tumorem attollitur, qui subito exorsus cum dolore ruboreque summis denſo minimarum pustularum ordine distinguitur, quae, aucta magis inflammatio, in vesiculas subinde facessunt: hinc per frontem, ipsumque caput latius serpit, oculis interim tumoris magnitudine plane obrutis (rusticis *syderatio* audit); neque multum profecto abludit, nisi quod adsunt pustulae, ab iis symptomatis quae inflata ab apum vesparumque aculeis comitantur vulnera. Hoc se habet modo erysipelatis notissima species ac vulgaris.

At vero quamcunque corporis partem hoc vitium obsiderit, ut etiam quocunque anni tempore, rigor atque horror, nisi praecesserint (quod nonnunquam pridie

Predisponent Cause.

557. Any cause predisposing (59.) to rose-fever (555.) has not been accurately ascertained.

Occasional Cause.

558. A specific poison, from many facts, appears to be the occasional cause (60.) of rose-fever (555.) *.

aut nudius tertius solet contingere) huic se inflammationi ut plurimum adjungunt, fitis insuper inquietudo ac reliqua febrium indicia procedente morbo: uti primum febris dolorem, tumorem atque alia peperit symptomata (quae indies ingravescentia nonnunquam in gangraenam terminantur) ita haec invicem haud mediocrem ad febris augmentum conferunt operam, donec remediis utraque restinguantur. SYDENHAM. *Opera*, p. 278.

* We suppose the erysipelas to depend on a matter generated within the body; and which, analogous to the other cases of exanthemata, is, in consequence of fever, thrown out upon the surface. We own it may be difficult to apply this to every particular case of erysipelas; but we take the case in which it is generally supposed to apply, that is, the case of the erysipelas of the face. DR CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 551.

559. The poison (558.) exciting rose-fever (555.) is probably generated or evolved in the system. Peculiarly determined to any portion of its surface, its effect becomes manifest.

560. Rose-fever (555.) never having been epidemic (48.), does not favour the idea of its being contagious (54.). If, however, its peculiar occasional cause (558.), by contact or otherwise, be communicated, the affection may be propagated from individual to individual.

561. In some instances rose-fever (555.) has been symptomatic of wound. The pent-up extravasated fluid suffering chemical change has probably afforded its occasional cause (558.).

Prognostic.

562. The prognostic (71.) respecting rose-fever (555.) is formed on the principles explained (336.)*.

* In the progress of the disease (erysipelas) the delirium and coma attending it sometimes go on increasing, and the patient dies apoplectic on the 8th.

Special Cure.

563. For the plainest reasons, the cure (85.) of rose-fever (555.) is conducted on the general plan specified (339.). Strict attention is always due to its tendencies * and degree.

564. The topical affection characteristic of rose-fever (555.) is cured as afterwards indicated †.

venth, ninth, or eleventh day of the disease. In such cases it has been commonly supposed that the disease is translated from the external to the internal parts; but I have not seen a case in which it did not appear to me, that, the affection of the brain was merely a communication from the external affection, as this continued increasing at the same time with the internal. DR CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 557.

* It is probable, that, an erysipelas is sometimes attended with, or is a symptom of putrid fever, in such cases the evacuations proposed above may be improper, and the use of the Peruvian bark may be necessary. But I cannot be explicit upon this subject, as such putrid cases have not come under my observation. DR CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 567.

† See *Elements of Surgery*. ERYSIPELAS.

SCARLET FEVER.

Appellations.

SCARLATINA.

SCARLATINA FEBRIS.

MORBILLI CONFLUENTES.

FIEVRE SCARLATINE.

FIEVRE ROUGE.

Definition.

565. Eruptive fever (542.) during the third and fourth days of its course, a scarlet diffused efflorescence, more or less, covering the skin, after three or four days, disappearing, in proportional desquamation: inflammation * often ending in mortification, for the most part, affecting the throat (fauces), preceding or attending †.

* See *Elements of Surgery*. INFLAMMATION.

† SCARLATINA—Eruptio maculosa, rubra pruriens, papulosa, lata, parum uniformis, in squamulas furfuraceas abiens, sed sine praeludio catarrhali, et saepe ad secundam tertiamve vicem se prodens, ac recedens vicissim. SAUVAGESIUS.

Diagnostic.

566. Scarlet fever (565.), various in degree according to circumstances, and sometimes possessing a phlogistic (464.), but oftener a putrescent (441.) ten-

SCARLATINA—Synochus, maculae coccineae crebriores ac latiores quam morbilli; nodulis subflavis, adinstar capitis acicularum, ornatae, fugaces, in squamulas dehiscentes. VOGELIUS.

SCARLATINA—Efflorescentia maculosa, ruberrima, pruriens, papulosa, irregularis, diffusa, disquamabilis, sine praeludio catarrhali efflorescens, cum febre plerumque judicatoria. Stadia tria scarlatinae observamus, praeludium noscimus inde, quod febris plerumque judicatoria, cum horrore et frigoreprehendat infantes sub finem aestatis sine praeludio catarrhali et sine vomitu; quarto vel citius die intumescit modice, pectus, &c. erumpunt exanthemata parvula ante descripta, et hoc est stadium secundum; post tres vel quatuor dies incipit stadium tertium, in quo evanescunt exanthemata et epidermis sub forma subtilis polinis desquamatur. SAGARUS.

SCARLATINA—Synocha contagiosa, quarto morbi die facies aliquantum tumens; simul passim rubor floridus, maculis amplis, tandem coalescentibus, post tres dies in squamulas furfuraceas abiens; superveniente etiam anasarca. CULLENUS.

dency, is principally discriminated by the eruption and inflammation specified (565.) *.

SPECIES of Scarlatina, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Scarlatina febris. Sydenham.
Rubiola confluens.
2. Scarlatina urticata.
Altera erysipelatosae febris species. Sydenham.
Purpura urticata. Juncker.
Fievre rouge prurigineuse.
Fievre ortiée. Mezeray.
3. Scarlatina pruriginosa.
Tertia eruptionis species. Sydenham.
4. Scarlatina intermittens. Morton.
5. Scarlatina variolodes.
6. Scarlatina anginosa.

* The disease in general began with sickness, lassitude, chillness, and shivering. The patient soon complained of headach, and pain and soreness of the throat. The skin became hot, the pulse very quick, often full and firm; but sometimes it was small and feeble, though generally hard. At night the fever ran high, and the patients were restless, and often delirious.

Soon after the attack, the tonsils, velum pendulum palati, and uvula, appeared inflamed. The swelling and redness in these parts increased, while specks and sloughs were soon discovered, which afterwards became so many ulcers. Deglutition was painful, and frequently exceedingly difficult, and respiration quick, and often laborious. The breath was hot, though

567. The eruption of scarlet fever (565.), more or less general and abundant, is sometimes interspersed with pe-

not offensive. The tongue was soon covered with a white crust resembling cream; the mouth and fauces were loaded with a viscid mucus, and, together with the tumefaction of the throat, occasioned, even early in the disease, rattling breathing. Such was the usual progress of the disease during the three first days; but in many cases these symptoms were ushered in with vomiting, purging, and delirium.

When the disease began with great severity, the scarlet efflorescence was often observed on the very first day, but, in general, it did not make its appearance until the second or third day, and sometimes not until the fourth. The eruption consisted of innumerable little pimples running together and tinging the skin of a dull red colour. The redness was first perceivable on the face, neck, and breast, and was often diffused over the whole body, which appeared in some degree tumified. The duration of the efflorescence was uncertain. It, however, in general, turned brown in three or four days; the skin became rough and peeled off in branny scales, very frequently in large jagged pieces. In one patient the desquamation was so complete, that the nails cast off, and in many the cuticle kept peeling off till after the thirtieth day. DR CLARK'S *Observations on Fevers*, &c. p. 206.

teachial symptoms (287.). Little or no alleviation results from its appearance *.

568. Scarlet fever (565.) sometimes exists without affection of the throat, a circumstance which marks a degree rather than a difference.

Predisponent Cause.

569. That state of bodily structure (15.) which affords a predisposition (71.) to scarlet fever (565.) is not fully distinguished. Young individuals seem to be most obnoxious to its attack.

* When the eruption turned of a dusky or livid colour, or prematurely or suddenly receded, every symptom grew worse, and the utmost danger impended, especially if purple or black spots appeared up and down, as sometimes happened. The urine grew limpid, and convulsions came on, or a fatal suffocation soon closed the tragedy. HUXHAM's *Dissertation on Ulcerous Sore Throat.*

The efflorescence seldom afforded any relief. When the disease was malignant, the sloughs increased, the maxillary and parotid glands swelled, the eyes became dull and heavy, the face and neck often bloated and oedematous, and the patient laboured under inquietude, delirium, and coma. HUXHAM.

Occasional Cause.

570. There is little cause of doubting that a peculiar poison excites scarlet fever (565.), which is considerably active and infectious; its effect, therefore, not seldom epidemic (48.)*.

Proximate Cause.

571. Febrile alteration of structure (15.), with the speciality that originates from the peculiar quality of the poison of scarlet fever (565.), is its proximate cause (64.).

Prognostic.

572. The known fatal effects of scarlet fever (565.) in general, and its particu-

* The scarlet fever, like the small-pox and measles, can only arise from specific contagion. Few or none took the distemper who were not exposed to the effluvia of the sick, and, that, when it made its appearance in any family, all the children were generally infected, and even old persons did not always escape. DR CLARK'S *Observ. on Fevers, &c.*

lar tendency in any individual will lay the foundation of a just prognostic (71.) respecting it.

Special Cure.

573. It is perfectly reasonable, that, scarlet fever (565.) should be opposed by remedies suited to its tendency. As this is detected to have been most frequently putrescent, either throughout, or at least towards its termination, the propriety of a restricted use of antiphlogistic remedies (368.) is apparent.

574. Soothing applications to the affection of the throat (565.), in the form of gargarism, may be frequently made. Injected, their impression may be increased. In general, it requires treatment suited to inflammation, and adapted to its degree and tendency.

DISTINCTIONS.

575. Scarlet fever (565.), according to the presence, degree, and tendency of

inflammation of the throat (angina *) attending it, has been variously denominated.

I. ANGINOUS FEVER.

Appellations.

SCARLATINA ANGINOSA. *Sauvages.*
FEBRIS ANGINOSA.

Definition.

576. Scarlet fever (565.), attended with inflammation of the throat (575.).

2. ULCEROUS SORE-THROAT.

Appellations.

ANGINA MALIGNA. *Huxham.*
CYNANCHE MALIGNA.
MALIGNANT ULCEROUS SORE-THROAT.
MALIGNANT ANGINOUS FEVER.
MALIGNANT SQUINZEY.

Definition.

577. Scarlet fever (565.), attended with

* See *Elements of Surgery*. INFLAMMATION.

inflammation * of the throat (575.), tending to mortification †.

SMALL-POX FEVER.

Appellations.

FEBRIS VARIOLOSA. *Hoff. Syden.*

VARIOLA. *Haly. Abbat.*

VARIOLAE. *Boerhav.*

EUPHALGIA. *Rhazis.*

* See *Elements of Surgery*. INFLAMMATION.

† I have been the more particular in giving this account of *scarlet fever*, as it has been observed in different parts of Europe, and of the *angina maligna*, as I am of opinion they ought not to be considered as *distinct* affections, but only as different degrees of the *same* disease. From a nearer view, it will appear that the crimson efflorescence is a leading symptom, and that in both diseases there is a determination of the morbid matter to the throat. DR CLARK'S *Observations on Fever*.

Though it may appear that there is *some affinity* between the cynanche maligna and scarlatina anginosa, it will still remain probable that the two diseases are *specifically different*. I have been at some pains to establish *this opinion*; for, from all my experience, I find that these two diseases require a *different* treatment. DR CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 666.

PETITE VEROLE.
VARIOLOUS FEVER.

Definition.

578. Eruptive fever (542.) contagious, generally inflammatory (462.): from the second to the fifth day of its course small red points, variously numerous, over the cutaneous surface perceptible, which gradually become pustules (542.). From the seventh to the eleventh day of their duration, these shrink, and soon fall off, often leaving pits (foveolae). This eruption frequently in the young subject, attended with epilepsy*, more or less violent †.

* See *Convulsion*.

† VARIOLAE—Eruptio pustularum phlegmonoidearum in suppurationem tendentium. SAUVAGESIUS.

VARIOLA—Pustulae erysipelaceae, suppurantes, escharoticae, dicideae, cicatrifantes. Febris synochus cephalalgica, lumbago. LINNAEUS.

VARIOLA—Pustula purulenta ex macula rubra in synocha emergens, contagiosa. VOGELIUS.

VARIOLA—Praeludium variolae patet cephalalgia, lumbagine, nausea, vomituritione, eclampsia, et febre continua inflammatoria; erumpunt dein

Diagnostic.

579. Previous to the specific eruption (542.) the diagnostic of small-pox fever

pustulae phlegmonoideae, suppurantes, escharoticae, deciduae, cicatrisantes; variola, saepissime epidemicus morbus, habet quatuor stadia, nempe contagium, eruptionem, seu inflammationem pustularum, suppurationem, tandem exsiccationem. SAGARUS.

VARIOLA—Synocha contagiosa cum vomitu et ex epigastrio pressio dolore. Tertio incipit, et quinto die finitur eruptio papularum phlegmonoidearum, quae spatio octo dierum in suppurationem, et in crustas demum abeunt, saepe cicatrices depressas sive foveolas in cute relinquentes. CULLENUS.

VARIOLOSA—Synochus contagiosa, a vomitu, cephalalgia, et lumbagine incipiens, in qua tertio die maculae erumpunt, sensim in pustulas purulentas, escharoticas, deciduas, abeunt. VOGELIUS.

SPECIES of Variola, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Variola lymphatica.

Variolae volaticae.

Variolae discretæ.

Variolae halitusosæ seu aquosæ. Brendell.

Hydrachnis. Cusson.

Petite verole volante, crystalline.

Water-pox.

2. Variola discreta benigna. } Sydenham.

Variolae regulares.

(570.) is not a little obscure. Among the usual febrile symptoms, anxiety and vomiting (279, 282.) are peculiarly severe, the region of the stomach, when pressed, is painful. Towards the appearance of the eruption (542.) the pulses become uncom-

Variolae aureae. Radlin.

Petite verole discrete simple.

Discrete small-pox.

3. *Variola discreta complicata.* Helvet.

Variola anomala. Sydenham.

Petite verole discrete maligne.

4. *Variola discreta dysenterodes.* Sydenham.

5. *Variola discreta vesicularis.* Mead.

Variolae siccae. Conring.

Chryselline discrete.

6. *Variola discreta verrucosa.* Mead.

Horn pox. Vulg.

7. *Variola discreta siliquosa.* Mead.

8. *Variola discreta miliaris.* Helvet.

Petite verole tres discrete vesiculaire et pourprée.

9. *Variola confluens.*

Variolae confluentes regulares. } Sydenham.

Petite verole confluente simple. Helvet.

10. *Variola confluens crystallina.*

Variola Japonica. Kempfer.

Vesiculae divinae barbarae. Pison.

11. *Variola confluens cohaerens.*

12. *Variola confluens nigra.* Sydenham.

Variola haematodes, scorbutica, sanguinea. Mead.

13. *Variola corymbosa.*

Confluens maligna, 4ta species. Helvet.

Petite verole à placards.

monly accelerated. Convulsive startings, which not seldom end in epilepsy, are remarkable.

580. After the eruption has taken place, small-pox fever (578.) often abates considerably.

581. The eruption attending small-pox fever (578.) is various in quantity as well as quality.

582. Variolous eruption (578.) is most prevalent on the face. It gradually becomes tumified proportionally, the eye-lids, losing their motion, conceal the eye-balls, and cause temporary blindness. This, about the ninth day of the eruption, is by degrees diminished, and succeeded proportionally by a similar affection of the hands and feet.

583. Variolous eruption (578.) is seen more or less plentifully on the surface of the mouth and throat, seldom lower in the alimentary canal and wind-pipe. It now and then unfortunately affects the surface of the eye-balls, and in-

duces alteration that more or less obscures vision. Sometimes absolute blindness follows :

584. The secretion and excretion of spittle (saliva) is remarkably increased, especially in the adult patient, during small-pox fever (578.), and consequently a salivation (ptyalism^{*}) ; instead of which, in infants, a purging (diarrhoea^{*}) prevails.

585. Although the general tenor of small-pox fever (578.) be inflammatory (462.), yet frequently it seems to be considerably typhoid (469.), and a putrescent tendency (441.) is often strongly perceptible.

Predisponent Cause.

586. The circumstances that impart predisposition (59.) to small-pox fever (578.), and give its various degree and quality (585.) are as yet not known with sufficient precision. They appear, however, to exist very generally, from the univer-

^{*} See *Flux*.

fatality of its invasion, which is often marked by the most mortal effects.

Occasional Cause.

587. Facts abundantly conspire to evince, that, a specific poison, variously applied to and introduced into the system, is the occasional cause (60.) of small-pox fever (578.). It may be named variolous poison.

588. The original source of variolous poison (587.) is not easily traced. Its effects, favoured by circumstances, give epidemic small-pox fever (578.), which possibly may be somewhat modified by its quantity and virulence *.

* It is evident that the contagion of the small-pox is a ferment, with respect to the human fluids, and assimilates a great part of them to its own nature ; and, it is probable, that the quantity thus assimilated, is, in proportion to their several bodies, nearly the same in different persons. This quantity passes again out of the body, partly by insensible perspiration, and partly by being deposited in pustules ; but if the quantities generated be nearly equal, the quantities passing out of the body by the two ways mentioned are very unequal in different persons, and therefore if we can find the causes which determine more to pass by the one way than the other, we may thereby

589. In general, variolous poison (587.) can only once affect an individual with fever (266.), the peculiar predisposition (586.) being thereby fully extinguished.

590. Variolous poison (587.), which is very infectious, it is observed, requires from seven to eleven days to excite fever (266.); the quantity and quality of which, and of its eruption, is probably more dependent on habit of body than any peculiar quality and dose of the poison.

591. Variolous poison (587.), in the course of respiration, is likely to find most ready access to the system, through the pulmonary surface.

Proximate Cause.

592. Few will presume to deny, that,

find the causes which give occasion to more pustules in one person than in another.

The causes which determine more of the variolous matter to pass by perspiration, or to form pustules, are probably certain circumstances of the skin, which determine more or less of the variolous matter to stick in it or to pass freely through it. DR CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 608.

an alteration of structure (15.), induced by variolous poison (587.), however introduced into the system, is the proximate cause of small-pox fever (578.), which always becomes more or less evident (287.).

Prognostic.

593. Observation seems to announce, that the fatality of small-pox fever (578.) is, in a great measure, proportioned to the quantity of eruption, and this to the degree of fever (600.), and, that, in the rate of both is the quality of the eruption.

594. The putrescent tendency (441.) is always a circumstance pregnant with danger of life. Occurring during small-pox fever (578.), or existing prior to the accession of this disease, it will undoubtedly much influence the event.

Special Cure.

595. The cure of small-pox fever (578.) is conducted agreeably to the principles of cure of fever (266.) in general, already enumerated (399.).

596. It has been observed, that, a low temperature of body (281.) gives much alleviation of small-pox fever (578.), and, a proportioned diminution of the eruption, that might otherwise have acceded.

597. Attention to the temperature of body during small-pox fever (578.) constitutes the chief speciality of cure. It is procured by the applications described (386.), and particularly by

1. Large chambers.
2. Thin linen dresses.
3. Light bed-cloaths.
4. Naked exposure to the atmosphere.

598. The special tendency of small-pox fever (578.), whether to local congestion and inflammation*, or to putrescency (441.), deserve much attention and timely correction by their suited remedies.

599. Several terms and expressions, peculiarly connected with the consideration of small-pox fever (578.), deserve remark.

* See *Elements of Surgery*. INFLAMMATION.

1. ERUPTIVE FEVER.

Appellations.

FEBRIS EXPULSIONIS.

FEVER OF ERUPTION.

FEVER OF EXPULSION.

Definition.

600. Small-pox fever (578.) prior to and during the appearing of its specific eruption.

2. MATURATION.

Appellations.

SUPPURATION.

FEVER OF MATURATION.

Definition.

601. Small-pox fever (578.) during the progress and ripening of the pustules. They generally terminate in suppuration.

3. SECONDARY FEVER.

Appellation.

BLACKENING FEVER.

Definition.

602. Small-pox fever (578.) during the shrinking and drying of the pustules.

603. Small-pox fever (578.) has been distinguished and named from the condition and circumstances of the specific eruption :

- | | | |
|--------------|---|------------|
| 1. Distinct | } | Small-pox. |
| 2. Confluent | | |
-

1. DISTINCT SMALL-POX.

Appellations.

VARIOLAE REGULARES.

VARIOLAE DISCRETAE.

VARIOLAE INTERSTINCTAE.

VARIOLAE BENIGNAE.

DISCRETE SMALL-POX.

Definition.

604. Small-pox fever (578.), its specific eruption, consisting of pustules

(287.), comparatively few and distinct, containing purulent matter *.

2. CONFLUENT SMALL-POX.

Appellations.

VARIOLAE CONFLUENTES.

VARIOLAE LYMPHATICAE.

VARIOLAE MALIGNAE.

* Interstinctae vel discretæ (variolæ) cum rigore atque horrore invadunt, quos mox excipiunt calor intensus admodum ; capitis et dorsi vehemens dolor ; vomituritio ; ingens in sudores propensio (quod de adultis dictum volo, neque enim in infantibus hujusmodi diathesin mihi unquam observare contigit vel ante pustularum eruptionem, vel etiam post) doloris sensus in partibus quæ scrobiculo cordis subjacent, si manu premantur ; stupor etiam et somnolentia, in infantibus presertim, nonnunquam paroxysmi epileptici. Quarto ut plurimum die (si primum etiam inclusis) ab invasione erumpunt ante illum vero rarissime, nonnunquam serius aliquanto. Quo quidem tempore vel minuuntur admodum symptomata, quod plerumque fit vel penitus evanescent. Circiter enim octavum de primo insultu diem, intervalla quam prius subalbant, pro pustularum quibus obsedentur numero, rubore jam incipiunt. Die undecimo faciei tumor atque inflammatio satis aperte recedunt ; et pustulae tam faciei quam reliqui corporis, jam maturitatem et justam magnitudinem adeptæ, exarescunt, deciduntque ; at die decimo quarto funditus ; vel decimo quinto ut plurimum, pereunt. SYDENHAM. *Opera*, p. 133.

Definition.

605. Small-pox fever (578.), its specific eruption, consisting of comparatively small, numerous and clustered pustules, containing fluid, slightly, if at all, purulent *.

* Symptomata cum discretis communia habet et illa species, quas confluentes adpellavimus, nisi quod hic atrociora sunt omnia: Febris scilicet, anxietas, atque aegritudo, vomituritio, &c. immanis adfligunt; quibus signis medico sagaci, etiam ante eruptionem confluentes se produnt. Nihilominus non ita prompte in sudores dissolvitur aeger. Diarrhoea insuper nonnunquam eruptionem praecedat, et ad diem unum alterumve post illam protrahitur. Tertio ut plurimum die erumpit species haec. Ante illam aliquando, vix unquam post illam. Quandoque magis quartum diem praeverterint variolae tanto etiam confluent magis. Ad quartam vel quintam diem differatur eruptio. Variolae dictae nunc erysipelatis ritu, nunc morbillorum erumpunt. Salivatio in adultis atque in infantibus diarrhoea accidunt. Salivatio nonnunquam sub primum eruptionis tempus se prodat, nonnunquam non nisi postridie biduove praeterlapso. Diarrhoea non ita mature infantes solet invadere, ac adultos ptyalismus. In undecimo die maxime periclitantur aegri, et plerique etiam moriuntur. SYDENHAM. *Opera*, p. 139.

Inoculation of Small-pox.

606. The experience of many years has manifested, that small-pox fever (578) has its mortal effects much circumscribed by an artificial introduction of its specific poison (587.), generally through a small wound* of the integuments, an operation named inoculation*.

607. The salutary effects of inoculation (606.) seems to result from the following circumstances :

1. Time } of administering the poison,
2. Mode }
3. Premonition of its effects.

Is any share of the success of inoculation (606.) to be ascribed to the selection of poison comparatively benign † ?

* See *Elements of Surgery*. OPERATIONS.

† It is not necessary here to describe the operation of inoculating ; and what we name the practice of inoculation comprehends all the several measures which precede or follow that operation, and are supposed to produce its salutary effects. These measures are chiefly the following :

608. The conduct of small-pox fever (578.), excited by inoculation (606.), rests

1. The choosing for the subject of inoculation persons otherwise free from disease, and not liable, from their age, or otherwise, to any incidental disease.

2. The choosing a person at a time of life the most favourable to a mild disease.

3. The preparing the person to be inoculated, by enjoining abstinence from animal food for some time before inoculation.

4. The preparing the person by courses of mercurial and antimonial medicines.

5. The taking care at the time of inoculation to avoid cold, intemperance, fever, or other circumstances, which might aggravate the future disease.

6. After these preparations and precautions, the choosing a fit matter to be employed in inoculation, by taking it from a person of a sound constitution, and free from any disease or suspicion of it; by taking it from a person who has had the small-pox of the most benign kind; and, *lastly*, by taking the matter from such persons as soon as it has appeared in pustules, either on the part inoculated, or on the other parts of the body.

7. The introducing, by inoculation, but a small quantity of the contagious matter.

8. After inoculation, the continuing the vegetable diet, and the employment of mercurial and antimonial medicines, and, at the same time, employing frequent purging.

9. Both before and after inoculation, taking care to avoid external heat, either from the sun, artificial fires, warm chambers, much clothing, or being

plainly on the general treatment already explained.

CHICKEN-POX FEVER.

Appellations.

VARICELLA. *Vogelius.*

VARIOLA LYMPHATICA. *Sauvages.*

PETITE VEROLE VOLANTE.

WATER-POX (578.).

Definition.

609. Eruptive (542.) inflammatory fever (462.), short in duration, pustules (287.) nearly similar to variolous eruption (578.)

much in bed; and, on the contrary, exposing the person to a free and cool air.

10. Upon the appearance of the eruptive fever, the rendering that moderate by the employment of purgatives, by the use of cooling and antiseptic acids; and especially, by exposing the person frequently to a cool, and even a cold air, at the same time giving freely of cold drink.

11. After the eruption, the continuing the application of cold air, and the use of purgatives, during the course of the disease, till the pustules are fully ripened. DR CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 614.

soon appearing, and after three or four days becoming encrusted and falling off, sometimes leaving pits *.

Occasional Cause.

610. A specific poison appears to be the occasional cause (60.) of chicken-pox fever (609.). It is not a little infectious.

Proximate Cause.

611. That change of bodily structure (15.) made by chicken-pox poison (609.)

* VARICELLA—Variolæ spuriae ; ephemera, pustulae variolis simillimae, prurientes, primo die erumpentes et suppurantes, tertio resiccatae, et in squamulas deciduae, toto morbo intra septem dies ad summam terminato. VOGELIUS.

VARICELLA—Pustula similis acuta, ex macula rubra in ephemera erumpens, non contagiosa. VOGELIUS.

VARICELLA—Synocha, papulae post brevem febriculam erumpentes, in pustulis variolae similes, sed vix in suppurationem euntes ; post paucos dies in squamulas, nulla cicatrice relicta, desinentes. CULLENUS.

is the proximate cause (64.) of the fever it excites.

Prognostic.

612. Chicken-pox fever (609.) is never a dangerous affection. It attacks an individual once.

Special Cure.

613. No great degree of medical attention is demanded by chicken-pox fever (609.). The inflammatory tendency may be moderated, as already taught *.

MEASLES FEVER.

Appellations.

RUBEOLA. *Haly. Abbat.*

MORBILLI.

ROSEOLA. *Castell.*

FEBRIS MORBILLOSA. *Hoffman.*

* See DR HEBERDEN'S *Remarks on Chicken pox in Med. Transact.* vol. 1. art. 17.

LA ROUGEOLE.

MORBILLOUS FEVER.

Definition.

614. Eruptive fever (542.), generally inflammatory (462.), teary eyes, sneezing, dry cough, hoarseness, and often more or less breathlessness and drowsiness; about the fourth and fifth days, an eruption, sometimes preceded by epilepsy, variously abundant, resembling flea-bites, very little elevated, perceptible; falling off in scales after three or four days it disappears*.

* RUBEOLA—Eruptio papularum in squamulas furfuraceas abeuntium, praecedunt tussis sicca, stimulatio, lachrymatio, et febris catarrhalis. SAUVAGESIUS.

RUBEOLA—Papulae uniformes, rubrae, evanescentes furfuraceae. Synocha, stimulatio, epiphora, tussis sicca. LINNAEUS.

RUBEOLA—Post praeludium catarrhosum, coryzam, epiphoram, tussim, cephalalgiam, somnolentiam, et palpebrarum tumorem, erumpunt papulae corymbosae rubrae pulicum morsus aemulantes, asperae uniformes evanescentes furfuraceae die quarto cum exiguo levamine symptomatum contagii in facie, collo, thorace, trunco reliquo, et artubus; quandoque in

Diagnostic.

615. The diagnostic (69.) of measles fever (614.), prior to its specific eruption, is chiefly collected from the specified af-

sexto die in facie jam asperantur, siccantur, et in tenuissimum furfurem satiscit epidermis; et hoc est initium tertii stadii quod ordinario octavo vel nono die, una cum morbo finitur. Febris comitatur rubeolam continua. Rubeolam porro inoculat atmosphaera morbillosa bronchiis, sacco lachrymali et sinibus sex in nares patentibus; medici contra seminatores rubeolae gossipium furfure morbilloso sublimi vulnufculo, cujusque brachii imponant emplastrae omnia tegunt, et sexto die post oppositum hunc apparatus incipiunt aegrotare. SAGARUS.

RUBEOLA—Synocha contagiosa cum stimulatione, epiphora, et tussi sicca rauca. Quarto die, vel paulo serius, erumpunt papulae exiguae confertae, vix eminentes, et post tres dies in squamulas furfuraceas minimas abeunt. CULLENUS.

MORBILLI—Maculae acutae, rubellae, latefcentes, et plerumque confluentes, inque squamas defluentes, in febre acuta. VOGELIUS.

MORBILLOSA—Synochus contagiosa, cum tussi sicca et madore oculorum, in qua maculae rubellae, latefcentes paulum elevatae erumpunt, quae deinceps in tenuissimas squamulas solvuntur. VOGELIUS.

fection of the eyes ; (they are sometimes under inflammation *, and their lids proportionally swollen) ; and, from the affection of the lungs, which, from resemblance to catarrh †, may be named catarrhal ; it frequently proceeds beyond the limit of this distemper.

616. The proper eruption (542.) of measles fever (614.) is sometimes distinguished with difficulty from the confluent eruption of small-pox fever (578.).

SPECIES of Rubeola, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Rubeola vulgaris. *Piens.*
Morbilli regulares. Sydenham.
Febris morbillosa. Hoffman.
Rougeole ordinaire.
2. Rubeola anomala.
Morbilli anomali. Sydenham.
Morbilli epidemici et maligni. Morton.
Rougeole maligne.
3. Rubeola variolodes.
Febris lenticularis. Bonet.
Variolae hermaphroditicae. Fehrii.
Rougeole boutonnée.
Nirles. Scotor.
4. Rubeola anginosa.

* See *Elements of Surgery.* INFLAMMATION.

† See *Flux.*

The degree of elevation is a principal circumstance of discrimination.

617. The peculiar tendency of measles fever (614.) to produce congestion and inflammation of the lungs*, often very considerable, is a symptom of distinction meriting much attention †.

Predisponent Cause.

618. Every individual almost is subjected to the attack of measles fever (614.).

See *Elements of Surgery*. INFLAMMATION.

† Morbilli, a rigore atque horrore, calorisque et frigoris qui se mutuo primo die expellunt inaequalitate tragoediam ordiuntur; tandem effulgente secundo die in febrem consummatum desinunt, vehementi aegritudine, siti, inappetentia, lingua alba (non vero sicca), tussicula; capitis atque oculorum gravedine, et somnolentia perpetuo stipatam. Plerumque etiam e naribus atque oculis stillat humor; at hujusmodi lachrymarum in oculos effusio, certissimum est signum morbillorum ingruentium. Ingravescunt ut plurimum symptomata ad *quartum* usque diem, quo tempore plerumque (licet ad *quintum* diem aliquando differantur) circa frontem et reliquam faciem maculae parvae rubrae, *pulicem morsibus* persimiles, prodire incipiunt. Octavo circiter die maculae in facie evanescent et vix in reliquo corpore cernentur. SYDENHAMI *Opera*, p. 196.

The predisponent circumstances (58.) may be safely concluded to be very general.

Occasional Cause.

619. A specific poison is plainly the occasional cause (60.) of measles fever (614.), a distemper not a little infectious, in consequence of this circumstance. It may be named morbillous poison. Its effects are chiefly manifested in the spring.

620. Is morbillous poison (619.) chiefly applied to the pulmonary surface? Does the peculiar prevalence of catarrhal symptoms favour this idea? Is any attraction to be supposed betwixt it and the bronchial glands, or their secreted matter?

Proximate Cause.

621. A specific alteration of bodily structure (15.), inflicted by morbillous poison (619.), may justly be regarded as the proximate cause (64.) of measles fever (614.), and its peculiar eruption,

Prognostic.

622. Measles fever (614.) in general is not a very mortal affection. The state of the lungs which peculiarly attends it is the chief source of danger, agreeable to all experience. It is well to be considered in forming a prognostic (71.). In many instances lays the foundation of future disease. A putrid tendency (441.) will give justly much alarm. It is rare.

Special Cure.

623. In the cure of measles fever (614.), besides adherence to the principles of cure of fever (339.). Special attention is due to the catarrhal symptoms, or state of the lungs. A due application is justly indicated of

1. Blood-letting (116.).
2. Anodynes (119.) *.

* In all cases of measles, where there are no marks of putrescency, and where there is no reason, from the known nature of the epidemic, to apprehend putrescency, bleeding is the remedy to be depended upon; but assistance may also be drawn from cooling

Inoculation of Measles.

624. Artificial introduction of morbillous poison (614.), by an operation named inoculation (606.), or analogous to it, like that of variolous poison, has been attempted. The want of success hitherto is less to be lamented, as the mortality induced by measles fever, under proper treatment, is not great*.

 NETTLE-RASH FEVER.
Appellations.

URTICARIA.

FEBRIS URTICATA.

PURPURA URTICATA. *Juncker.*SCARLATINA URTICATA. *Sauvages.*

purgatives, and particularly from blistering upon the sides, or between the shoulders.

For moderating and quieting the cough in this disease, opiates certainly prove the most effectual means.

DR CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 657, 659.

* See DR HOME's *Medical Faëts*.

Definition.

625. Eruptive fever (542.); symptoms comparatively moderate, an out-striking (542.), resembling that excited by the action of nettle, making its appearance more or less copiously over the skin, its periods irregular *.

* URTICARIA—Tubercula puncturis urticarum similia, rubra, prurientia, fugacia acuta. VOGELIUS.

URTICARIA—Maculae subtumidae, rubentes, prurientes fugaces. VOGELIUS.

URTICARIA—Febris amphemerina die secundo, rubores maculosi, urticarum puncturas referentes, interdum fere evanescentes, vespere cum febre redeuntes, et post paucos dies in squamulas minutissimas penitus abeuntes. CULLENUS.

URTICATA—Synoches quotidiana continua mitior, tubercula puncturis urticarum similia, rubra, prominentia, fugacia. VOGELIUS.

UREDIO—Sudamina inaequalia, ruberrima dilatabilia, pruriginosa, fugacia, recidivantia, furfuracea evanescentia. LINNAEUS.

Diagnostic.

626. The diagnostic (69.) of nettle-rash fever (625.), thus named for an obvious cause, is altogether formed from the specific eruption.

Occasional Cause.

627. A peculiar poison may reasonably be supposed to excite nettle-rash fever (625.). It does not seem to be much infectious.

Prognostic.

628. Nettle-rash fever (625.) is never a mortal affection. It is uncertainly protracted according to circumstances.

Special Cure.

629. Unless the nettle-eruption (625.) be uncommonly painful, no speciality of cure is indicated. Tepid bath (408.) may be employed.

VESICULAR FEVER.

Appellations.

PEMPHIGUS.

PEMPHIGOS.

PEMPHIGODES PURITOS.

HYDROA. *Pison.*

BULLOSA FEBRIS.

FIEVRE VESICULAIRE.

} *Galen.**Definition.*

630. Eruptive fever (542.), generally putrid (481.), its outstriking (542.) resembling vesications, equalling a hazel nut in size, uncertain as to period: Its symptoms peculiarly intense, and its course rapid*.

* PEMPHIGUS—Eruptio phlyctenarum avellanae circiter magnitudine sero dilute flavo turgidarum. SAUVAGESIUS.

PEMPHIGUS—Phlegmasia saepius acuta, exanthematica, stipata bullis seu vesiculis avellanam circiter magnitudine equantibus, sero flavo turgidis, per cutem sparfis. SAGARUS.

PEMPHIGUS—Typhus contagiosa, primo, secundo, tertio morbi die, in variis partibus vesiculae, avella-

Diagnostic.

631. Vesicular fever (630.) is differed from other varieties of eruptive fever (542.) by its characteristic eruption,

nae magnitudine, per plures dies manentes, tandem ichorem tenuem effundentes. CULLENUS.

PEMPHIGNODES—Febris, quae pustulas in ore, phlyctides dictas, generat. VOGELIUS.

FEBRIS BULLOSA—Maligna, vesiculae sero sublimpido repletae, magnitudine nucis avellanae et majores, in variis corporis partibus, facie non excepta, citra cutis inflammationem erumpentes. VOGELIUS.

MORTA—Phlyctenae aliquot in abdomine sive artubus, magnitudine avellanae. Febris diaria malignissima funestissima. LINNAEUS.

SPECIES of Pemphigus, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Pemphigus major. *Scliger.*
Hydatides. Pifo.
Febris vesicularis catarrhalis. Delii.
2. Pemphigus castrensis. *Thiery.*
3. Pemphigus Helveticus. *Langans.*
4. Pemphigus Indicus. *Bontii,*
Bullosa febris cum dysenteria. Morton.
5. Pemphigus Brasiliensis. *Bougeant.*

and the general intensity of its symptoms particularly putrescent ones*.

Predisponent Cause.

632. The intensity and rapidity of vesicular fever (630.) favour the idea of a peculiar predisposition (59.) existing, probably a putrescent tendency (441.).

Occasional Cause.

633. Specific poison may reasonably be concluded to afford the occasional cause of vesicular fever (630.), respecting which observation is as yet scanty.

Proximate Cause.

634. The same proximate cause (64.) assigned to fever (300.), with modification resulting from the peculiarity of occa-

* Peculiaris morbus epidemicus (pemphigus Helveticus) contagiosus omnino est, quoties unicum ex tota familia invadit, reliqui ex eadem familia omnes brevi post afficiuntur. Omnes qui eo corripiebantur, obierunt intra diem lethalis evadit. SAUVAGES. *Nosol. Method.* vol. 1. p. 431.

sional cause (633.) is assignable as that of vesicular fever (630.).

Prognostic.

635. Vesicular fever (630.), particularly that generated in military camps, is observed to be generally mortal in its effects. A putrescent tendency (441.) is an omen peculiarly inauspicious.

Special Cure.

636. An assiduous application of remedies, as specified (339.), accommodated to the intensity and tendency of vesicular fever (630.), constitutes any speciality of cure it seems to admit*.

* The pemphigus, or vesicular fever, is a rare and uncommon disease, and very few instances of it are recorded in the writings of physicians. I have never had occasion to see it, and therefore it would be improper for me to treat of it myself, and I don't choose to repeat after others, while the disease has yet been little observed, and its character does not yet seem to be exactly observed. Vide Acta Helvetica, vol. 2. p. 260. DR CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 694.

ESSERA FEVER.

Appellations.

ESSERA.

PORCELAINÉ.

Definition.

637. Eruptive fever (542.); symptoms flight, out-striking (542.) broad, vesicular and often empty, duration uncertain *.

638. Essera fever (637.) is a rare af-

* ESSERA—Eruptio ut plurimum apyrita sub erylipelatoſa, ſubito accidens per vices et recedens. SAUVAGESIUS.

ESSERA—Conſtruunt hoc genus maculae rubellae impruriginosae, non ſaſtigiatae ultra libellam cutis, magnitudinis grani tritici zae ſubito erumpentes ſerme ſine febre, et poſt 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 14 dies, ſponte et ſine deſquamatione epidermidis diſparentes : quandoque ſunt paucae, ſubincontra, numeroſae. Ægri ſunt plerumque orthoſtadii; praecedit eruptionem, nox inquieta, leves anxietates; cutis, exſtante eſſera, non eſt aſpera ad tactum, nec rubedo eſt diſfuſa; maculae aliae ſunt majores, aliae minores ſub epidermide latentes. SAGARUS.

fection, not reputed to be dangerous: its history is not sufficiently complete*.

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Appellations.

FEBRIS INTERMITTENS.

FEBRIS RECURRENS.

FEBRIS EXACERBANS. *Linnaeus.*

CONTINUA PERIODICA. *Sennert.*

* Phlegmasia est ut plurimum apyrita (essera) vitiis aequae ac morbis accensenda, in qua maculae rubellae, palticores, plures, discretae in diversis corporis partibus subito erumpunt, post diem unam aut alteram recedunt ac revertuntur.—Differunt a purpura urticata, ex eo quod multo latiores sunt, nec ullatenus pruriginosae; vix delent; febriculam minimam comitem habent. Illae maculae vix supra cutem eminentes raro phlebotomiam postulant, et saepius post quatuor dies recedunt, sub regimine moderato, cavendo a frigore, abstinendo a vino et carnibus. Vide esseram cujus exanthemata palticoria diametro, ex intenso rubris demum albescebant, cuticula scilicet nummi parvi magnitudine a cute semota, nullo fluido interposito, deinceps exsiccata, et frustra latim delapsura. Harum specierum desunt accurati characteres. SAUVAGES, *Nosol. Method.* vol. I. P. 454.

CONTINUA REMITTENS. *Boerb.*

COMPOSITA EX ACUTA PERIODO. *Junck.*

CONTINUA REMITTENS PROPORTIONATA.

CONTINENS FEBRIS. *Morton.*

ACCES DE FIEVRE.

AGUE.

Definition.

639. Fever (266.), its course terminated, at least remitted, within twenty-four hours from accession; recurrent, for the most part, at equal and definite intervals *.

* FEBRIS INTERMITTENS—Pyrexia, pluries in decursu aegritudinis deserit et recurrit, cum intervallis lucidis. SAUVAGESIUS.

FEBRIS INTERMITTENS—Æstus ad summum 18 horas perdurat, dein aliqundiu cessat, posteaque re-vertitur praevio frigore. VOGELIUS.

FEBRIS INTERMITTENS—Pyrexia in decursu aegritudinis pluries penitus deserit aegrum, et rediit cum intervallis mediis lucidis, servata periodo. SAGARUS.

FEBRIS INTERMITTENS—Febris, miasmata paludum orta, paroxysmis pluribus, apyrexia, saltem remissione evidenter interposita, cum exacerbatione non

AGUE PAROXYSM:

Appellations.

PAROXYSMUS FEBRILIS.
INSULTUS FEBRILIS.
PAROXYSME DE FIEVRE.
FEBRILE EXACERBATION.
AGUE FIT.

Definition.

640. One accession of intermittent fever (639.).

641. A paroxysm (639.) of intermittent fever (639.) is various in duration, occupying from 2 to 4, 6, &c. hours. It is various likewise as to intensity.

642. Is an ague paroxysm (640.) an entire febrile course? and intermittent fever (639.), according to usual acceptation, a series of febrile courses?

tabili, et plerumque cum horrore redeuntibus, constans: paroxysmo quovis die unico tantum. CULLENUS.



APYREXY.

Appellations.

APYREXIA.

APUREXIA.

INFEBRICILATIO.

INTERVALLUM LUCIDUM.

APYREXII.

INTERMISSION.

REMISSION.

INTERVAL.

Definition.

643. The space of time intervening between two consecutive ague paroxysms (64c.) *.

* Post sudorem succedit apurexia, et omnia in naturalem statum videntur restitui; sed ejus temporis quo solet febris varius est decursus, multaque in ipsa notanda occurrunt. Intervalla quidem ad sensum lucida esse omnino videntur, nam vix occurrit quod morbi speciem prae se ferat. Vix tamen fieri potest, ut ab integra valetudine in morbum, et a morbo in integram valetudinem fiat statim transitus. Unde GALENO injecta suspicio de perfecta apurexia. Non potuit adduci ut crederet diebus intermediis omnino quiescere febrilem vim. SENAC. de Natur. Februm Recond. cap. 11.

644. Apyrexia (643.), more or less complete, is protracted from 18 to 20, &c. hours. It is often curtailed by anticipation of the paroxysms (640.) *.

What cause can be assigned for the ordinarily stated recurrence of ague paroxysm (640.)?

645. In general, the more frequent the reiteration of ague paroxysm (640.), the greater its severity.

646. Each ague paroxysm (640.), for the most part, distinctly exhibits three stages specified respecting continued fever (266.).

* The type of fevers is sometimes changed in their course. When this happens, it is generally in the following manner: Both tertians and quartans change into quotidians, quotidians into remittents, and these last become often of the most continued kind. In all these cases the fever has its paroxysms protracted longer than usual, because it changes into a type of more frequent repetition. DR CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 38.

Diagnostic.

647. Ague paroxysm (640.) is principally discriminated from continued fever (266.) by

1. Intensity.
2. Reiteration.

648. Sometimes a phlogistic (464.), sometimes a putrescent (441.) tendency is discovered during intermittent fever (639.).

Predisponent Cause.

649. Like that of continued fever (292.), the predisposition (58.) to intermittent fever (639.) is not satisfactorily ascertained. Its promiscuous invasion is evidence that little peculiarity of bodily habit (15.) is essential to its accession.

Occasional Cause.

650. Many facts concur in proof that the occasional cause (60.) of intermittent fever (639.) is a peculiar poison, chiefly generated in marshes. It has on this account been named marsh miasma, marsh effluvia,

It may more properly be denominated ague poison *.

651. There is little cause to doubt that ague poison (650.) is variously virulent, and that its morbid influence will be proportioned, and that this, the dose and

* Miasma may arise from various sources, and be of different kinds; but we know little of their variety, or of their several effects. We know certainly only one species of miasma which can be considered as the cause of fever; and, from the universality of this, it may be doubted if there be any other.

The miasma so universally the cause of fever is that which arises from marshes or moist ground acted upon by heat. So many observations have now been made with respect to this in so many different regions of the earth, that there is neither any doubt of its being in general the cause of fevers, nor of its being universally the cause of intermittent fevers, in all their different forms. The similarity of the climate, season and soil in which intermittents arise, and the similarity of the diseases arising in different regions concur in proving that there is one common cause of these diseases, and that this is the marsh miasma.

What is the particular nature of this miasma we know not; nor do we certainly know whether or not it differs in kind: but it is probable that it does not; and that it differs only in the degree of its power, or perhaps in its quantity in a given space. DR CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 81, 82.

predisposition (649.), will regulate the quantity of disease produced.

652. In some tracts of fenny country ague poison (650.) is very constantly prevalent. Intermittent fever (639.) is there accordingly endemic (49.).

653. Spring and autumn are peculiarly favourable to the production of ague poison (650.). Intermittent fever is accordingly denominated vernal and autumnal.

654. Intermittent fever (639.) frequently appears in situations that render it difficult to trace its production to the occasional cause specified (650.).

655. It does not appear from observation that ague poison (650.) is contagious from individual to individual, like that of continued fever (293.). For this reason probably it is never strictly epidemic (48.).

Proximate Cause.

656. Intermittent fever (639.) appears to have the same general proximate cause

(64.) with continued fever (300.), peculiarly modified by its remote cause (649, 650.).

Prognostic.

657. In general, in temperate latitudes, intermittent fever (639.) is not a mortal affection. In warm latitudes it is peculiarly intense, and consequently dangerous. The event as to an individual is determined by the circumstances already pointed out.

Cure.

658. Whether regard be had to one or more paroxysms (640.), the cure of ague (639.) is conducted, in general, upon the same principles with that of continued fever (339.).

Special Cure.

659. The cure of ague (639.) requires the most solicitous regard to the removal of causes, especially of occasional ones (650.), which are generally very powerful, because, while they continue to impress, remedies (91.) will be greatly frustrated.

660. Peruvian bark * is a special remedy of ague (639.). Long experience fully manifests, that it is a specific febrifuge, with respect to this affection.

661. As soon as intermittent fever (639.) is detected, the administration of Peruvian bark is not to be postponed, because this affection is augmented by duration †.

662. Apyrexia (641.) is the properest season for the use of Peruvian bark against ague (639.); because, during a paroxysm (640.), it cannot be received in sufficient quantity, and its duration is too short to permit this drug to be effectual to check its progress.

663. It does not seem to be essential to the febrifuge operation of Peruvian bark to premise emetics (106.), cathartics (108.), and other distressing applications. The less compounded and altered, the more successful: its dose is only limited by the retentive state of the alimentary canal.

* Cortex Peruvianus. *Cinchona. Kinakina.*

† Vires acquirit eundo.

664. It seems to be a point of little importance to decide whether or not Peruvian bark cures ague (639.) as a tonic (121.), or as a specific antidote.

665. Does Peruvian bark, administered during apyrexia (643.), act against ague (639.), by destroying its predisponent cause (649.), and thus eluding the impression of its occasional ones (650.), and consequently preventing reiteration? if so, is it not a prophylactic (92.)? or does it destroy ague poison (650) that may be lurking in the system? or does it obliterate the proximate cause (656.)?

666. Is Peruvian bark capable of digestion, and of assimilation to the animal nature? and is its salutary effect the consequence? or does it act in its proper form, and unchanged?

667. Is Peruvian bark's proving curative of ague (639.), when administered during apyrexia (643.), evidence that a paroxysm is a complete disease (642.)?

668. Seldom has ague paroxysm (640.) been stopped or much alleviated by various substances that have been employed for this purpose. It is to be feared it has frequently been protracted or augmented: Does this circumstance illustrate the impropriety of attempts to cut off the cause of continued fever (275.).

Supposed remedies.

669. It seems unnecessary to have recourse to substances of uncertain quality as remedies against ague (639.), because, confessedly, Peruvian bark is superior in this respect; and by the present extended line of commerce, is universally procurable.

670. Substances supposed capable to alleviate ague paroxysm (640.), and to be administered during it, or to prevent its reiteration by being applied during apyrexia (643.), are,

1. Anodynes (119.).

Opium.

2. Emetics (106.).

3. Stimulants (120.).

Agitation.

4. Tonics (121.) *.

* With respect to the cure of intermittents we form three general indications.

1. In the time of intermission to prevent the recurrence of paroxysms.

2. In the time of paroxysms to conduct them so as to obtain a final solution of the disease.

3. To take off certain circumstances which might prevent the fulfilling of the two first indications.

The first indication may be answered in two ways.

1. By increasing the action of the heart and arteries some time before the period of accession, and supporting that increased action till the period of accession be over, and thus to prevent the recurrence of the *atony* and *spasm* which give occasion to the recurrence of paroxysms.

2. By supporting the tone of the vessels, and thereby preventing *atony*, and the consequent *spasm*, without increasing the action of the heart and arteries, that the recurrence of paroxysms may be prevented.

For the purpose mentioned, the action of the heart and arteries may be increased

1. By various stimulant remedies internally given, or externally applied, and that without exciting sweat.

2. By the same remedies, or others so managed as to excite sweating, and to support that sweating till the period of accession be for some time past.

3. By emetics supporting for the same time the tone and action of the extreme vessels.

The tone of the extreme vessels may be support-

FEBRILE TYPE.

Appellations.

TYPUS FEBRILIS.

FORMA FEBRILIS.

FEBRILE FORM.

ed without increasing the action of the heart and arteries, by various tonic medicines, as,

1. Astringents alone,
2. Bitters alone.
3. Astringents and bitters conjoined.
4. Astringents and aromatics conjoined.
5. Certain metallic tonics, and,
Lastly, Opiates.

A good deal of exercise, and as full a diet as the condition of the patient's appetite and digestion may allow will be proper during the time of intermission, and may be considered as belonging to this head.

Of all the tonics mentioned, the most celebrated, and perhaps the most effectual, is Peruvian bark, &c.

The circumstances which may especially prevent the fulfilling of these two indications, and therefore give occasion to our third, are, a phlogistic diathesis prevailing in the system, and congestion fixed on the abdominal viscera, the first must be removed by blood-letting and the antiphlogistic regimen, the second by vomiting and purging. DR. CULLEN'S *Practice of Physic*, § 223, &c.

Definition.

671. The form of fever (266.) as to endurance and recurrence*.

672. Intermittent fever (639.), according to its type (671.), is denominated

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1. Quotidian | } Ague. |
| 2. Tertian | |
| 3. Quartan | |
| 4. Irregular | |

Our second indication for conducting the paroxysms of intermittent fever, so as to obtain a final solution of the disease, may be answered,

1. By exhibiting emetics during the time of the cold stage, or at the beginning of the hot.

2. By opiates given during the time of the hot stage. DR CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*.

* Typus est ordo accessionum aut paroxysmorum : ut typus quotidianus, tertianus, quartanus, cum se quotidie, tertio quovis die, &c. consequuntur accessus et paroxysmi. Typus in quartana est maxime regularis seu facile determinabilis, minus in tertianis, alii non ita in remittentibus, quae multo minus typicae sunt. SAUVAGES *Nosol. Method.* vol. i. p. 343.

QUOTIDIAN AGUE.

Appellations.

QUOTIDIANA.

QUOTIDIANA CONTINUA.

CATHEMERINOS PYRETOS.

CATEMERINA.

FIEVRE QUOTIDIENNE.

Definition.

673. Intermittent fever (639.), recurrent once during twenty-four hours successively*.

* QUOTIDIANA—Accessus similes quolibet die accidunt. SAUVAGESIUS.

QUOTIDIANA—Febris paroxysmi similes, nycthemeris singulis. LINNAEUS.

QUOTIDIANA—Quolibet die et nocte recurrit. VOGELIUS.

QUOTIDIANA—Febris intermittens, cujus paroxysmi redeunt nycthemeris singulis. SAGARUS.

QUOTIDIANA—Paroxysmi similes intervallo viginti quatuor circiter horarum: paroxysmis matutinis. COLLENUS.

TERTIAN AGUE.

Appellations.

TERTIANA.

TRITAIOS.

FEBRIS BILIOSA. *Galen.*

INTERMITTENS.

FIEVRE TIERCE.

SPECIES of Quotidiana, according to SAUVAGES,
are,

1. Quotidiana simplex.
Quotidiana legitima. Brendell. Sennert.
2. Quotidiana deceptiva.
Febris subcontinua. Forti. p. 199.
Febris subintrans. Auctorum.
3. Quotidiana hysterica. *Scharfsii.*
4. Quotidiana epileptica. *Edin. Med. Essays,*
vol. 6. p. 138.
5. Quotidiana ischiadica. *Edin. Med. Essays,*
vol. 6. p. 143.
6. Quotidiana cephalalgica. *Donat. lib. 5.*
7. Quotidiana nephralgica. *Morton.*
8. Quotidiana soporosa. *Mocha.*
9. Quotidiana catarrhalis. *Trincavel.*
10. Quotidiana partialis. *Croffet.*
11. Quotidiana stranguriosa. *Gouraigne.*

Definition.

674. Intermittent fever (639.), recurrent once during seventy-two hours (three days) successively *.

* TERTIANA—Accessus similes alternis diebus revertuntur. SAUVAGESIUS.

TERTIANA—Febris paroxysmi similes nycthemeris alternis. LINNAEUS.

TERTIANA—Uno die vel nocte una invadit, sequente intermitit, tertio repetit. VOGELIUS.

TERTIANA—Febris intermittens, cujus paroxysmi alternis diebus sibi similes repetunt, seu circuitum servant. SAGARUS.

TERTIANA—Paroxysmi similes intervallo quadraginta octo circiter horarum : accessionibus meridianis. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Tertianæ, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Tertianæ legitima. Sennert.
2. Tertianæ spuria. Sennert.
Tertianæ subcontinua. Juncker.
Tertianæ extensa.
3. Tertianæ petechialis. Donat.
4. Tertianæ pleuritica. Valesii.
5. Tertianæ arthritica. Rains. Fort.
6. Tertianæ asthmatica. Bonet.

QUARTAN AGUE.

Appellations.

QUARTANA.

TETARTAIOS.

FIEVRE QUARTAINÉ.

7. Tertianæ emetica. *Willis.*
8. Tertianæ hysterica. *Wedelii.*
Tertianæ hypochondriaca. Eiusdem.
9. Tertianæ scorbutica. *Etmüller, p. 194.*
Tertianæ dancica. Bartholin.
Tertianæ erratica. Auctorum.
10. Tertianæ carotica. *Werlhoff.*
Tertianæ apoplectica. Mortoni.
Febris lethargica. Torti.
11. Tertianæ ab scabiæ. *Fancker. p. 249.*
12. Tertianæ accidentalis, *Sydenham. c. 5. p. 53.*
13. Tertianæ duplex. *Sennert.*
14. Tertianæ duplicata. *Piens.*
15. Tertianæ triplex. *Brendelii.*
16. Tertianæ epileptica. *Bonet.*
17. Tertianæ syphilitica. *Deindier.*
18. Tertianæ verminosa. *Stifferii.*
19. Tertianæ subcontinua. *Torti.*
Subcontinua malignans. Eiusdem.
20. Tertianæ hemiplegica. *Werlhof.*
21. Tertianæ miliaris.
22. Tertianæ urticata. *Planchon.*
23. Tertianæ leipyria. *Paul.*

Definition.

675. Intermittent fever (639.), recurrent once during ninety-six hours (four days) successively *.

* *QUARTANA*—*Accessus similes duobus interpositis diebus redeunt.* SAUVAGESIUS.

QUARTANA—*Febris paroxysmi similes nycthemeris tertiis.* LINNAEUS.

QUARTANA—*Uno die vel uno nocte invadit, deinde ludorem intermittit, quarto iterum redit.* VOGELIUS.

QUARTANA—*Febris intermittens; cujus paroxysmi sibi similes quarta quavis die abeunt, et revertuntur; inter quoslibet duos paroxysmos intercedunt duae dies apyretae.* SAGARUS.

QUARTANA—*Paroxysmi similes intervallo septuaginta duarum circiter horarum: accessionibus pomeridianis.* CULLENUS.

SPECIES of *Quartana*, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. *Quartana legitima.* Sydenhami.
2. *Quartana splenetica.* Sennert.
3. *Quartana duplex.* Sennert.
4. *Quartana duplicata.* Bonet.
5. *Quartana triplex.* Bonet.
6. *Quartana syphilitica.* Monro.

IRREGULAR AGUE.

Appellations.

ERRATICA.

ERRANA.

VAGA.

FIEVRE ERRATIQUE.

ANOMALOUS AGUE.

Definition.

676. Intermittent fever (639.), recurrent at unequal and indefinite intervals (643.) * .

7. Quartana cataleptica. *Bonet.*
8. Quartana epileptica. *Moroni.*
9. Quartana nephralgica. *Lemcr.*
10. Quartana hysterica. *Morton.*
11. Quartana arthritica. *Musgrave.*
12. Quartana amens. *Sydenham.*
13. Quartana infantum. *Sydenham.*
14. Quartana scorbutica. *Piso.*
15. Quartana comatos. *Ejusd.*
16. Quartana triplicata.
17. Quartana metastatica.

* ERRATICA—Accessus similes distantes ab invicem pluribus quam quatuor diebus, aut typi omnino inertii. SAUVAGES.

REMITTENT FEVER.

Appellations.

FEBRIS PAROXYSMALIS. *Avicennae.*
 FEBRIS CONTINUA PERIODICA. *Sen.*
 FEBRIS CONTINENS. *Morton.*
 FEBRIS PROPORTIONATA. *Tozzi.*
 FEBRIS REMITTENS. *Huxham.*
 FEBRIS EXACERBANS. *Linnae.*
 FEBRIS CONTINUA. *Vogel.*
 RECURRENT FEVER. *Fourdyce.*

ERRATICA—Haec febris distinguitur ab aliis generibus per accessus similes, pluribus ab invicem diebus distantes quam duobus, nec proinde at priora genera referri potest. SAGARUS.

ERRATICA—Ad tertianam vel quartanam erraticam pertinere putamus. CULLENUS.

ERRANA—Febris paroxysmi dissimiles omnes. LINNAEUS.

SPECIES of Erratica, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Erratica quintana. *Tulpii.*
2. Erratica septana. *Etmulleri.*
3. Erratica octana. *Lufetani.*
4. Erratica nonana. *Zacerti. Lustoni.*
5. Erratica vaga. *Etmulleri.*

Definition.

677. Intermittent fever (639.) ; apyrexia (640.), between its paroxysms (640.) not complete*.

678. The incomplete apyrexia (640.) of remittent fever (677.) is peculiarly named

* FEBRIS REMITTENS—Pyrexia pluries in decursu morbi crescit et decrescit, non omnino recedit, typus saepe confusus. SAUVAGESIUS.

FEBRIS REMITTENS—Febris continua cum exacerbationibus quotidianis tertianis quartanis, &c. SAGARUS.

Februm *remittentium* quasi a febris intermitentibus exquisitis prorsus differentium, ordinem separatum instituerunt. Nosologi SAUVAGESIUS, LINNAEUS et SAGARUS ; minus tamen, si mihi judicare fas sit. Remittentes enim, quae divuntur, ex eodem principio, miasmate nempe paludum, ac intermitentes oriuntur ; iisdem in locis, et eodem anni tempore, utraque simul epidemiae grassatur ; utraque iisdem prorsus remediis sanatur ; et saepissime in eodem homine idem, qui videtur, morbus, nunc intermitentis nunc remittentis typum exhibet. Morbi idieres causis, sanatione, et typo simillimi nec ad ordinem, nec ad sectionem diversam distrahendi erant, CULLENI *Nosolog. Method.* tom. 2. p. 45.

remission, and the accession of a paroxysm (640.) exacerbation.

679. Notwithstanding the incomplete apyrexia (643.) of remittent fever (677.), the recurrence of its paroxysms (640.) are marked, and it is named, according to type (671.) *;

1. *Quotidian*

2. *Tertian*

3. *Quartan.*

} *Intermittent Fever.*

* The paroxysms of pure intermittent fever are always finished in less than twenty-four hours; and though it happens there are fevers which consist of repeated paroxysms, without any entire intermission between them, yet, in such cases, it is observed, that though the hot and sweating stages of the paroxysms do not entirely cease before the twenty-four hours from their beginning have expired, they suffer however before that time a considerable abatement or remission of their violence, and, at the return of the quotidian period, a paroxysm is in some shape renewed, and runs the same course as before. This constitutes what is called a REMITTENT FEVER. DR CULLEN's *Practice of Physic*, § 26.

QUOTIDIAN REMITTENT FEVER.

Appellations.

AMPHEMERINA	}	<i>Graecorum.</i>
CATHEMERINA		
METHEMERINA		
QUOTIDIANA CONTINUA.		<i>Latim.</i>
PHLEGMATICA.		<i>Avicennae.</i>
LATICA.		<i>Barbar.</i>
SYNOCHES.		<i>Gorraei.</i>
HAEMITRITAEUS.		<i>Brendel.</i>
FIEVRE QUOTIDIENNE CON-	}	<i>Gallor.</i>
TINUE PUTRIDE.		
MALIGNA HAEMITRITE.		

Definition.

680. Remittent fever (677.) observing the quotidian type (673.) *.

* AMPHEMERINA—Remissio quotidianae typum servat. Exacerbationes cum horrore. SAUVAGESIUS.

AMPHEMERINA—Febris continens, cum quotidiana. LINNAEUS.

AMPHEMERINA—Febris continua, cum exacerbationibus quotidianis sibi similes. SAGARUS.

TERTIAN REMITTENT FEVER:

Appellation.

TRITAEOPHYA.

TRIATAIOPHYES PYRETOS. *Hipp.*

AMPHEMERINA—Quotidiana. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Amphemerina, according to SAVAGES, are,

1. Amphemerina latica. *Phlegmatica periodica.* Avicenn. lib. 4.
Quotidiana continua exquisita. Johnston.
Febris lymphatica continua. Etmuller.
2. Amphemerina catarrhalis. *Juncker.*
Febris catarrhalis. Auctorum.
Fievre de rheume au catarrhale.
3. Amphemerina epiala. *Galen.*
4. Amphemerina syncopalis. *Johnston.*
Febris syncopalis. Avicennae, lib. 4.
5. Amphemerina cardiaca. *Torti.*
Febris syncopalis humerosa. Avicennae, lib. 4.
6. Amphemerina humorosa. *Avicennae.*
Febris syncopalis repletionalis. Forest.
7. Amphemerina phricodes. *Galen.*
Febris horrida, algida, horrifica. Latin.
Febris maligna. River.
Febris querquera. Pison.
Febris algida. Torti.
8. Amphemerina haemitritaea. *Semitertiana.*

TRITAIOS SYNOCHES. *Galen.*

FEBRIS CONTINUA EXACERBANS. *Gor.*

TERTIANA PERNICIOSA. *Torti.*

FIEVRE CONTINUE MALIGNE. *Gallor.*

Haemitritaeus legitimus.

Haemitritæ. Gallor.

9. Amphimerina pseudo-haemitritaeus.

Haemitritaeus nothus. Galeni.

Leipyria. Avicennae.

Haemitritaeus minor. Schenk.

Tertiana continua duplex. Werlhof.

Faux haemitritæ. Gallor.

10. Amphemerina Hungarica.

Haemitritaeus pestilens. Schenk.

Vermes cerebri. Schenk.

Febris Hungarica seu castrensis. Junck.

Febris catarrhalis maligna. Hoffinan.

Fievre d'Hongrie. De Mezeray.

11. Amphemerina miliaris. Syden. p. 520.

12. Amphemerina anginosa. Huxham.

Angina epidemica. Forrest. lib. 6.

Febris petechizans. Nenter.

Febris catarrhalis maligna, seu petechizans. Junck.

Influenza. Huxham.

Grippe folette. Gallor.

13. Amphemerina tussiculosa.

Fievre vermineuse.

Fievre catarrhale des enfans. } Gallor.

Coqueluche des enfans. }

14. Amphemerina singultuosa.

Febris continua et maligna. River.

Definition.

681. Remittent fever (677.) observing the tertian (674.) type (671.)*.

Singultus, febris lyncodes. Walschmid.

Fievre maligne avec hoquet. Gallor.

15. *Amphemerina perepneumonica.*

16. *Amphemerina spasmodica.* Vandermond.

17. *Amphemerina mimosa.*

Febris exacerbans Tymorensis. Bontii.

18. *Amphemerina phrenitica.* Bontii.

19. *Amphemerina paludosa.*

Amphemerina scorbutica. Barthol.

Fievre bileuse ou putrid. Pringle.

20. *Amphemerina variolosa.*

Febris recidiva. Mortoni.

Febris putrida variolis confluentibus superveniens.

Sydenham.

Febris secunda variolarum confluent. Mead.

Fievre secondaire. Gallor.

21. *Amphemerina arthritica.*

22. *Amphemerina biliosa.*

Febris biliosa. Tissot.

Fievre bilieuse des camps. Pringle.

23. *Amphemerina semiquartana.*

24. *Amphemerina semiquintana.*

* TRITAEOPHYA—Remissionis typus tertianarius, frigus fere nullum. SAUVAGES.

TRITAEOPHYA—Febris continua cum exacerbationibus tertianis. SAGARUS.

QUARTAN REMITTENT FEVER.

Appellations.

TETARTOPHYA.

QUARTO CONTINUE.

TRITAEOPHYA—Tertiana. CULLENUS.

TRITAEUS—Febris continens, cum tertiana. LINNAEUS.

SPECIES of Tritaeophya, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Tritaeophya syncopalis. *Burtet.*
2. Tritaeophya causus. *Hippocrat.*
3. Tritaeophya vratislaviensis. *De Haen.*
4. Tritaeophya typhodes.
Tritaeophya diaphoretica. Torti.
5. Tritaeophya elodes. *Boyer.*
Suette des picards. Gallor.
6. Tritaeophya assodes. *Lancis.*
7. Tritaeophya carotica. *Bonet.*
Tritaeophya comatosa. } Pison.
Parapoplexia.
Febris epidemica urbevetana. Lancis.
Tertiana lethargica. Torti.
Tertiana soporosa. Werlhof.
Fievre maligne, avec assoupissement.
8. Tritaeophya lactea.
Febris lactea. Etmuller.
9. Tritaeophya leipyria. *Galen.*

Definition.

682. Remittent fever (677.) observing the quartan (675.) type (671.) *.

Leipyrius. Aëtii.

Febris leipyria. Forrest.

Fievre leipyrienne.

10. Tritæophya deceptiva.

Subcontinua malignans. Torti.

11. Tritæophya typhodes. *Mangeti.*

Fievre nerveuse remittente. Gallor.

Fever of the spirits. Quincy.

12. Tritæophya Americana.

Fievre de S. Domingue.

* TETARTOPHYA—Remissio quartanae typum servans. SAUVAGESIUS.

TETARTOPHYA—Febris continens cum quartana. LINNAEUS.

TETARTOPHYA—Febris continua, cum exacerbationibus quartanis, seu quartanae typum servantibus. SAGARUS.

TETARTOPHYA—Quartana. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Tetartophya, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Tetartophya simplex. *Joel.*

2. Tetartophya splenalgica. *Plaut.*

3. Tetartophya hepatalgica. *Piso.*

4. Tetartophya carotica. *Werlhof.*

BILIOUS FEVER.

Appellations.

SYNECHES.

AMPHEMERINA PALUDOSA.

AMPHEMERINA SCORBUTICA.

AMPHEMERINA BILIOSA.

FEBRIS BILIOSA.

TRITAEOPHYA AMERICANA.

TYPHUS ICTERODES.

TYPHUS FLAVUS.

LA MALADIE DE SIAM.

FIEVRE DE ST. DOMINGUE.

LA FIEVRE MATELOTTE.

VOMITO PRETO. *Hisp.*

PUTRID BILIOUS FEVER. *Hillary.*

AUTUMNAL REMITTING FEVER. *Pringle.*

YELLOW FEVER.

} *Gallor.*

Definition.

683. Remittent fever (677.); alteration of secretion and excretion of bile, and

5. Tetartophya semitertiana.

Haemitritaeus major. Schenk.

6. Tetartophya maligna.

Quartana maligna. Donat. lib. 3.

consequently of its quality excessive; a yellowness of skin frequently conspicuous*.

Diagnostic.

684. Excessive alteration of secretion of bile is diagnostic (71.) of bilious fever (683.) †, which almost all authors acknowledge to be remittent ‡.

* TYPHUS FLAVUS—Languori, lassitudini, horro-
ri, cibi fastidio, nausae, pulsibus imbecillis, et cre-
brioribus, calor, anxietas, oppressa quasi pondere pre-
cordia, vultus et oculorum rubor, materiae quae, saepe
biliosae, vomitus primum succedunt; dorso, sanguine
aliunde passim promanante, cum summa debilitate,
summi ubique corporis flavedo sequitur. MAC-
FARQUHAR.

† DIAGNOSIS—Definitio et historia supra traditae,
typhum flavum ab omnibus aliis morbis satis discrimi-
nant. Quod flavedo, et duorum temporum inter se
succedentium propriae notae, ante omnia faciunt.
MACFARQUHAR.

‡ Respecting the similarity of the bilious fever in
question, and that of the bilious fevers of hot cli-
mates, I received the most satisfaction from Dr HUCK,
who, having been upon the expedition to the French
and Spanish islands in the late war, says, even in the
most ardent and worst kind of yellow fever I think
a paroxysm may generally be perceived once in twenty-
four hours, for the patient is generally worst to-

685. The morbid state of bile during bilious fever (683.) is detected by its causing sickness, vomiting, and purging, and by its being perceptibly abundant in the matter voided; its quality is much changed: as is alledged, it is often putrid.

686. The yellowness (aurigo) of the skin, which is probably a degree of jaundice resulting from absorption of bile, in consequence of impeded excretion, is not an essential symptom of bilious fever (683.) *.

687. Very generally, in its advanced progress, bilious fever (683.) manifests

wards the evening, or at night. SIR JOHN PRINGLE'S *Observations*, &c. p. 197.

See DR D. MONRO'S *Account of the Diseases of the Army*.

See DR LIND'S *Essay*, &c.

See DR MILLAR'S *Medical Constitution of Great Britain*.

* The yellowness (during bilious fever) depends on a redundancy and absorption of the bile. MONRO'S *Account of the Diseases of the Army*, p. 162.

strongly a putrescent tendency (441.), particularly by haemorrhage (137.), the effect of derangement of the solids, or decomposition of the fluids, or both *.

Special Cure.

688. Bilious fever (683.) demands special attention to the evacuation of bile that may be effused upon the intestinal surface, with a view to alleviate the sickness and vomiting, that, Peruvian bark, in full quantity, may be administered as soon as may be.

689. The evacuation of noxious matter from the intestinal surface is in general spontaneous. It may be assisted by

* In the latter stage of this fever the blood is so attenuated and dissolved, that we frequently see it flowing, not only out of the nose and mouth, but from the eyes, and even through the very pores of the skin; also great quantities of black half-barked or half mortified blood is frequently voided, both by vomiting and by stool, with great quantities of yellow and blackish putrid bile, by the same ways; and the urine, which was before of a high icteritious colour, is now almost black, and is frequently mixed with a considerable quantity of half dissolved blood. HILLARY'S *Observations, &c. on the Diseases of Barbadoes*, p. 151.

the gentlest methods. There seems to be no place for emetics (106.); their action in all probability is likely to be not a little injurious to the biliary organs, now in a highly morbid state *.

* The great irritation of the stomach, by the putrid bilious humours which constantly attend this fever, with almost continual retchings and violent vomitings, seem to indicate giving an emetic; but the coats of the stomach, I have always observed, are here so violently stimulated and irritated, and most commonly inflamed by the acrimony of the putrescent bile, that any emetic, even the most gentle, and mild, and small dose, generally brings on such an incessant vomiting, that it continues in spite of all remedies, till an inflammation and mortification of the stomach comes on, which soon ends in death; as I have too often observed, when called in after they have been given: Neither could I ever find that any antiemetics, fomentations, or any other methods, would very seldom avail and prevent it; wherefore I have always strictly forbid giving any emetics whatever.

But as the carrying off those putrid bilious humours, before their putrid acrimony is too much increased by the heat of the fever, or is carried into the blood, is so absolutely necessary, I usually order patients to drink large draughts of warm water, to which I sometimes add a little simple oxymel, or a little small green tea, in order to carry off the putrid humours. HILLARY's *Observations, &c. on the Diseases of Barbadoes*, p. 161.

690. May camp putrid fever (483.) and dysenteric fever (491.) be regarded as related to intermittent fever (639.)?

SYMPTOMATIC FEVER.

Appellations.

FEBRIS SYMPTOMATICA.

FIEVRE SYMPTOMATIQUE.

Definition.

691. Fever (266.), excited by a pre-existing modification of disease (136.).

692. Symptomatic fever (691.) is frequent. A careful research respecting the primary affection (43.) is obviously proper and consequential, before much successful interference can be attempted in its cure.

HECTIC FEVER.

Appellations.

FEBRIS HECTICA.

HECTICA. *Galen.*

FEBRIS LENTA. *Junc.*

FIEVRE HECTIQUE.

FIEVRE LENTE.

Definition.

693. Symptomatic fever (691.) excited by suppuration * †.

* See *Elements of Surgery*.

† HECTICA — Decursus ultra mensem, debilitas parva, pyrexia exigua, cum pulsu post pastum frequentiori. SAUVAGESIUS.

HECTICA — Febris lenta cum duplicoma. LINNAEUS.

HECTICA — Quotidiana continua vehementior in morbo longo, cum sudore colliquativo et phthisi. VOGELIUS.

HECTICA — Febris continua, quae chronicorum morborum more sensim extendi suevit per plures septimanas, imo menses, sine notabili virium prostratione, cum exigua pulsus frequentia. Urina saepius est turbida, pelliculam innatantem pinguem gerit; pulsus est subdurus, post pastum frequentior; calor ad attactum est mordens; sudores nocturni. Febris haec nullam habens exacerbationem notabilem, differt ab omni amphemerina, phthisi, et tabe, quia suppurationem pro causa non habet. Ægri sunt plerumque orthostadii, SAGARUS.

* *Diagnosic.*

694. Principal symptoms (66.) of hectic fever (693.) are,

HECTICA—Febris quotidie revertens; accessionibus meridianis et vespertinis; remissione rarius apyrexia, matutina, plerumque sudoribus nocturnis, et urina sedimentum furfuraceo-lateritium deponente.
CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Hectica, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Hectica infantilis. Sydenham. p. 524.
Lenta febris infantum. Hoffman. p. 177.
2. Hectica vespertina.
Febricula vespertina. Morgan. prop. 15.
3. Hectica chlorotica.
Febris alba. Horstii, part. 2. lib. 1.
Febris virginea. Sennert.
Febris amatoria.
4. Hectica scrophulosa. Bonet. Sepulchret.
5. Hectica a calculis. Bonet. Sepulchret.
6. Hectica hydropum. Bonet. Sepulchret.
Hectica ab hydrothorace.
Hectica ab hydrothorace praecordii.
7. Hectica nostalgica.
Synochus nostalgica. De Meyzerey.
8. Hectica verminosa.
9. Hectica cachectarum.
Hectica a scabie. Baglivi, p. 215.
10. Hectica fluxuum.
Hectica a vomitu. River.
Hectica a leucorrhoea. Ephemer. nat. cur.

1. Exacerbation (678.) once or twice a day.
2. Sweating* proportionally profuse.
3. Lateritious sediment in the urine.
4. Purging*, alternating with the sweating.
5. Thrush or aphthous mouth†.
6. Comparative duration.
7. Gradual emaciation.
8. Detection of the exciting cause or suppuration, by pain, discharge, &c.

COLLOQUATIVE SYMPTOMS.

Definition.

695. Sweating and purging (694.) accompanying hectic fever (693.).

Cure.

696. Alleviation of hectic fever (693.)

11. Hæctica lymphatica. *Baglivi*, p. 424.

12. Hæctica nervea.

Febris lenta nervea. *Lorry*, p. 176.

Fievre lente nerveuse.

* See *Flux*.

† See *Elements of Surgery*.

is all that can be hoped for till the primary affection be conquered. The remedies (91.) to be employed for this purpose are already specified under the consideration of the alleviating means of the correspondent symptoms of idiopathic fever (266.).

III. S C U R V Y.

Appellations.

SCORBUTUS.

STOMACACE.

SCELOTYRBE.

ILEOS HAEMATITES.

SPLEN MAGNUS.

MORBUS POLYRIZZOS.

MORBUS POLYMORPHOS.

SCORBUT. *Gallor.*SEA SCURVY. *Lind.*

SURVY.

BLACK LEG.

} *Hip.*} *Mainw.**Definition.*

697. Putrescent tendency (441.) marked by livid or yellow spots or blotches (287.), bleeding (137.), swelled foetid gums (210.), and weakness*.

* SCORBUTUS—Stomacace cum maculis lividis, flavis, purpureo-violaceis, potissimum tibiarum. SAUVAGES.

SCORBUTUS—Opacitas faciei, cum anorexia, lassitudine matutina, stomacace, labario. LINNAEUS.

IV. FLUX.

*Appellations.*APOCENOSIS. *Vogelius.*PROFLUVIUM. *Cullenus.*

FLOW.

ISSUE.

SCORBUTUS—Cahexia cum lassitudine, maculis artuum lividis, stomacace, ulceribus. *VOGELIUS.*

SCORBUTUS—Cognoscitur ex maculis lividis, flavis, coeruleis tibiarum, stomacace, facie lurida, urina pellucula tecta. *SAGARUS.*

SCORBUTUS—In regione frigida, post victum putrescentem, salitum, ex animalibus confectum, deficiente simul materia vegetabili recente, athenia, stomacace, in cute maculae diversicolores, plerumque livescences, praesertim ad pilorum radices. *CULLENUS.*

VARIETIES of Scorbustus, according to *SAUVAGES*, are,

1. *Respecting Duration.*

- a. Scorbustus incipiens.
- b. Scorbustus crescens.
- c. Scorbustus inveteratus.

2. *Respecting Quality.*

- d. Scorbustus lividus. *Abraham.*
- e. Scorbustus petechialis. *Ejusdem.*
- f. Scorbustus pallidus. *Ejusdem.*

Definition.

698. Morbid increase of secretion or excretion, or both, not essentially febrile*.

Varieties.

699. Flux (698.) has obtained various appellations, according to the portion of the glandular or secreting system, from which it takes place.

I. SWEATING.

Appellations.

EPHIDROSIS.

SUDOR.

HYDROPEDESIS.

SUDOR MORBOSUS.

SUDATIO MORBOSA.

SUEUR.

Scorbutus pallidus tephaceus.

g. *Scorbutus ruber. Abraham.*

h. *Scorbutus calidus. Ejusdem.*

* PROFLUVIUM—Pyrexia cum excretionē aucta, naturaliter non sanguinea. CULLENUS.

Definition.

700. Flux (698.) from the cutaneous surface*.

* EPHIDROSIS—Sudoris, qualitate, intempestivitate peccantis effluxus. SAUVAGESIUS.

EPHIDROSIS—Sudoris quantitate, qualitate, aut intempestivitate peccantis, excedentis effluxus. SAGARUS.

EPHIDROSIS—Sudoris praeter naturam evacuatio. CULLENUS.

SUDOR—Per poros copiosa, frequens sudatio. LINNAEUS.

HYDROPEDESIS—Sudor immodicus. VOGELIUS.

SPECIES of Ephidrosis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Ephidrosis spontanea.
Sudor apyretos sponte perseverans.
2. Ephidrosis scorbutica. *Sennert.*
3. Ephidrosis febrilis. *Boerhaav.*
Sudor febrilis.
4. Ephidrosis syncoptica.
Sudor diaphoreticus.
Sudor syncopticus.
5. Ephidrosis hectica.
6. Ephidrosis exanthematum. *Hoff.*
7. Ephidrosis febricosa.

} Pison.

2. TEARING.

Appellations.

EPIPHORA.

DELACHRYMATIO. *Plin.*

RHEUMA OPHTHALMON. *Galen.*

OCULI LACHRYMOSI.

ILLACHRYMATIO.

LACHRYMAE MORBOSAE.

LIPPITUDO SEROSA. *Etmuller.*

LARMOYEMENT.

} *Corr.*

Tritaeophya elodes. *Græcor.*

Febris sudatoria vel diaphoretica. *Torti.*

8. Ephidrosis lateralis. *Franc.*

9. Ephidrosis lactea.

10. Ephidrosis mellea. *Rhodii.*

Ephidrosis oleaginosa. *Mallenb.*

11. Ephidrosis vinosa. *Bartbolin.*

12. Ephidrosis viridis. *Berell.*

13. Ephidrosis nigra. *Zacut.*

14. Ephidrosis lutea. *Hildan.*

15. Ephidrosis urinosa. *Salmuth.*

16. Ephidrosis cruenta. *Langulot.*

17. Ephidrosis coerulea. *Wineter.*

18. Ephidrosis a saburra.

19. Ephidrosis acida.

20. Ephidrosis arenosa. *Haller.*

Definition.

701. Flux (698.) from the eye*.

* EPIPHORA—Vitiosus ex oculis humoris lachrymalis, sebacei, velpurulenti, effluxus. SAUVAGESIUS.

EPIPHORA—Oculi lachrymalis fluxus continuus. LINNAEUS.

EPIPHORA—Lachrymae involuntarium profluvium. VOGELIUS.

EPIPHORA—Oculis constans effluxus humoris serosi, lachrymalis, sebacei, aut purulenti, morbosus. SAGARUS.

EPIPHORA—Fluxus humoris lachrymalis. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Epiphora, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Epiphora a pathemate.
2. Epiphora ex rhyade *Avicennae*.
3. Epiphora ophthalmia. *Sennert*.
Epiphora Galen.
Lippitudo sanguinea. *Etmuller*.
Ophthalmia humida. *Sennert*.
4. Epiphora ex variolis. *Etmuller*.
5. Epiphora ex aegilope. *Sennert*.
Fistula lachrymalis.
La fistule lachrymale.
6. Epiphora ab ectropio.
7. Epiphora ab anchilope.

3. EAR-FLUX.

Appellation.

OTORRHOEA.

Definition.

702. Flux (698.) from the ear *.

8. Epiphora frigida. *Sennert.*
9. Epiphora calida. *Sennert.*
10. Epiphora cruenta.
Lachrymae sanguineae. Sennert.
Larmes de sang.
11. Epiphora sebacea. *Haller.*
Lemae. Hippoc.
Lemia. Celf.
Oculi gramiosi. Lucil.
Gramia. Nonn.
Lippitudo. Auctor.
La chassie.
12. Epiphora arthritica. *Musgrave.*
13. Epiphora lactea.

* See Definitions and Species of Otorrhoea, in § 215.

4. SALIVATION.

Appellations.

PTYALISMUS.

PTUELISMOS. *Hippoc.*ANAHESIS. *Galen.*ANACHREMP SIS. *Hesych.*

CATHARSIS DIAPHARYNGOS.

SALIVATIO.

EXSCREATUS.

EXSPUITIO FREQUENS.

SALIVATION.

CRACHETEMENT.

SPITTING.

MOUTH-FLUX.

} *Gallor.**Definition.*

703. Flux (698.) from the surface of the mouth *.

* PTYALISMUS—Salivae vel muci, sine expectoratione ac vomitione, ex ore effluxus aut emissio. SAUVAGESIUS.

PTYALISMUS—Oris salivatio, a glandulis copiosissimus effluxus. LINNAEUS.

PTYALISMUS—Copiosa salivae profusio. VOGELIUS.

5. NOSE-FLUX.

Appellations.

CORYZA.

CATASTAGMUS.

PTYALISMUS—Salivae mucive, sine anacatharsi ac vomitione, ex ore effluxus, emissio, aut sputatio uber ac constans. SAGARUS.

PTYALISMUS—Fluxus salivae. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Ptyalismus, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Ptyalismus nauseosus.
Ptyalismus a saburra nidorosa.
2. Ptyalismus a pyroxi. *Junc.*
3. Ptyalismus caponicus. *Linnaei.*
4. Ptyalismus a laxitate. *Cheynei.*
Ptyalismus symptomaticus. Zwinger.
5. Ptyalismus mercurialis. *Heinsii.*
Ptyalismus artificialis. Zwinger.
Ptyalismus ab oris ulcusculis. Stoner.
Salivatio ab hydrargyrosi. Astruc.
6. Ptyalismus variolosus. *Sydenhami.*
7. Ptyalismus scorbuticus. *Roper.*
8. Ptyalismus hypochondriacus. *Ballon.*
Ptyalismus melancholicus. Sennert.
Ptyalismus hystericus. Morton.
9. Ptyalismus arthriticus. *Musgrave.*
Sputatio arthritica.
10. Ptyalismus phthysicus. *Morton.*

GRAVEDO.

DISTILLATIO.

CATARRHUS AD NARES.

RHUME DU CERVEAU.

RUNNING AT THE NOSE.

Definition.

704. Flux (698.) from the surface of the nasal cavity*.

11. Ptyalismus viridis. *Huxham.*
12. Ptyalismus purulentus. *Hardi/away.*
13. Ptyalismus aphthosus.
Chancres a la bouche.
14. Ptyalismus gravidarum. *Piezos.*
Crachottemens des femmes grosses.
15. Ptyalismus catarrhalis. } *Roper.*
Salivatio anginosa.
Rhume d'estomac. *Meyzerey.*
16. Ptyalismus a carie. *Quelmalz.*
17. Ptyalismus a calculo. *Scherer.*
18. Ptyalismus febrilis. *Quelmalz.*
19. Ptyalismus syphiliticus.
20. Ptyalismus urinosus. *Waller.*

* CORYZA—Humoris serosi mucosive e naribus effluxus, sine ozaena, saepius cum gravedine. SAUVAGESIUS.

CORYZA—Naris mucosus fluxus, copiosus, continuus. LINNAEUS.

CATARRH.

Appellations.

CATARRHUS.

ANACATHARSIS. } *Hipp.*

ANAPTYSIS. }

TUSSIS HUMIDA.

CORYZA—Catarrhus narium, cum feri tenuioris distillatione. VOGELIUS.

CORYZA—Humoris serosi mucosive e naribus fluxus morbosus, sine vel cum ozaena, concomitante plerumque gravedine capitis. SAGARUS.

CORYZA—Catarrhus. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Coryza, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Coryza catarrhalis.

Gravedo.

Coryza humida. Nenter.

Rhume du cerveau.

2. Coryza phlegmatirrhagia. *Salmuth.*

Phlegmatirrhagia. Junck.

Morfondure.

3. Coryza virulenta. *Bonet.*

Ozaena.

Morve.

4. Coryza variolosa. *Huxham.*

5. Coryza purulenta. *Bonet.*

6. Coryza febricosa. *Vandermond.*



ELEMENTS OF

RHEUMA.

CATARRHUS AD PECTUS.

CATARRHUS SENILIS.

ASTHMA.

SUSPIRIUM.

FLUXIO.

DEFLUXIO.

DISTILLATIO.

RHEUME DU POITRINE.

CATARRHE.

ASTHME.

TOUX.

EXPECTORATION.

Definition.

705. Flux (698.) from the pulmonary or bronchial surface, exciting cough *.

* CATARRHUS—Colli vicinarum partium dolor, a frigore suscepto, cum tussi, coryza, &c. SAUVAGESIUS.

CATARRHUS—Tussis frequens, acris, cum raucitate. VOGELIUS.

CATARRHUS—Colli collove vicinarum partium dolor, a frigore suscepto, cum tussi, coryza, levi partium intumescencia, et pyrexia vespertina exigua, seu amphemerina catarrhali. SAGARUS.

ILL-DIGESTION.

Appellations.

VOMITUS.

NAUSEA.

CATARRHUS—Pyrexia saepe contagiosa, muci ex glandulis membranae narium, faucium, vel bronchiorum excretio aucta, saltem hujus excretionis molimina. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Catarrh, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Catarrhus benignus.

2. Catarrhus ferinus.

Coque luche.

3. Catarrhus epidemicus.

Febris catarrhalis epidemica. Huxham.

4. Catarrhus Bellinfulanus.

5. Catarrhus rubeolofus.

6. Catarrhus pectoreus.

7. Catarrhus caninus.

ANACATHARSIS—Muci, lymphae, vel cujuscunque humoris facta cum tussi expectoratio constans et notabilis. SAUVAGESIUS.

ANACATHARSIS—Muci, lymphae, aut puris facta cum tussi e pectore per os rejectio frequens, notabilis, morbosa. SAGARUS.

ANACATHARSIS—Catarrhus. CULLENUS.

PYROSIS.

CARDIALGIA SPUTATORIA.

SPECIES of Anacatharsis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Anacatharsis biliosa.
Choleptysis. Coste.
2. Anacatharsis phthisica.
Tussis purulenta.
3. Anacatharsis a vomica.
Vomica pulmonis.
La vomique.
4. Anacatharsis puriformis.
Tussis purulenta. Stahl.
Suppuration lymphatique du poulmon.
5. Anacatharsis asthmatica.

RHEUMA—Difficultas spirandi, cum sensu gravitatis in pectore, quam comitantur vel praecedunt coryza, stimulatıo, rancedo, &c. SAUVAGESIUS.

RHEUMA—Cognoscitur ex difficultate respirandi, cum sensu gravitatis in pectore, quam comitantur coryza, sternutatio, rauco, cephalagia, tussis, sine pyrexia notabili, et sine sanguine inflammato. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Rheuma, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Rheuma catarrhale.
Rhume.
2. Rheuma epidemicum.
La grippe.

ASTHMA—Difficultas respirandi periodice recurrent. SAUVAGESIUS.

SODA.

ARDOR STOMACHI.

ASTHMA—Respiratio sterterosa, laboriosa, difficilis, chronica. LINNAEUS.

ASTHMA—Respiratio difficilis, periodica, chronica, cum sensu angustiae in faucibus. VOGELIUS.

ASTHMA—Chronica, periodica respirandi difficultas. SAGARUS.

ASTHMA—Spirandi difficultas per intervalla subiens, cum angustiae in pectore sensu, et respiratione cum sibilo strepente; tussis sub initio paroxysmi difficilis, vel nulla, versus finem libera, cum sputo muci saepe copioso. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Asthma, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Asthma humidum. River.

Asthma pneumaticum. Willis.

Asthma humorale. Baglivi.

Asthma flatulentum. Floyer.

Spitting or humid asthma.

2. Asthma convulsivum. Willis.

Asthma occultum.

Asthma siccum.

} Etmuller.

Asthma convulsivum a scabie. Hoffman.

3. Asthma hystericum. Baglivi.

4. Asthma hypochondriacum. Rhod.

Asthma hypochondriaco-spasmodicum. Hoffman.

Asthma nothum. River.

5. Asthma arthriticum. Musgrave.

Asthma convulsivum a materia podagrica. Hoff.

ENCAUSIS.

DYSPEPSIA.

Orthopnoea. Deidier.6. Asthma a polypo cordis. *Diember.*7. Asthma pulverulentum. *Ramazzin.*8. Asthma stomachicum. *Baglivi.*9. Asthma a gibbo. *Hippoc.*

10. Asthma equinum.

*La Pouffe.**Asthma adipeuse.**Broken-windedness.*11. Asthma exanthematicum. *Hoffman.*12. Asthma metallicum. *Etmuller.*13. Asthma cachecticum. *Hoffman.*14. Asthma venereum. *Juncker.*15. Asthma plethoricum. *Dover.**Asthma sanguineum.* Hoffman.16. Asthma catarrhale. *Scholtz.*17. Asthma pneumodes. *Aretaei.**Pneumodes.* Mercureal.*Pulmonaria.* Hippiatr.18. Asthma febricosum. *Sylvii.*

TUSSIS—Concussio sonora, violenta pectoris, cum expiratione, ad pulmonem à quodam obice liberandum. SAUVAGESIUS.

TUSSIS—Exspiratio sonora, convulsiva, periodica, ad tracheam evacuandam. LINNAEUS.

TUSSIS—Convulsiva et sonora acris e pulmonibus expulsio. VOGELIUS.

APEPSIA.

DIAPHTHORA.

TUSSIS—Concussio sonora, violenta, invita pectoris, cum expiratione, ad pulmonem quodam obice liberandum. SAGARUS.

TUSSIS—Catarrhus. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Tussis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Tussis catarrhalis. *Rosen.*

Tussis serosa ac mucosa.

2. Tussis hysterica. *Sydenham.*

3. Tussis sicca. *Rosen.*

4. Tussis accidentalis.

5. Tussis simulata. *Stein.*

6. Tussis stomachalis (humida). *Ejusdem.*

7. Tussis stomachalis (sicca). *Hoffman.*

8. Tussis gutturalis.

9. Tussis hepatica. *Albert.*

Tussis hypochondriaca. Rosen.

10. Tussis ferina. *Hoffman.*

Pertussis. Allen.

Tussis clangosa. Bourdelin.

Coqueluche.

11. Tussis convulsiva. *Forbes.*

Pertussis. Huxham.

Coqueluche. Gallor.

Kinkcough.

12. Tussis a dentitione.

12. Tussis metallicolarum. *Hoffman.*

14. Tussis gravidarum. *Mauriceau.*

15. Tussis hemoptoica.

16. Tussis a polypo. *Samber.*

17. Tussis phthifica. *Morton.*

ANOREXIA.

GASTRODYNIA.

CORDIS DOLOR.

CARDIACA.

COLICA VENTRICULI.

STOMACHI DOLOR.

FLATULENTIA.

VOMITING.

SICKNESS AT STOMACH.

WATER-BRASH.

HEART-BURN.

Definition.

706. Flux (698,) from the stomach, or adjacent portion of the alimentary surface*.

Toux de Renard. Vulgo.

18. Tussis rheumatica. *Rosen.*

19. Tussis arthritica. *Musgrave.*

20. Tussis exanthematica.

Tussis a scabie repulsa. } *Hoffman.*

Tussis a tineâ repressa. }

21. Tussis verminosa *Schenk.*

22. Tussis calculosa. *Schenk.*

23. Tussis xerolaryngea.

Sechereffe de la gorge.

* See Definitions of Vomitus and Nausea, in § 233.

PURGING.

Appellations.

DIARRHOEA.

CACATORIA.

RHEUMA GASTROS.

} *Galen.*

PYROSIS—Sensus ardoris in ventriculo et oesophago, sine febre aucta. SAUVAGESIUS.

PYROSIS—Ardor oesophagi, ad ventriculum usque extensus, sine febre vulgo sorda dictum. SAGARUS.

PYROSIS—Epigastrii dolor urens, cum copia humoris aquei, plerumque insipidi, aliquando acris, eructata. CULLENUS.

SODA—Oesophagi dolor rancido deurens ructibus calidis. LINNAEUS.

SODA—Dolor deurens, calidus, e ventriculo in fauces assurgens. VOGELIUS.

SPECIES of Pyrosis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Pyrosis vulgaris.

Aigreur d'estomac.

2. Pyrosis biliosa. *Plater.*

3. Pyrosis a phlogosi. *Salcnandri.*

Pyrosis ab inflammatis visceribus. Bonet.

4. Pyrosis Suecica. *Linnaei.*

Cardialgia sputatoria.

RHEUMATISMUS. *Trallian.*DEFLUXIO. *Aurelian.*5. Pyrosis ulcerosa. *Stokar.*6. Pyrosis a conceptione. *Hermanni.*

CARDIALGIA—Molestia in stomacho, syncopen minitans. SAUVAGESIUS.

CARDIALGIA—Cardiae dolor scrobiculi syncopialis. LINNAEUS.

CARDIALGIA—Ventriculi dolor vehemens, spasticus, cum nausea, saepeque vomitu. VOGELIUS.

CARDIALGIA—Molestia ad epigastrium et ventriculum relata, syncopen minitans. SAGARUS.

CARDIALGIA—Dyspepsia. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Cardialgia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Cardialgia a faburra.

Dolor cardialgicus a cruditatibus oriundus. Hoff.2. Cardialgia a veneno. *Hoffman.*3. Cardialgia flatulenta. *Marchand.**Dolor cardialgicus flatulentus.* Hoffman.5. Cardialgia sputatoria. *Linnaei.*6. Cardialgia scirrhusa. *Bonet.*

7. Cardialgia paralytica.

*Paralyse du ventricule.**Rarus ventriculi morbus.* Lieutaud.8. Cardialgia arthritica. *Sydenham.*

9. Cardialgia bradypepta.

CATATROPHA.

DIARRIEA.

} Gilbert.

Cardilaea. Plater.*Foiblesse d'estomac.*

10. Cardialgia verminosa. Bonet.

Cardialgia hirudinea.

11. Cardialgia lactantium.

Cardiogmus. Nenter.

12. Cardialgia a cardiogmo. Bonet.

13. Cardialgia inflammatoria. Tralles.

ENEURESIS—Ardor in stomacho cum inextinguibili siti. VOGELIUS.

DYSPEPSIA—Tarda difficilisque concoctio. VOGELIUS.

DYSPEPSIA—Anorexia, nausea, vomitus, rumination, cardialgia, gastrodynia, pauciora saltem vel plura horum concurrentia, plerumque cum alvo astricta, et sine alio vel ventriculi ipsius vel aliarum partium morbo. CULLENUS.

APEPSIA—Concoctionis ciborum in ventriculo privatio. CULLENUS.

DIAPHORA—Ciborum corruptio in ventriculo. VOGELIUS.

ANOREXIA—Appetitus esculentorum suppressio, seu famis feriatio. SAUVAGESIUS.

ANOREXIA—Famis defectus. LINNAEUS.

ALVI FLUXUS.

VENTRIS PROFLUVIUM.

CAELIACEA. *Aurelian.*

ANOREXIA—Inappetentia sine fastidio ciborum.
VOGELIUS.

ANOREXIA—Notabilis debilitas, imminutio, seu cessatio famis in jejunis animalibus. SAGARUS.

ANOREXIA — Appetitus esculentorum deficiens.
CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Anorexia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Anorexia paralytica. *Bonet,*

2. Anorexia pituitosa.

Estomac glaireux.

3. Anorexia plethorica. *Plater.*

Anorexia catamenialis. *Haller.*

4. Anorexia febrilis. *Boerhaav.*

5. Anorexia melancholica. *Ramazzin.*

6. Anorexia biliosa. *Forest.*

Inappetentia a bile. *River.*

7. Anorexia cachectarum.

8. Anorexia exhaustorum. *Sanctor.*

Frigiditas stomachi. *Alpin.*

9. Anorexia a saburra.

10. Anorexia mirabilis.

Longue abstinence.

11. Anorexia neophytorum.

12. Anorexia arthritica. *Sydenham.*

Debilitas et languor ventriculi.

13. Anorexia Stewartiana.

CAELIACOS PATHOS. }
 VENTRICULOSA PASSIO. } *Aurel.*

GASTRODYNIA—Quicumque dolor notabilis et constans in regione stomachi, qui continua animi dejectione non stipatur, ut cardialgia, nec pyrexia, ut gastritis. SAUVAGESIUS.

GASTRODYNIA—Notabilis et durans in regione ventriculi dolor, sine syncope et pyrexia. SAGARUS.

GASTRODYNIA—Dyspepsia. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Gastrodynia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. **Gastrodynia saburrealis.**
Colique d' indigestion. Meyzerey.
2. **Gastrodynia flatulenta.**
Inflatio. Aetii.
Gastrodynia flatulenta. Etmuller.
Colique ventreuse d' estomac.
3. **Gastrodynia biliosa.**
Cardialgia atrabiliaris. Halleri.
Cardialgia epilepsiam inducens. Lusitan.
Cardialgia biliosa. Bianchi.
Cardialgia ab ira effraeni. Meyzerey.
Colique bilieuse d' estomac.
4. **Gastrodynia a veneno.** Bonet.
Gastrodynia a viro. Meyzerey.
Gastrodynia a vasis cupreis.
5. **Gastrodynia ulcerosa.** Bonet.
Gastrodynia a ventriculi sphacelo, &c.
6. **Gastrodynia Americana.**
Prolapsus cartilaginis mucronatae.
7. **Gastrodynia pereodynia.**

PASSIO CAELIACEA.
CAELIACUS AFFECTUS. *Celsi.*

8. Gastrodynia calculosa. *Schneider.*
9. Gastrodynia adstringens.
Stomachi adstrictio. Aetii.
10. Gastrodynia atterens. *Johnston.*
Stomachi attritio. Bonet.
Foiblesse d'estomac.
11. Gastrodynia a peregrinis.
Caeliacus affectus. Celsi.
12. Gastrodynia a xyphoide. *Ballon.*
13. Gastrodynia pulsatilis.
Gastrodynia hysterica.
14. Gastrodynia hysterica.
Colica hysterica. Sydenham.
15. Gastrodynia chlorotica.
16. Gastrodynia hypochondriaca.
Colica hypochondriaca. Sydenham.
Gastrodynia ab emphraxi ventriculi. Meyzerey.
17. Gastrodynia febricosa. *Morton.*
18. Gastrodynia a frigore. *Meyzerey.*
19. Gastrodynia metastatica. *Ejusdem.*
20. Gastrodynia gastrocelica.
Gastrodynia a gastrocele.

FLATULENTIA—Flatuum ex primis viis per superiora aut inferiora frequens rejectio, borborygmis stipata. SAUVAGESIUS.

FLATULENTIA—Ructus crepitusque impeditus, cum abdominis intumescencia. LINNAEUS.

FLATULENTIA—Flatuum impedita supra infraque expulsio, cum intumescencia ventris. VOGELIUS.

LIENTERIA.

LEIENTERIA. *Graecor.*

LAXITAS INTESTINORUM. *Celsi.*

CHOLERA.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

HYPERCATHARSIS.

PITUITARIA.

LEUCORRHOIS.

CHOLERICA.

FLATULENTIA—Morbus flatuum per os vel anum frequenti emissionem et borborygmis designatus. *SAGARUS.*

FLATULENTIA—Dyspepsia. *CULLENUS.*

SPECIES of Flatulentia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Flatulentia acida.
Oxyregmia. Trallian.
2. Flatulentia nidorosa.
Rapport d'oeufs couvés.
3. Flatulentia hypochondriaca.
Flatulentia hysterica. Juncker.
Erygmatores nosos. Hippocrat.
Ventosité.
4. Flatulentia accidentalis.
5. Flatulentia infantilis.
Cardiognmus. Juncker.
6. Flatulentia lochialis. *Juncker.*
7. Flatulentia convulsiva.
Spasmus abdominis. Sennert.

DIARRHEE.

PASSION CAELIAQUE.

LIENTERIE.

CAELIAQUE PASSION.

LIENTERY.

BELLY FLUX.

Definition.

707. Flux (698.) from the intestinal surface, below the stomach chiefly *.

† DIARRHOEA—Excrementitiorum humorum frequens, intempestiva dejectio. SAUVAGESIUS.

DIARRHOEA—Dejectio faecum liquidarum frequens. LINNAEUS.

DIARRHOEA—Copiosum sinceriorum humorum ex alvo profluvium, sine vehemente sensu doloris. VOGELIUS.

DIARRHOEA—Recrementorum et excrementorum ut plurimum fluxilium frequens per anum dejectio notabilis et constans, adeoque morboſa. SAGARUS.

DIARRHOEA—Dejectio frequens; morbus non contagioſus; pyrexia nulla primaria. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Diarrhoea, according to SAUVAGES, are,

I. Diarrhoea stercorosa. *River.*

Diarrhoea a ventriculo et cibis corruptis. Sennert.

KIDNEY-FLUX.

Appellations.

DIABETES.

DIARRHOEA URINOSA.

} Galen.

Diarrhoea stomachalis. Hoffman.

Fluxus cibalis. Sennert.

Benefice de nature.

2. *Diarrhoea vulgaris.*

Diarrhoea à toto corpore sine febre Sennert.

3. *Diarrhoea febrilis.* Boerhaav.

Diarrhoea à toto corpore cum febre. Sennert.

4. *Diarrhoea pituitosa.*

Album alvi profluvium. Pison.

5. *Diarrhoea carnosa.* Walsgang.

6. *Diarrhoea variolosa.* Sydenham.

Diarrhoea à miliari. Roncalli.

Diarrhoea rubedolæ subsequens. Sydenham.

7. *Diarrhoea acrasia.*

Incontinence du ventre.

8. *Diarrhoea biliosa.* Trallian.

Caeliaca. Aurelian.

9. *Diarrhoea arthritica.* Musgrave.

10. *Diarrhoea serosa.* C. Pison.

Diarrhoea cerebialis. Gordon.

Diarrhoea aquosa. Hoffman.

Diarrhoea lymphatica. Lamb.

Diarrhoea urinosa. Haller.

11. *Diarrhoea purulenta.* Sylvatic.

12. *Diarrhoea Chilientis.* Feuillée.

DIARROIA EX OURE.

DIPSACUS.

HYDROPS AD MATULAM.

} Galen.

13. Diarrhoea colliquativa.
- River.*

Synthexis. *Dodon.**Fluxus colliquativus.* *Sennert.**Diarrhoea atrophicorum.* *Junck.**Diarrhoea synthetica.* *Graecor.*

14. Diarrhoea verminosa. }
- Sennert.*

Diarrhoea a vermibus. }*Larvae conicae in faecibus.**Vermiculi hexapodes.*

15. Diarrhoea a dentitione.

16. Diarrhoea a hypercatharsi.
- Sennert.*

17. Diarrhoea cholericodes.
- Juncker.*

18. Diarrhoea adiposa.

*Grasfondre.**Molten grease.*

19. Diarrhoea lactantium.

Devoiment des enfans de lait.

20. Diarrhoea febricosa.
- Morton.*

21. Diarrhoea pleureticorum.
- Sydenh.*

CAELIACA—Albescentium aut chyliacearum materiarum dejectio. SAUVAGESIUS.

CAELIACA—Diarrhoea chymi. LINNAEUS.

CAELIACA—Levium, aequalium, et quasi chyli aut cremoris specie, dejectio. VOGELIUS.

CAELIACA—Albescentium aut chyliacearum materiarum per alvum frequens dejectio, plerumque pro-

PROFLUVIUM URINAE.

DIURESIS.

fusa, cum torminibus et prostratione virium. SAGARUS.

CAELIACA—Diarrhoea. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Caeliaca, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Caeliaca chylofa. *Aretaei.*
Diarrhoea chymosa. Tralles.
2. Caeliaca purulenta.
Puris profluvium. Lambsma.
3. Caeliaca mucosa.
Fluxus alvi puriformis. Lambsma.
Mucosa dejectio pro pure habita. Fernel.
Mucosa diarrhoea puriformis et torminosa. Freind.
Diarrhoea mucosa, febre etiam comitæ. V. Swieten.
4. Caeliaca lactea. *Hoffman.*

LIENTERIA—Celeris statim a pastu facta ingestorum, vix mutatorum, dejectio. SAUVAGESIUS.

LIENTERIA—Diarrhoea cibi immutati. LINNAEUS.

LIENTERIA—Laevitas intestinorum, qua quae per alvum descendunt, alimentis assumptis substantia et colore finitima. VOGELIUS.

LIENTERIA—Alimenta parum aut nihil mutata per alvum dejiunt, et quidem plerumque paulo post ingestionem; lenteria. SAGARUS.

LIENTERIA—Diarrhoea—CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Lienteria, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Lienteria ex ulcere ventriculi. *Forest.*

CHYLIARIA. *Vogelius.*
GLUS. *Linnaeus.*

2. Lienteria spontanea.
Lienteria primaria.
Lienteria ex irritatione stomachi. Gabelchover.
3. Lienteria scorbutica. *Barbette.*
4. Lienteria aphthosa. }
Diarrhoea ab aphthis. } Tralles.
5. Lienteria secundaria. *Hippoc.*

CHOLERA—Vomitio biliosa aut acris, assidua, et diarrhoea violenta, cum dolore abdominis, virium prostratione: et non raro furarum crampus. SAUVAGESIUS.

CHOLERA—Vomitum cum diarrhoea, colica. LINNAEUS.

CHOLERA—Vomitum biliosi multi, alvique dejectiones, cum perodynia. VOGELIUS.

CHOLERA—Syndrome ex vomitu, diarrhoea, gastrodynia, prostratione virium, et subin furarum crampo. SAGARUS.

CHOLERA—Humoris biliosi vomitus, ejusdem simul dejectio frequens; anxietas, tormina; furarum spasmata. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Cholera, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Cholera spontanea. *Hippoc.*
Cholera morbus. Sydenham.
2. Cholera sicca. *Sydenham.*
Cholera a flatibus. Galen.
Flatulentia. Menjot.

ENURESIS.

PERIRRHOEA. *Hippocrat.*

Cholera suppressa. River.

Cholera hypochondriaca. Langii.

Cholera xere. Hippoc.

3. *Cholera auriginosa a fungis venenatis.* Lemonnier.

Cholera dysenterica auriginosa.

4. *Cholera a venenis fossilibus.*

A vitriolo. Amat.

Ab antimonialibus.

Ab arsenialibus.

A mercurialibus.

5. *Cholera a veneno animali.*

6. *Cholera intermittens.* Morton.

Tertianæ cholericæ. Tortii.

7. *Cholera Indica.* Dellon.

8. *Cholera inflammatoria.* Amat.

9. *Cholera verminosa.*

10. *Cholera arthritica.*

11. *Cholera crapulosa.* Meyzerrey.

CHOLERICA — Diarrhoea rubella absque colica.
LINNAEUS.

CHOLERICA—Febris cum vomitu frequente atque torminosa alvi dejectione. VOGELIUS.

CHOLERICA—Diarrhoea. CULLENUS.

HYPERCATHARSIS—Immodica purgatio. VOGELIUS.

PITUITARIA—Mera pituitae, loco stercoris, excretio diuturna, cum contabescencia. VOGELIUS.

PARESIS. *Aretaei.*STRANGURIA. *Galenii.*

PITUITARIA—Diarrhoea. CULLENUS.

LEUCORRHOIS—Pituitae sinceræ et cruentæ ex alvo excretio tenesmodos, periodica. VOGELIUS.

LEUCORRHOIS—Diarrhoea. CULLENUS.

ENURESIS—Involuntaria, doloris et ardoris expers, mictio. SAUVAGESIUS.

ENURESIS—Urinae stillicidium involuntarium, indolens. LINNAEUS.

ENURESIS—Incontinentia urinae; mictio urinae involuntaria constans, sine acrimoniae et doloris sensu. VOGELIUS.

ENURESIS—Involuntaria et inopportuna, doloris et ardoris expers, mictio, quaeque saepe insclicis accidit. SAGARUS.

ENURESIS—Urinae e vesica fluxus involuntarius, non dolens. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Enuresis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Enuresis infantum. *Juncker.*
2. Enuresis paralyticorum. *Ejusdem.*
3. Enuresis herniosorum.
4. Enuresis gravidarum. *Mauriceau.*
5. Enuresis puerperarum.
Perforation de la vessie.
Incontinence d'urine après les couches. Puzos.
6. Enuresis catamenialis.
7. Enuresis calculosa.

INCONTINENTIA URINAE. *Sennert.*

INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

DIABETE.

Definition.

708. Flux (698.) from the urinary surface*.

RUNNING OF THE REINS.

Appellations.

GONORRHOEA.

GONORRHEE.

8. Enturesis a fistula. *Juncker.*

9. Enturesis a sparganosi. *Hozon.*

* DIABETES—Subito post pastum, potulentorum, cum magna siti, per urinae vias emissio. SAUVAGESIUS.

DIABETES—Urinae copiosissimae frequens micturitiO. LINNAEUS.

DIABETES—Immodicum urinae profluvium, diuturnum, sub quo corpus contabescit. VOGELIUS.

DIABETES—Subita potus omnis per urinae vias emissio, vel urinarum utcumque coctarum nimia profusio, cum siti, anorexia, et polydipsia. SAGARUS.

GLEET.

Definition.

709. Flux (698.) from the feminal organs or their excreting ducts *.

DIABETES—Urinae plerumque praeternaturalis, copia immodica, profusio chronica. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Diabetes, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Diabetes legitimus. *Aretaei.*
2. Diabetes Anglicus.
3. Diabetes hystericus. *Sydenham.*
4. Diabetes artificialis. *Malpigh.*
5. Diabetes a vino.
6. Diabetes arthriticus. *Sydenham.*
7. Diabetes febricosus. *Ejusdem.*

DIURESIS—Immodica urinae prorsus aqueae excretio, in morbo spaslico, periodica. VOGELIUS.

DIURESIS—Diabetes. CULLENUS.

CHYLIARIA—Urinae mucosae albae, paucae, et quasi verminosae excretio. VOGELIUS.

GLUS—Urinae viscosae micturitio. LINNAEUS.

* GONORRHOEA—Stillicidium fluidi feminalis ex urethra aut e vagina. SAUVAGESIUS.

GONORRHOEA—Geniturae stillicidium. LINNAEUS.

GONORRHOEA—Immodica seminis, liquoris prostaticarum, ichoris, citra venetem, citra libidinis insomniam, citraque colicam, tentiginem, profusio. VOGELIUS.

BLADDER-FLUX.

Appellation.

CATARRHUS VESICAE.

Definition.

710. Flux (698.) from the surface of the urinary bladder.

WHITES.

Appellations.

LEUCORRHOEA. *Castelli.*

RHEUMATISMUS UTERI. *Amati.*

GONORRHOEA—Stillicidium fluidi feminalis, vel puriformis, ex urethra, sine minctione. *SAGARUS.*

GONORRHOEA—Humoris ex urethra, in maribus, cum vel absque libidine, praeter naturam fluxus. *CULLENUS.*

SPECIES of Gonorrhoea, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Gonorrhoea pura.

Gonorrhée simple.

2. Gonorrhoea libidinosa.

Satyriasis tres singulier. Deidier.

3. Gonorrhoea oneirogonos. *Aurelian.*

Oneirogmos. Foesii.

ULCUS UTERI. *Sennert.*

FLUOR ALBUS.

FLUOR MULIEBRIS.

FLEURS BLANC.

ULCERE A LA MATRICE. *AS*

WHITE FLUX.

Definition.

711. Flux (698.) from the uterine surface or its passage *.

Gonorrhoea simplex. *Tissot.*

Pollution involuntaire.

Nocturnal pollution.

4. *Gonorrhoea syphilitica.*

Gonorrhoea virulenta.

Gonorrhoea cordata.

Chauve pisse.

Gonorrhoea virulente.

Virulent gleet.

5. *Gonorrhoea spuria.* *Astruc.*

6. *Gonorrhoea balani.*

Gonorrhoea pure de prepuce.

7. *Gonorrhoea leprosa.* *Levitic. cap. 15.*

* LEUCORRHOEA—Seroso-flavae vel puriformis materiae ex utero delapsus. SAUVAGESIUS.

LEUCORRHOEA—Muci e sinu muliebri effluxus. LINNAEUS.

LEUCORRHOEA—Fluor albus; nimia muci aut ichoris e vulva profusio. VOGELIUS.

MILK FLUX.

Appellations.

GALACTIRRHOEA.

GALACTITIA.

SPARGANOSIS. *Dioscorid.*

LACTIS REDUNDANTIA.

LEUCORRHOEA—Serosae, flavae, puriformis, mucosae, foetidae, atrae, &c. materiae ex utero aut vagina delapsus effluxusve morbosus. SAGARUS.

LEUCORRHOEA—Menorrhagia. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Leucorrhoea, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Leucorrhoea ulcerosa.
Fluxus fulvus. Hippocr.
Ulcus simplex uteri. Puzos.
Ulcere a la matrice.
2. Leucorrhoea fungosa. } Puzos.
Ulcere fungueux a la matrice.
3. Leucorrhoea syphilitica.
Fleurs blanches ou ulcer verolique a l'uterus.
4. Leucorrhoea cancrosa.
Fluxus niger et fulvus. Galeni.
Cancer a l'uterus.
Ulcere carcinomateux de la matrice.
5. Leucorrhoea Americana. *Pison.*
6. Leucorrhoea Indica. *Couzier.*
7. Leucorrhoea scirrhouosa. *Astruc.*

Definition.

712. Flux (698.) from the mammary glands *.

8. Leucorrhoea gravidarum.

Aqua profluens ex utero praegnantis.

Aquæ ex utero effusio. Sennert.

Ecoulemens des eaux.

Discharge of the waters.

9. Leucorrhoea nabothi.

* GALACTIRRHOEA—*Stillicidium lactis ex mam-*
mis. SAUVAGESIUS.

V. SUPPRESSION.

Appellations.

EPISCHESES.

SUPPRESSIO.

GALACTIRRHOEA—Stillicidium lactis e mammis, vel locis insolitis. SAGARUS.

GALACTITIA—Lactis effluxus. LINNAEUS.

GALACTITIA—Lactis ex mammis stillicidium. VOGELIUS.

SPECIES of Galactirrhoea, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Galactirrhoea mammarum.
Ecoulement de lait des mammelles.
2. Galactirrhoea erronea.
Lactis effluxus ptyalismi forma. Puzos.
Lactis effluxus salivae deglutandae forma.
Lactis effluxus ex umbilico.
Lactis effluxus ex cute mammarum sudoris specie.
Lactis effluxus sub urinae forma.
Lactis effluxus ex oculis.
Lactis effluxus ex femore.
Lactis effluxus ex vena secta.
3. Galactirrhoea virorum.
4. Galactirrhoea purulenta. Baubin.
5. Galactirrhoea atra.
6. Galactirrhoea lutea. } *Ephemerid. nat. cur.*
7. Galactirrhoea viridis. }
8. Galactirrhoea serosa.

ELEMENTS OF
MORBUS CONSTRICTORIUS. *Linnae.*
OBSTRUCTION.
STOPPAGE.

Definition.

713. Obstruction, more or less considerable, of secretion, of excretion, or of both *.

ISCHURY.

Appellations.

ISCHURIA.

ISCHOURIA.

URINAE SUPPRESSIO.

URINAE RETENTIO.

HYDROPS VESICAE.

DYSURIA.

STRANGURIA.

ARDOR URINAE.

SUBSTILLUM URINAE.

STILLICIDIUM URINAE.

RETENTION D'URINE.

* EPISCESIS—Excernendorum suppressio. CULLENUS.

ISCHURIE.

DYSURIE.

Definition.

714. Suppression (712.) of urine *.

* ISCHURIA—Tumor hypogastrii ex urinae retentione, saepius intra vesicam. SAUVAGESIUS.

ISCHURIA—Mictus impeditus. LINNAEUS.

ISCHURIA—Urinae suppressio. VOGELIUS.

ISCHURIA—Urinae secretae a renibus retentio seu suppressio, cum tumore hypogastrii, vel secretionis in renibus suppressio, cum stupore renum, singultu, anorexia, vomitu, ptyalismo urinae, ephidrosi. SAGARUS.

ISCHURIA—Urinae suppressio absoluta. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Ischuria, according to SAUVAGES, are,

I. *Ischuriae Renales.*

1. Ischuria (*nephritica*) a renum inflammatione.
2. Ischuria (*nephrolithica*) a renum calculo.
3. Ischuria (*nephroplethorica*) renalis a plethora.
River.
4. Ischuria (*lunatica*) renalis lunatica. *Tulp.*
5. Ischuria (*nephrospastica*) renalis spasmodica.
Schacht.
6. Ischuria (*nephrothromboides*) renalis a sanguine
congrumato. *Mercati.*
7. Ischuria (*nephropyica*) a renum purulentia.
Schenk.

STERILITY

Appellations.

DYSPERMATISMUS.

8. Ischuria (*nephrophlegmatica*) renalis pituitosa seu mucosa. *Salii.*

9. Ischuria (*nephroplegica*) renalis paralytodea, *Salii.*

10. Ischuria (*suppleta*) renalis ab alia evacuatione suppleta.

a. A diarrhoea et sudore. *Marcelli.*

b. Ab otorrhagia. *Sennert.*

c. A perspiratione. *Vandermond.*

d. A sudore. *Ejusdem.*

II. *Ischuriae Uretericae.*

11. Ischuria (*ureteritica*) ureteritica inflammatoria. *Salii.*

12. Ischuria (*ureterolithica*) ureterica calculosa. *Tulp.*

13. Ischuria (*urætero-thromboides*) ureterica a sanguinis grumo. *Salii.*

14. Ischuria (*uretero-phlegmatica*) ureterica a pituita. *Gorter.*

15. Ischuria (*ureteropyica*) ureterica purulenta. *Gorter.*

16. Ischuria (*uretero-stomatica*) ab orificii ureterum inferioris clausura. *Eller.*

III. *Ischuriae Vesicales.*

17. Ischuria (*cystica*) a vesicae inflammatione.

18. Ischuria (*cystolithica*) a vesicae calculo. *Tulp.*

19. Ischuria (*cysto-spastica*) a sphincteris vesicae spasmo. *Mercat.*

STERILITAS. *Linnaeus.*

20. Ischuria (*cystoplegica*) a vesicae paralyfi. *Lien-
taud.*

21. Ischuria (*polyurica*) a vesica lotio diutius cohi-
bito distenta. *Haller.*

22. Ischuria (*cystopyica*) vesicalis purulenta. *Plater.*

23. Ischuria (*cysto-thromboides*) vesicalis a sanguinis
grumo. *Claudin.*

24. Ischuria (*cystophlegmatica*) vesicalis a muco.
Mercat.

25. Ischuria (*ectopocystica*) a vesicae ectopia.

a. Herniosa, seu a cystocele. } *Verdier.*
b. Proptoica, seu ab exocyste. }

26. Ischuria (*cystoproctica*) vesicalis ab intestino rec-
to, scybalis, calculo, flatibus, inflammatione, abscessu,
haemorrhoidibus, turgente. *Dodonaei.*

27. Ischuria (*hystero-cystica*) vesicalis ab utero

a Gravidu. *Nordman.*

b Parturiente. *Bonnet.*

c Hydropico. *Hippocr.*

d Tumoribus distento. *Gaub.*

e Prociduo. *Nordman.*

28. Ischuria (*atretarum*) urethrocystica a mensruis
in vagina retentis. *Amyand.*

29. Ischuria paradoxa. *Morgagni.*

IV. Ischuriae Urethrales.

30. Ischuria (*perinaealis*) urethralis a perinaei tu-
more. *Galen.*

31. Ischuria (*urethrolithica*) a calculo urethrae im-
pacto. *Schmid.*

32. Ischuria (*urethro-phlegmatica*) a muco urethram
infarciendo. *Bonnet.*

AGENESIA. *Vogelius.*

IMPUISSANCE D'EJACULATION.

Definition.

715. Suppression (712.) of the feminal fluid*.

33. Ischuria (*urethro-thromboides*) a sanguinis grumo urethram opplente. *Bonet.*

34. Ischuria (*urethropyica*) a pure urethram obstruente. *Bonet.*

35. Ischuria (*urethro-hymenodes*) a membrana in urethram impacta.

36. Ischuria (*urethelmintica*) urethralis verminosa. *Albrecht.*

37. Ischuria (*urethritica*) ab urethrae inflammatione. *Hildan.*

38. Ischuria (*carunculosa*) a morbis, ut vocant, urethrae. *Lufitan.*

39. Ischuria (*hydrocelodes*) ab urethrae ruptura in scrotum hiante. *Alpini.*

40. Ischuria (*cryptopyica*) a penis intra corpus retractione. *Hoffman.*

41. Ischuria (*peridesmica*) a vinculo strictiori peni injecto. *Bonet.*

42. Ischuria (*phymicosa*) urethralis a phymosi. *Horstii.*

43. Ischuria (*asphaltialis*) ab urethrae clausura. *Heisteri.*

DYSURIA—See Definitions and Species in § 494.

* DYSPERMATISMUS—Seminis in actu venereo stillatitia, tarda, impedita, et ad generationem insufficiens emissio. SAUVAGESIUS.

SUPPRESSED COURSES.

Appellations.

AMENORRHOEA. *Vogelius.*

DYSMENORRHOEA. *Linnaeus.*

DYSPERMATISMUS—Seminis in actu venereo tarda, impedita, et ad generationem insufficiens emissio.
CULLENUS.

STERILITAS—Geniturae suppressio. LINNAEUS.

STERILITAS—Geniturae suppressio, conceptus impeditus. SAGARUS.

AGONESIA—Rei venereae impotentia in viro, libidinis defectus. VOGELIUS.

SPECIES of Dyspermatismus, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Dyspermatismus urethralis.
Tarda seminis emissio a morbis urethrae. Hoff.
2. Dyspermatismus nodosus.
Tarda seminis emissio a nodis corporum cavernosorum. Peyronie.
Nova pudendi distortio. Schenck.
Nodus penis. Lieutaud.
3. Dyspermatismus praeputialis.
Dyspermatismus phymicosus.
Tarda seminis emissio, ab angustiori praeputii orificio. Schenck.
4. Dyspermatismus mucosus.
Dyspermatismus catarrhalis.
Tarda seminis emissio a muco urethram infarciēte,

EMANSIO MENSIIUM.

SUPPRESSIO MENSIIUM.

MENORRHAGIA DIFFICILIS (246.).

OBSTRUCTION.

Definition.

716. Suppression (712.) or deficiency of the menstrual flux (menses) *.

5. Dyspermatismus hypertonicus.

Tarda seminis emissio a validiori penis erectione.

Seminis in actu venereo retentio. Cockburn.

6. Dyspermatismus epilepticus.

Tarda seminis emissio ab epilepsia spasmodica in coitu adveniente.

7. Dyspermatismus apractodes.

Nimis tarda seminis excretio a genitalium ignavia,

Aetii

8. Dyspermatismus serofus.

9. Dyspermatismus refluus.

Aspermatismus. Cusson.

† AMENORRHOEA—Menstrui sanguinis ex utero fluxus, ex toto vel ex parte cohibitus. VOGELIUS.

AMENORRHOEA—Menses tempore quo fluere solent, vel solito parciore, vel non omnino fluentes, citra graviditatem. CULLENUS.

DYSMENORRHOEA—Menstrua suppressa dolorifica. LINNAEUS.

DYSMENORRHOEA—Menstrua suppressa, dolorifica, cum lumbagine, cephalalgia, dyspnoea, palpitatione cordis, &c. constituunt characterem hujus generis.

SUPPRESSED CLEANSING.

Appellations.

DYSLOCHIA.

LOCHIORUM SUPPRESSIO.

Definition.

717. Suppression (712.) of the child-bed discharges (lochia) *.

Fluxus menstruus a tribus ad octo dies probari solet; quantitas sanguinis a quinque ad decem uncias limitatur; circa 13 annum aetatis incipit, et ad 45 plerumque producitur; sanguis refert sanguinem victimae. SAGARUS.

EMANSIO MENSIIUM—Amenorrhoea in pueribus, quibus post fluxus tempus solitum, menses non jam prodierunt, et cum simul variae affectiones morbidae adsunt. CULLENUS.

SUPPRESSIO MENSIIUM—Amenorrhoea in adultis, quibus menses, quae jam fluere solebant, suppressae sunt. CULLENUS.

MENORRHAGIA DIFFICILIS—Menorrhagia in qua menses parcius et cum dolore fluunt. CULLENUS.

* DYSLOCHIA—Lochiorum suppressio. LINNAEUS.

DYSLOCHIA—Lochiorum suppressio aut imminutio. VOGELIUS.

DYSLOCHIA—Lochiorum suppressio. SAGARUS.

DEFECT OF MILK.

Appellations.

AGALAXIS.

AGALACTATIO.

SUPPRESSIO LACTIS.

Definition.

718. Suppression (712.) of milk †.

JAUNDICE.

Appellations.

AURIGO.

ICTERUS.

CACHEXIA ICTERICA.

ILEUS ICTERODES. *Hippoc.*

ICTERUS FLAVUS.

ICTERUS VIRIDIS.

MORBUS ARQUATUS FLAVUS.

MORBUS REGIUS.

† AGALAXIS—Lactis defectus. VOGELIUS.

AGALACTATIO—Lactis defectus. LINNAEUS.

AGALACTATIO—Lactis defectus. SAGARUS.

ICTERITIA FLAVA.

MELASICTERUS.

MELANCHTERUS.

ICTERITIA NIGRA ET VIRIDIS.

ICTERUS NIGER.

JAUNISSE.

ICTERE JAUNE.

ICTERE NOIR.

JAUNDICE.

YELLOW JAUNDICE.

BLACK JAUNDICE.

Definition.

719. Suppression (712.) of the excretion of bile, manifested by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine, and whiteness of stools †.

† AURIGO—Oculorum et cutis flavedo, ad auream vel aurantiam vergens. SAUVAGESIUS.

AURIGO—Flavedo cutis, ad auream vel aurantiam tendens colorem, praecipue vero scleroticæ membranae. SAGARUS.

ICTERUS—Flavedo corporis cum urina luteo tinctoria, faecibus albis (*obstipatio bilis*). LINNAEUS.

ICTERUS—Cahexia cum flavo cutis colore, urina obscure rubra, tingente immixta lintheamina colore croceo. VOGELIUS.

COSTIVENESS.

Appellations.

OBSTIPATIO.

ICTERUS—Flavedo cutis et oculorum; faeces albiae; urina obscure rubra, immixta colore luteo tingens. **CULLENUS.**

MELASICTERUS—Cutis color niger, vel atro lividus, atro-fuliginosus. **SAUVAGESIUS.**

MELASICTERUS—Color cutis et scleroticae niger, atro lividus, fuliginosus, constituunt characterem hujus generis, cum moesitia et perturbatione mentis. **SAGARUS.**

MELANCHTERUS—Cahexia cum subnigro cutis colore, urina de nativa statu non discedente. **VOGELIUS.**

SPECIES of Aurigo, according to **SAUVAGES**, are,

1. Aurigo febrilis. *Sydenham.*

2. Aurigo accidentalis.

Jaunisse critique et symptomatique.

3. Aurigo Indica. *Bontii.*

4. Aurigo a venenis. *Etmuller.*

Cahexia icterica.

a. *A fungis.*

b. *Ab araneorum morfu.* *Joel.*

c. *Ex viperae morfu.* *Lusitan.*

d. *A thetide leporina.* *Math.*

e. *A morfu sciuri.*

CONSTIPATIO.

SLOW BELLY.

5. Aurigo plethorica. } Van Swieten.
Aurigo a graviditate. }
Icterus a plethora. Hoffman.
Icterus a mensium suppressione.
6. Aurigo ab obstructione. Bonet.
7. Aurigo purulenta. Bonet.
8. Aurigo febricosa.
Aurigo a febre intermittente. Etmuller.
Icterus periodicus.
9. Aurigo calculosa. Bonet.
Icterus a colica convulsiva. Mead.
Icterus a spasms. Hoffman.
Icterus a colica biliosa spasmodica. Ejusdem.
Icterus a colica. Meyzerey.
10. Aurigo typhodes. Lining.
11. Aurigo hepatica. Boerhaav.
12. Aurigo neophytorum. Juncker.
Yellow gum. Vulg.
13. Aurigo hysterica. Sydenham.
Aurigo a colica hysterica. Ejusdem.
14. Aurigo rachialgica. Bonté.

SPECIES of *Melasiæterus*, according to SAUVAGES,
 are,

1. *Melasiæterus diversicolor.*
2. *Melasiæterus a veneno.* Marcell.
3. *Melasiæterus periodicus.*
Livor totius corporis periodice recurrens. Mangeti.
4. *Melasiæterus albus.*
Morphæa nigra. Rayger.
Dartre noire.

Definition.

720. Suppression (712.) of the intestinal discharges †.

5. *Melasiscterus scorbuticus.*

Icterus niger scorbuticus. Boerhaav.

6. *Melasiscterus spleneticus.* Bonet.

Icterus niger. Sennert.

7. *Melasiscterus hepaticus.*

Icterus niger a vitio hepatis. Manget.

8. *Melasiscterus Indicus.*

† OBSTIPATIO—Faecum exoneratio impedita.
LINNAEUS.

OBSTIPATIO—Stercoris excretio impedita. VOGELIUS.

OBSTIPATIO—Faecum alvi exoneratio impedita, nimirum segnis, difficilis, rara faecum alvi excretio, vel plane nulla etiam medicamentis proliui possunt excrementa. Medici assiduo curant obstipationem, et tamen hanc nec in numero morborum tolerant; siquidem raro est morbus, persaepeissime vero symptoma hoc alios morbos comitatur et auget. SAGARUS.

OBSTIPATIO—Defectio faecum nulla vel solito rarior. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Obstipatio, according to Dr CULLEN, are,

1. Obstipatio (*debilium*) in hominibus laxis, debilibus, et plerumque dyspepticis.

2. Obstipatio (*rigidorum*) in hominibus fibrae rigidae, saepe hypochondriacis.

VI. GOUT.

Appellations.

ARTHRITIS.

PODAGRA.

FEBRIS PODAGRICA.

DOLOR PODAGRICUS.

DOLOR ARTHRITICUS VERUS.

} *Hoff.*

AFFECTUS SPASTICO-ARTHRITICUS.

Junck.

LA GOUTTE.

Definition.

721. Pain, tumor *, inflammation *, more or less violent and apparent, affecting, for the most, the joints of the extremities, recurrent after uncertain intervals, preceded frequently by disturbance at stomach; chiefly attacking the luxurious: often hereditary †.

3. Obstipatio (*obstructorum*) cum symptomatis colicæ.

* See *Elements of Surgery*.

† ARTHRITIS—Articulorum dolor spontaneus periodicus. SAUVAGESIUS.

HAND-GOUT.

*Appellation.*CHIRAGRA. *Vogelius.*

ARTHRITIS—Geniculorum dolor periodicus, a synovia corrupta. LINNAEUS.

ARTHRITIS—Articularum dolor, cujus species chiragra, genagra. VOGELIUS.

ARTHRITIS—Articulorum dolor spontaneus, periodicus, a synovia corrupta. SAGARUS.

PODAGRA—Morbus haereditarius, oriens sine causa externa evidente, sed praeunte plerumque ventriculi affectione insolita; pyrexia; dolor ad articulum, et plerumque pedis pollici, certe pedum et manuum juncturis, potissimum infestus; per intervalla revertens, et saepe cum ventriculi, vel aliarum internarum partium, affectionibus alternas. CULLENUS.

VARIETIES of Arthritis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Arthritis podagra.
Podalgia. Dioscorid.
Podagra. Boerhaav.
Goutte ordinaire ou reguliere.
2. Arthritis hiemalis.
3. Arthritis rheumatica.
Arthritis rheumatismo superveniens. Musgrave.
Goutte rheumatismale. Meyzerrey.
4. Arthritis aestiva.

Definition.

722. Gout (721.) affecting the joints of the hand.

Goutte chaude.

5. Arthritis chlorotica.

Arthritis alba.

6. Arthritis melancholica. *Musgrave.*

7. Arthritis scorbutica. *Ejusdem.*

8. Arthritis syphilitica. *Musgrave.*

Arthritis paturis succedens. Ejusdem.

Arthritis venerea. Lochieri.

9. Arthritis asthmatica. *Musgrave.*

10. Arthritis febris sequa.

Arthritis febris vel continuae, vel erysipelas, intermittenti quartanae succedens. Musgrave.

Arthritis febricosa. Werlhof.

11. Arthritis rachialgica.

Arthritis a colica. Musgrave.

12. Arthritis exanthematica.

Arthritis morbis cuticularibus subiecta. Musgrave.

13. Arthritis rachitica. *Duverney.*

14. Arthritis Americana. *Le Pian.*

15. Arthritis Bahamensis.

VARIETIES of Arthritis (*Podagra*), according to Dr CULLEN.

Recte forsitan Sauvagesius, more sibi insolito, hujus morbi non nisi unam esse speciem affirmavit; sed varietates sequentes notari possunt:

KNEE GOUT.

*Appellation.*GONAGRA. *Vogelius.**Definition.*

723. Gout (721.) affecting a knee.

FOOT-GOUT.

Appellations.

PODAGRA.

PODAGRICA FEBRIS.

I. Podagra (*regularis*) cum inflammatione artus facis vehemente per aliquot dies persistente, et paulatim cum tumore, pruritu, et desquamatione partis, recedente.

II. Podagra (*atonica*) cum ventriculi vel alius partis internae atonia, et vel sine expectata aut solita artuum inflammatione, vel cum doloribus artuum lenibus, tantum et fugacibus, et cum dyspepsia, vel aliis atoniae symptomatis, subito saepe alternantibus.

III. Podagra (*retrograda*) cum inflammatione artuum subito recedente, et ventriculi vel alius partis internae atonia mox insecuta.

Definition.

724. Gout (721.) affecting the joints of the feet, particularly those of the great toes †.

IV. Podagra (*aberrans*) cum partis internae inflammatione, vel non praegressa, et subito recedente, inflammatione artuum.

† PODAGRICA FEBRIS—Continua synochus cum dolentissimo rubore in pede. *VOGELIUS.

PODAGRA—Dolor rheumatico-arthriticus in pede acutus. VOGELIUS.

VII. RHEUMATISM.

Appellations.

ARTHRODYNIA.

RHEUMATISMUS CHRONICUS.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

Definition.

725. Pain, more or less acute and chronic, existing, for the most part, during old age, not attended with evident tumor, inflammation and fever (266.), often inducing contraction and lameness*.

 LOIN-RHEUMATISM.
Appellations.

LUMBAGO.

LORDOSIS.

OSPHALGIA.

 } *Graecor.*

* See Definitions and Species of Rheumatism, as commonly understood, in § 530.

ASPHIALSIA. *Riolan.*

MAL DU REINS.

Definition.

726. Rheumatism (725.) affecting the lumbar region and adjacent parts †.

† ARTHRODYNIA—Post rheumatismum nisum violentum, vel subluxationem, dolores artuum vel musculorum. sub motu praesertim, aucti, plus minusve fugaces, calore cuti vel alio externo levati; artus debiles, rigidi, facile et saepe sponte frigescentes; pyrexia nulla; tumor plerumque nullus. CULLENUS.

LUMBAGO—Dolor lumborum corporis erectionem impediens. SAUVAGESIUS.

LUMBAGO—Dolor constans coxendicis, pelvis, et capitis femoris, nec non musculorum ejusdem; hinc difficultas gradiendi, standi, claudicatio, frigus partis; conatus ad deponendam alvum dolorem augment ischiatricum. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Lumbago, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Lumbago rheumatica. *Sydenham.*

2. Lumbago arthritica.

Osphialgia. Hippoc.

Goutte aux lombes.

Goutte aux reins.

} Meyzerey.

3. Lumbago plethorica. *Hoffman.*

Lumbago haemorrhoidalis. Juncker.

Lumbago catamenialis. Hippoc.

A fluore albo. Hoffman.



HIP-RHEUMATISM.

Appellations.

ISCHIAS.

DOLOR ISHIADICUS. *Sennert.**A tubo intra musculos effuso. Bagliui.*4. Lumbago febrilis. *Morgan.**Lumbago variolosa. Morton.*5. Lumbago scorbutica. *Eugolini.*6. Lumbago psalmodica. *Lamotte.*

7. Lumbago partus.

*Douleur d'accouchement.*8. Lumbago a saburra. *Bagliui.*9. Lumbago miliaris. *Albini.*

10. Lumbago a nisu.

*Effort des reins.*11. Lumbago ab aneurysmate. *Aubert.*12. Lumbago apostematosa. *River.*13. Lumbago sympathica. *Bonet.**A mesenterii glandulis induratis. Wharton.**A pancreate tumido, purulento, scirrhuso, putri.**Ab induratis pyloro, vena cava, pancreate.**A rene scirrhuso, putrefacto. Bonet.**Ab abscessu circa venae cavae bifurcationem.**A vermibus intra renes.*14. Lumbago ab hydrothorace. *Morgagni.*15. Lumbago a satyriasi. *Hatté.**Satyriasis.*

16. Lumbago pseudo-ischuria.

17. Lumbago ab arthrocace. *Perrault.*

ISCHIAGRA. *Sneider.*

DOLOR COXENDICUS. *Bonet.*

MALUM ISHIADICUM. *Nenter.*

MORBUS COXARIUS. *De Haen.*

SCIATICA. *Barbar.*

LA SCIATIQUE.

THE SCIATIC.

Definition.

727. Rheumatism (725.) affecting the hip and neighbouring parts †.

† ISCHIAS—Pelvis et coxendicis dolor, claudicationem saepius inducens. SAUVAGESIUS.

ISCHIAS—Dolor constans coxendicis, pelvis, et capitis femoris, nec non musculorum ejusdem; hinc difficultas gradiendi, standi, claudicatio, frigus partis; conatus ad deponendam alvum, dolorem augent ischiadicum. SAGARUS.

ISCHIAS—Rheumatismus. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Ischias, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Ischias remittens.
2. Ischias sanguineum. *Bonet.*
3. Ischias hystericum. *Raulin.*
4. Ischias gravidarum. *Mauriceau.*
Douleur des cuisses et des jambes.
5. Ischias a sparganosi. } *Puzos.*
Depot lacteux a la cuisse.

VIII. P A L S Y.

Appellations.

PARALYSIS.

PARESIS.

TORPOR.

ASTHENIA.

ATONIA.

TREMOR.

FORMICATIO.

PARALYSIE.

TREMBLEMENT.

TREMBLING.

6. Ischias ex abscessu. *River.**Ischias a carie. Benivenii.*7. Ischias verminosum. *Delii.*8. Ischias syphiliticum. *Baglivi.**Ischias Gallica. Moron.*9. Ischias a subluxatione. *Petit.**Ischias a fractura.*

10. Ischias rheumaticum.

*Dolor ischiadicus. Sennert.*11. Ischias arthriticum. *Sennert.**Malum ischiadicum. Nenter.**Species prima doloris ischiadici. De Haen.**Goutte sciaticque.**Ankylose de la cuisse.*} *Meyzerey.*

Definition.

728. Abolition or diminution of sensation and muscular action, more or less general †.

† PARALYSIS—Motus aut tactus, vel utriusque, in uno tantum artu debilitas. SAUVAGESIUS.

PARALYSIS—Sopor constans partis alicujus. LINNAEUS.

PARALYSIS—Sensus motusque aut utriusque in singulari parte externa. VOGELIUS.

PARALYSIS—Unius tantum artus vel articuli frigida plerumque laxa immobilitas, absque dolore, cum vel sine anaesthesia; *paresis* est sensim invadens debilitas movendi artus, seu est imperfecta paralyxis. Movent enim hi artus, sed difficulter; colica pictonum aliasque rachialgiae species comitatur, vel sequitur paresis; lente accedit paretica debilitas, et non est tanta, quanta observatur paralyticorum; actu observo paresin in brachiis egregii chirurgi Christopheri Naher, colica pictonum laborantis. SAGARUS.

PARALYSIS—Motus involuntarii nonnulli tantum imminuti cum sopore. CULLENUS.

TORPOR—Sensus motusque imminutus in parte carnea. VOGELIUS.

ASTHENIA—Languor aut debilitas corporis. VOGELIUS.

DUMBNESS.

Appellations.

MUTITAS.

AGEUSTIA.

ATONIA—Fibrarum muscularium contractionis defectus. LINNAEUS.

TREMOR—Artus alterna per itus et reditus frequentes motitatio cum movendi facultate conveniens. SAUVAGESIUS.

TREMOR—Partium agitatio continua, chronica, absque sensu frigoris. LINNAEUS.

TREMOR—Levior totius corporis aut membri singularis concussio, sine frigoris sensu. VOGELIUS.

TREMOR—Artuum aut capitis alterna, per itus et reditus frequentes, motitatio per brevissima spatiola cum movendi voluntate concurrens, qua cessante, cessat quoque tremor. SAGARUS.

TREMOR—Artus alterna per itus et reditus frequentes motitatio. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Paralysis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Paralysis plethorica.

2. Paralysis rachialgica.

Paresis. Willis.

3. Paralysis rheumatica.

Paralysis scorbutica. Etmuller.

4. Paralysis traumatica.

APHONIA.

PARAPHONIA.

PSSELLISMUS.

PSSELLOTIS.

5. Paralyfis scrophulosa. *De Haen.*
6. Paralyfis petonica. *Stabl.*
7. Paralyfis febrilis. *Bonet.*
8. Paralyfis biliosa. *Fernell.*
Paralyfis a colica biliari.
9. Paralyfis a vomica. *De Haen.*
10. Paralyfis nervea. *Lorry.*
11. Paralyfis serosa.

SPECIES of Tremor, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Tremor a debilitate. *Sennert.*
2. Tremor senilis. *Ejusdem.*
3. Tremor traumaticus. *Plater.*
4. Tremor a coffea. *Baglivi.*
Tremor a siccitate.
5. Tremor metallurgorum. *Sennert.*
6. Tremor coactus. *Sylvii.*
7. Tremor vertiginosus. *Bonet.*
Cephalalgia a verme in cerebro.
8. Tremor ab hydrocephalo. *Patini.*
Tremor ab humiditate. Lazerme.
9. Tremor tendinum.
Subsultus tendinum.
Saubresous des tendons.
10. Tremor Scorbuticus. *Sennert.*
11. Tremor paralytodes. *Juncker.*
12. Tremor a saburra.
13. Tremor a plethora. *Hippoc.*
14. Tremor a pathemate.

PSAULOTIS.

BALBUTIES.

BLAESITAS.

WANT OF TASTE.

Definition.

729. Palsy (728.) affecting the organs of speech and taste †.

*Tremor a metu.**Tremor ab ira.**Tremor a gaudio.**Tremor a libidine, &c.*

} Lorry.

15. Tremor asturiensis.

16. Tremor palpitans. *Preysinger.**Palmos. Galeni.*17. Tremor traumaticus. *Hein.*18. Tremor rheumatismalis. *De Haën.*19. Tremor typhodes. *Pringle.*

† MUTITAS—Voces articulatas edendi impotentia. SAUVAGESIUS.

MUTITAS—Loquelæ privatio. VOGELIUS.

MUTITAS—Impotentia proferendi voces articulatas. SAGARUS.

MUTITAS—Verba articulandi impotentia. CULLENUS.

APHONIA—Plenaria vocis suppressio, citra stuporem et syncopen. SAUVAGESIUS.

BLINDNESS.

Appellations.

AMAUROSIS.

GUTTA SERENA.

APHONIA—Loquelæ privatio. LINNÆUS.

APHONIA—Vocis privatio. VOGELIUS.

APHONIA—Plenaria vocis suppressio, citra stuporem, syncopen, et comatā: Muti inarticulatam vocem habent; aphonī contra nullam. SAGARUS.

PARAPHONIA—Vocem solitam edendi impotentia. SAUVAGESIUS.

PARAPHONIA—Vocis sensus depravatus. CULLENUS.

PSSELLISMUS—Verba articulandi vitium. CULLENUS.

PSSELLISMUS—Quasdam syllabas literasve pronunciandi impotentia. SAUVAGESIUS.

AGHEUSTIA—Gustus debilitas, aut gustandi impotentia. SAUVAGESIUS.

AGEUSTIA—Gustus defectus. LINNÆUS.

AGHEUSTIA—Suppressa facultate, qua diversos sapores percipimus, cum vel sine anorexia. SAGARUS.

AGEUSTIA—Gustus imminutus vel abolitus. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Mutitas, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Mutitas a glossalyfi.
Paralyse de la langue.
2. Mutitas traumatica. *Hildan.*
3. Mutitas a narcoticis. *Mangeti.*
4. Mutitas elinguium. *Ejusdem.*
5. Mutitas a siccitate.
6. Mutitas spasmodica. *Sennert.*
7. Mutitas proaeretica. *Menjet.*
8. Mutitas surdorum.

Mutité des sourds de naissance.

SPECIES of Aphonia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Aphonia melancholica.
2. Aphonia ab antipathia.
3. Aphonia temulentorum. *Hippoc.*
4. Aphonia catarrhalis.
Aphonia anginosa.
5. Aphonia aneurysmatica. *Morgagni.*
6. Aphonia traumatica.
7. Aphonia hysterica.
8. Aphonia paralytica.
9. Aphonia pulmonica. *Bonet.*

SPECIES of Paraphonia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Paraphonia puberum.
Muë de la voix.

SCOTOMIA.

CAECITAS. *Moroni.*

2. Paraphonia nasalis.
Nasitas.
3. Paraphonia catarrhalis.
Bronchos.
Raucedo.
4. Paraphonia ulcerosa.
Ulcus gutturis, &c.
5. Paraphonia gutturalis.
6. Paraphonia stertens.
Stertor.
7. Paraphonia sibilans.
Sibilus.
8. Paraphonia a polypo.

SPECIES of Psellismus, according to SAUVAGES,
are,

1. Psellismus ischnophonia.
Haesitatio.
2. Psellismus rottacismus.
3. Psellismus lamdacismus.
Saltatatio.
4. Psellismus traulotes.
Blaefitas.
5. Psellismus balbuties.
6. Psellismus mogilalia.
7. Psellismus metallicus.
8. Psellismus joracismus.
9. Psellismus nasitas.
Le parler du nés.
10. Psellismus logostomatum.
11. Psellismus a ranula.

Definition.

730. Palsy (728.) affecting the eye †.

SPECIES of Ageusia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Ageusia febrilis.
2. Ageusia paralytica.

† AMAUROSIS—Visus debilitas sine ulla organorum opacitate inassueta. SAUVAGESIUS.

AMAUROSIS—Visus privatio, sine vitio sensibili, pupilla dilatata. LINNAEUS.

AMAUROSIS—Caecitas sine sensibili oculorum labe praeter mydriasin. VOGELIUS.

AMAUROSIS—Visus suppressio, abolitio, vel defectus, cum pupillae ferme plenaria immobilitate, sine sensibili oculorum vitio aut opacitate externis. SAGARUS.

AMAUROSIS—Visus imminutus, vel prorsus abolitus, sine vitio oculi evidente, plerumque cum pupilla dilatata et immobili. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Amaurosis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Amaurosis traumatica. *Maitrejan.*

A vulnere oculi. Hildani.

A commotione capitis. Ejusdem.

Ex bombardæ explosione. Schenck.

Ex vulnere capitis. Donati.

WANT OF SMELL.

Appellations.

ANOSMIA.

CHASEMIE. *Haly. Abbat.*

2. Amaurosis pituitosa.
Amaurosis a catarrho. S. Yves.
Amaurosis ab aqua in cerebri cortice sinubus. Bonet.
3. Amaurosis scrophulosa.
Amaurosis ex steatomate in cerebro. Bonet.
Amaurosis ob vesicam nervis opticis incumbentem.
Ejusdem.
Amaurosis a tumore globoso nervis opticis insidente.
Ejusdem.
Amaurosis a calculo juxta nervum opticum. Ejusdem.
4. Amaurosis plethorica. *Nenter.*
Gutta serena a menastasia, S. Yves.
Amaurosis gravidarum. Ejusdem.
Amaurosis a suppresso haemorrhoidum fluxu. Ejusd.
Amaurosis a suppresso menstruo fluxu. Ejusdem.
Amaurosis a febribus acutis. Ejusdem.
5. Amaurosis congenita. *S. Yves.*
6. Amaurosis ab fynchysi.
Amaurosis ab uveae phlogosi. Maitre Jan.
Amaurosis ab oculi interna suppuratione. Ejusd.
7. Amaurosis a myosi. *S. Yves.*
Metosis.
Phthysis pupillae.
8. Amaurosis a spasmio.
A morbis convulsivis. Vieussens,

OLFACTUS AMISSIO. *Sennert.*
PERTE D'ODERAT.

Definition.

731. Palsy (728.) affecting the nasal surface †.

Ab epilepsia. Hildan.

9. Amaurosis foricariorum. *Ramazzin.*

10. Amaurosis venerea. *Zacuti.*

11. Amaurosis exanthematica.

A scabie suppressa. Baglivi.

Ab achoribus repressis. Hoffman.

A plica resecta vel retenta. Stahl.

12. Amaurosis a narcoticis. *Raii.*

13. Amaurosis intermittens. *Storch.*

14. Amaurosis rachialgica. *Spangerburgi.*

15. Amaurosis hysterica. *S. Yves.*

16. Amaurosis exhaustorum. *Lomii.*

17. Amaurosis arthritica.

† ANOSMIA—Odoratus debilitas, aut olfaciendi impotentia. SAUVAGESIUS.

ANOSMIA—Olfactus defectus. LINNAEUS.

ANOSMIA—Odoratus abolitus. VOGELIUS.

ANOSMIA—Imminuta vel suppressa facultas percipiendi odores. SAGARUS.

ANOSMIA—Olfactus imminutus vel abolitus. CULLENUS.

DEAFNESS.

Appellations.

DYSCAEEA.

DYSECOIA.

HYPOCOPHOSIS.

COPHOSIS.

AUDITUS DIFFICILIS.

PARACUSIS.

SURDITAS.

DURETE D'OREILLE.

DULNESS OF HEARING.

Definition.

732. Palsy (728.) of the organ of hearing †.

SPECIES of Anosmia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Anosmia catarrhalis.
2. Anosmia ab ozaena.
3. Anosmia a polypo. *Morgagni.*
4. Anosmia syphilitica. *Balloni.*
5. Anosmia verminosa. *Fernelii.*
6. Anosmia a siccitate.
7. Anosmia paralytica.

† DYSCAEEA — Auditus debilitas obicibus extra labyrinthum positis. SAUVAGESIUS.

DYSECOIA — Imbecillitas auditus. VOGELIUS.

WANT OF TOUCH.

Appellations.

ANAESTHESIA.

DYSECAEA—Audiendi difficultas, seu gravis auditus et obscura perceptio sonorum. SAGARUS.

DYSECAEA—Auditus imminutus vel abolitus. CULLENUS.

COPHOSIS—Sonos etiam simplices percipiendi vel audiendi difficultas vel impotentia, obice intra vel ultra labyrinthum posita. SAUVAGESIUS.

COPHOSIS—Auditus defectus. LINNAEUS.

COPHOSIS—Obscura vel nulla sonorum perceptio, seu impotentia percipiendi sonos totalis vel partialis. SAGARUS.

PARACUSIS—Voces articulatas distincte audiendi difficultas vel impotentia. SAUVAGESIUS.

PARACUSIS—Debilitas seu confusio auditus, quæ affecti clare percipiunt voces, sed non distincte diversos sonos et articulatas voces audiunt, vel alios sonos clare et distincte audiunt, alios tantum clare sine distinctione. SAGARUS.

PARACUSIS—Auditus depravatus. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Dysecaea, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Dysecaea monoton.

SENSELESSNESS.

Maleorum.

2. Dysecaea a meatu obstructo. *Duverney.*
3. Dysecaea a myringae duritie. *Ejusdem.*
4. Dysecaea a myringae atonia.
5. Dysecaea a myringae perforata.
6. Dysecaea a tympani fistula.
7. Dysecaea ab hydrotympano. *Morgagni.*
8. Dysecaea a tuba obstructa. *Ejusdem.*
9. Dysecaea syphilitica.
10. Dysecaea a kinkina. *Morton.*
11. Dysecaea febrilis.

SPECIES of Cophosis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Cophosis a meatu.
2. Cophosis critica.
Cophosis febrisquæ. Meyzerey.
3. Cophosis a tuba. *Haller.*
A polypo tubæ. Valsalva.
A muco tubam replente. Guiot.
Ab angina tubis obstructis. Boerhav.
A tumore palati tubas obstruente. Tulpii.
A catarrho. Haller.
Ab aphthis. Boerhav.
4. Cophosis a tympano.
5. Cophosis syphilitica. *Astruc.*
6. Cophosis serosa.
Surditas ab atonia. Hoffman.
7. Cophosis a comate.
8. Cophosis congenita.
Surditas congenita.
9. Cophosis a steatmate.

Definition.

733. Palsy (728.) of the organ of touch †.

SPECIES of Paracufis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Paracufis barycoia.

Gravitas auditus.

2. Paracufis oxycioia.

L'ouïe tendre.

3. Paracufis duplicata.

La double ouïe.

4. Paracufis Willisiana.

L'ouïe engourdie.

† ANAESTHESIA—Tactus in toto corpore debilitas vel obscuritas, sine stupore et sopore. SAUVAGESIUS.

ANAESTHESIA—Tactus sensationis defectus. LINNAEUS.

ANAESTHESIA—Sensus omnis privatio, superstitibus motu musculari et rerum necessariarum appetitu, aliquantum minutis, sine omni sopore. SAGARUS.

ANAESTHESIA — Tactus imminutus vel abolitus. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Anaesthesia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Anaesthesia a spina bifida. *Ruyfch.*

2. Anaesthesia plethorica. *Ludovici.*

3. Anaesthesia naantium. *Juncker.*

STAGGERING.

Appellation.

CLAUDICATIO.

CALOTIS.

COLEIA.

CHOLOMA. *Castelli.*

Definition.

734. Palsy (728.) affecting the inferior extremities †.

4. Anaesthesia melancholica.

Stupor. Toggenburber.

† CLAUDICATIO—Inter gradiendum cruris motus, quo centrum gravitatis trunci sensibilibiter dextrorsum vel sinistrorsum transfertur. SAUVAGESIUS.

CLAUDICATIO—Vitiosus gradiendi motus, quo truncus singulis passibus huc vel illuc nimium inclinatur, unde crus indecore movetur, trahitur. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Claudicatio, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Claudicatio a dolore.
2. Claudicatio rachitica.
3. Claudicatio a fractura.
4. Claudicatio a luxatione.

IX. MADNESS.

Appellations.

DELIRIUM.

VESANIA.

PARAPHROSYNE.

MENTIS ALIENATIO.

AMENTIA.

PARANOIA.

DEMENTIA.

FATUITAS.

VECORDIA.

TEMULENTIA.

MOROSIS.

MELANCHOLIA.

DEMONOMANIA.

DEMONIA.

MANIA.

FUROR.

INSANIA.

AMNESIA.

LATYPHROSYNE.

OBLIVIO MORBOSA.

PANAPHOBIA.

5. Claudicatio a contractura.

6. Claudicatio mutilorum.

7. Claudicatio a debilitate.

MEMORIAE IMBECILLITAS.

AGRYPNIA.

PERVIGILIUM.

VIGILIUM MORBORUM.

INSANITY.

Definition.

733. Alteration or abolition, more or less considerable, of the reasoning faculty †.

† DELIRIUM—Errores mentis judicantis. SAUVAGESIUS.

DELIRIUM—Infania acuta, transitoria, symptomatice, cum febre. LINNAEUS.

DELIRIUM—Mentis alienatio in febre, haud constans, nec furibunda. Carpologia ejus species. VOGELIUS.

VESANIA—Error in imaginatione, appetitu, vel judicio. SAUVAGESIUS.

PARAPHROSYNE—Delirium fugax, a veneno, aut altero morbo dependens. SAUVAGESIUS.

PARAPHROSYNE—Infania acuta, periodica, sine febre. LINNAEUS.

PARAPHROSYNE—Delirium. VOGELIUS.

PARAPHROSYNE—Delirium fugax, a veneno, vel alio morbo dependens, cujus comes et symptoma est. SAGARUS.

X. HYPOCHONDRIACISM,

Appellations.

HYPOCHONDROSIS.

HYPOCHONDRIACISMUS. *Huxham.*

PARAPHROSYNE—Mania. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Paraphrosyne, according to SAUVAGES,
are,

1. Paraphrosyne temulenta.
Delirium ex narcoticis, ex venenis dementantibus.
Temulenta. Plater.
2. Paraphrosyne a venenis.
3. Paraphrosyne ab opio.
4. Paraphrosyne a conio. *Linnaeus.*
5. Paraphrosyne magica. } *Kempfer.*
Delirium magicum.
6. Paraphrosyne febrilis.
Delirium febrile. Boerhaav,
7. Paraphrosyne a pathemate. *Plater.*
8. Paraphrosyne puerperarum. *Morisset.*
9. Paraphrosyne calentura.
10. Paraphrosyne febricosa. *Vandermonde.*
11. Paraphrosyne critica. *Preysinger.*
12. Paraphrosyne hysterica. *Lorry.*

AMENTIA—Delirium universale, mite, sine furore
et audacia, cum morbo diuturno. SAUVAGESIUS.AMENTIA—Infamia chronica, universalis, innocua.
LINNAEUS.

HYPOCHONDRIACA AFFECTIO.

HYPOCHONDRIACUS MORBUS. *Fracast.*

AMENTIA—Imaginationis vel mentis occasus atque privatio, qua jam sub ipso ortu affecti vix mentis inopia loqui discunt. *VOGELIUS.*

AMENTIA—Insania chronica, universalis, mitis, seu ineptitudo ad recte ratiocinandum et judicandum, cum sensu et perceptione objectorum, ast sine attentione. *SAGARUS.*

AMENTIA—Mentis judicantis imbecillitas, qua homines rerum relationes vel non percipiunt, vel non reminiscuntur. *CULLENUS.*

SPECIES of Amentia, according to *SAUVAGES*, are,

1. Amentia senilis.

Delirium senile.

Etat d'enfance.

Dotage.

2. Amentia serosa. *Hildani.*3. Amentia a venenis. *Raii.*4. Amentia a tumore. *Plater.*5. Amentia ab hydatidibus. *Panceroli.*6. Amentia microcephalo. *Willis.*7. Amentia ex siccitate. *Boneti,*

8. Amentia merosis.

Anoia. *Graecor.*

Ingenii stupor.

Stupiditas.

9. Amentia ab ictu.

10. Amentia rachialgica. *Bonté.*11. Amentia a quartana. *Sydenham.*12. Amentia calculosa. *Kerckringii.*

MELANCHOLIA HYPOCHONDRIACA.

*Moron.*IPOCHONDRIA. *Cocchi.*

MELANCHOLIA—Delirium particulare, mite, cum moerore ac morbo diuturno. SAUVAGESIUS.

MELANCHOLIA—Infania chronica, partialis, moesta, meditatunda. LINNAEUS.

MELANCHOLIA—Infania longa, cum moestitia ac timore. Nostalgia ejus species. VOGELIUS.

MELANCHOLIA—Infania chronica, partialis, moesta, meditatunda: delirant melancholici sine furore, sine febre, de uno potissimum objecto constanter, delirant circa semetipsos, aut suum statum, de reliquis objectis adhuc sat bene ratiocinantes. Mihi videtur causa hujus morbi latere in abdomine, ganglia semilunaria afficere, et plexus nervorum abdominalium. SAGARUS.

MELANCHOLIA—Infania partialis, sine dyspepsia. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Melancholia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Melancholia vulgaris. *Engelman.*

2. Melancholia amatoria.

Erotomania.

Amor insanus.

} Sennert.

3. Melancholia religiosa. *Cheyneæ.*

Melancholia superstitiosa. Alpin.

4. Melancholia argantis.

Melancholia aegrorum imaginariorum. Chicoineau.

5. Melancholia moria. *Nenter.*

Moria. Erasmi.

HYPOCHONDRIE.

6. Melancholia atonita. *Bellini.*
7. Melancholia errabunda. *Ejusdem.*
Leucomoria. } *Graecor.*
Passio hydrolëos.
8. Melancholia saltans. *Meyzerey.*
9. Melancholia hippantropica.
10. Melancholia Scytharum. *Hippocr.*
11. Melancholia Anglica.
Tædium vitæ.
12. Melancholia zoantropia.
Lycaon. *Aetii.*
Gäbantropia. } *Auctorum.*
Lycantropia.
13. Melancholia enthusiastica. *Æginet.*
Enthusiasmus.
Numine afflatio.
14. Melancholia phrentis. *Hippocr.*
Curæ gravis morbus. *Foesii.*
Maladie fauci. *Le Clerc.*

DEMONOMANIA—Delirium melancholicum, quod vulgo Diaboli potentiae tribuitur. SAUVAGESIUS.

DEMONOMANIA—Delirium sine febre reipsa tale, vel tantum simulatum quo magi sagæ præstigiatores se tanquam daëmoni obsessos ostendant, varia phenomena leges naturales excidentia præstare, exhibere volunt. SAGARUS.

DEMONOMANIA—Melancholia. CULLENUS.

DAEMONIA—Infania chronica, partialis furibunda, meticulosa de daemonibus. LINNAEUS.

Definition.

734. Ill-digestion (706.) ; languor (286.) ; anxiety (279.), and melancholy

SPECIES of Demonomania, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Demonomania Sagarum. *Delrio.*
2. Demonomania vampiresmus. *Tournefort.*
3. Demonomania simulata.
Corybantiasmus.
4. Demonomania a vermibus. *Cardani.*
5. Demonomania fanatica.
6. Demonomania hysterica. *Descartes.*
7. Demonomania Indica. *Kempfer.*
8. Demonomania Polonica. *Stabel.*
9. Demonomania a cardiogmo. *Morgagni.*

MANIA—Delirium universale cum furore vel audacia et morbo diuturno. SAUVAGESIUS.

MANIA—Infania chronica, universalis furibunda. LINNAEUS.

MANIA—Infania longa, ridicula aut furibunda. *Furorem uterinum, et satyriasis pro speciebus habet.* VOGELIUS.

MANIA—Delirium apyretum circa quaevis objecta cum furore, audacia, ac robore ; maniaci habent plerique lucida intervalla ; subin est mania periodica ; unde lunatici ; sanguis maniacorum viscidus, seroque carens, fibrae musculares rigidae. SAGARUS.

(733-), without apparent cause; attended,

MANIA—Infania universalis. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Mania, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Mania a pathemate. *Lochior.*
A melancholia. Preysingeri.
A terrore. Lochieri.
Ab amore.
Sine materia. Lochieri.
2. Mania lactea.
Dépôt laiteux sur le cerveau. Puzos.
3. Mania ab hemiprania.
4. Mania metastatica. *Lochieri.*
Ab ulcere siccato. Lusitan.
A resecta plica. Hoffman.
A represso herpete. Lochieri.
A menstruis retentis. } Schenckii.
A femine retento.
A repressa scabie. } Lorry.
A graviditate.
5. Mania a venenis.
A belladonae baccis.
A daturae femine.
6. Mania periodica.
Mania lunaris.
7. Mania vulgaris.
8. Mania hystericalgica.

AMNESIA—Omnis memoriae feriatio. SAUVAGESIUS.

AMNESIA —Memoriae imminutio aut plenaria abolitio. SAGARUS.

for the most part, with costiveness (720.),

AMNESIA—Amentia. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Amnesia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Amnesia a venere. *Salmuth.*
2. Amnesia traumatica. *Schenck.*
3. Amnesia plethorica.
A suppressis haemorrhoidibus. Lusitani.
A lochiis suppressis. Salmuth.
4. Amnesia a pathemate. *Schenck.*
5. Amnesia cephalalgica.
6. Amnesia a temulentia. *Willis.*
7. Amnesia febrile sequa. *Meyzerrey.*

AGRYPNIA—Pervigilium continuum immodicumve, SAUVAGESIUS.

AGRYPNIA—Sensorii rigiditas spastica continua (*pervigilium*). LINNAEUS.

AGRYPNIA—Somni defectus. VOGELIUS.

AGRYPNIA—Pervigilium immodicum vel continuum, ex quo vires imminuuntur; anxietas, inquietudo, anorexia, cephalalgia, aliaque molesta symptomata, oriuntur. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Agrypnia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Agrypnia arthritica. *Bonet.*
2. Agrypnia a pathematis. *Willis.*
3. Agrypnia hysterica. *Willis.*
4. Agrypnia cephalalgica. *Bonet.*
5. Agrypnia ex pancreate. *Ejusdem.*
6. Agrypnia a dolore. *Sennert.*

and sometimes with pain in the hypochondres *.

7. Agrypnia ab indigestione. *Sennert.*
A vermibus primarum viarum. Horstii.
Ructationi assidue succedens. Willis.
8. Agrypnia febrilis. *Sennert.*
Pervigilium febrile. Boerhav.
9. Agrypnia senilis. *Ab Heers.*
10. Agrypnia critica. *Preysinger.*
11. Agrypnia ab infectis.

* HYPOCHONDRIASIS—Morbus diuturnus quo affectus se in mortis periculo versari ex ructu, palpitatione, aliisque levidensibus malis, imaginatur. SAVAGESIUS.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS—Imaginatio *fati lethalis* e levi malo, borborygmi ructus acidi, palpitationes, praecordia tremulo, persuasio. LINNAEUS.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS—Anxietas praecordialis cum spasmis ventriculi ac intestinorum, variisque congestionibus conjuncta, chronica. VOGELIUS.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS—Delirium circa propriam valetudinem, natum ex philautia, salvo ratiocinio; de reliquis, delirant, et desperant de sua valetudine recuperanda. Ob ructus, borborygmus, palpitationes, tremorem praecordiorum fugaces vertigines, flatulentiam, &c. Hinc hi persuasi fatum lethale sibi immine, omnia symptomata, et minimas mutationes in corpore suo scrupulose observant, narrant et describunt medicis: suisque querulis, alios mox et alios defatigant, ingenio caeterum et appetitu pollentes. SAGARUS.

XI. CONVULSION.

Appellations.

SPASMOS.

SPASMUS.

CRAMPUS.

SPASMUS FLATULENTUS.

MORBUS CONVULSIVUS. *River.*

MORBUS SPASTICUS.

MORBUS TONICUS.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS—Dyspepsia, cum languore, maestitia et metu, ex causis non aequis, in temperamento melancholico. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Hypochondriasis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Hypochondriasis biliosa. *Fracassin.*
Hypochondriasis calida et sicca.
2. Hypochondriasis sanguinea. *Ejusdem.*
Hypochondriasis calida et humida.
3. Hypochondriasis melancholica. *Ejusdem.*
Hypochondriasis frigida et sicca.
4. Hypochondriasis pituitosa. *Ejusdem.*
5. Hypochondriasis hysterica. *Ejusdem.*
Hypochondriasis muliebris.
6. Hypochondriasis phthisica. *Ejusdem.*
7. Hypochondriasis asthmatica. *Ejusdem.*
8. Hypochondriasis calculosa. *Ejusdem.*
9. Hypochondriasis tympanitica. *Ejusdem.*
10. Hypochondriasis algida.

CONVULSION. *Gallor.*

CRAMP.

Definition.

735. Involuntary muscular contraction †.

† SPASMUS—Contractio invita, constans vel interpolata, musculorum organis locomotivis, non vitalibus intervientium. SAUVAGESIUS.

SPASMUS—Solidorum mobilium contractio vel agitatio. VOGELIUS.

SPASMUS—Contractio constans, vel interpolata, musculorum motum localem efficientium, eaque invita. SAGARUS.

SPASMUS—Musculorum vel fibrarum muscularium motus abnormis. CULLENUS.

SPASMUS—Artus distentio violenta, subitanea, fugax. LINNAEUS.

CONVULSIO—Agitatio invita artus vel musculi brevis, et superflua in paroxysmis animae functionum exercitio. SAUVAGESIUS.

CONVULSIO—Partium agitatio violenta, periodica, cum sensibilitate. LINNAEUS.

CONVULSIO—Agitatio corporis vel artuum violenta, cum integritate sensuum. VOGELIUS.

CONVULSIO—Agitatio invita artus, vel musculi brevis, cum superflua exercitio animi. SAGARUS.

TONIC CONVULSION.

Appellations.

CONVULSIO TONICA.

CONVULSIO—Musculorum contractio clonica, abnormis, citra soporem. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Convulsio, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Convulsio ab inanitione. *Hippoc.*
2. Convulsio a nervi punctura. *Heister.*
3. Convulsio febrilis. *Boerhave.*
4. Convulsio a capitis ictu. *Bonet.*
5. Convulsio nephralgica. *Helmont.*
6. Convulsio raphania. *Linnaeus.*
7. Convulsio ab hydrocephalo. *Bonet.*
8. Convulsio ab ustilagine. *Wepfer.*
9. Convulsio Indica. *Vandermond.*
10. Convulsio abdominis. *Baglivi.*
11. Convulsio universalis.

Hieronofos.

Maladie sacrée.

12. Convulsio habitualis.

Convulsiones infrequentes. *Schenck.*

Convulsion admirable. *Donat.*

13. Convulsio ab onanismo. *Tissot.*

14. Convulsio gravidarum. *Levret.*

15. Convulsio hemitotonos.

Pleurototonos. *Boenekenil.*

16. Convulsio intermittens.

SPASMUS TONICUS.

Definition.

736. Convulsion (735.) not alternating with relaxation *.

CLONIC CONVULSION.

Appellation.

CONVULSIO CLONICA.

Definition.

737. Convulsion (735.) alternating with relaxation †.

CRAMPUS—Subitanea, fugax, dolorifica musculi rigiditas. SAUVAGESIUS.

CRAMPUS—Digitorum manuum pedumque aut crurum extensio vel contractio violenta, dolorifica, brevis. VOGELIUS.

CRAMPUS—Subitanea, fugax, et dolorifica musculi rigiditas, cum dolore subin atroci. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Crampus, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Crampus idiopathicus.
2. Crampus symptomaticus.

* CONVULSIO TONICA—*Spasmus tonicus*. Rigiditas organi. SAGARUS.

† CONVULSIO CLONICA—*Spasmus clonicus*. Agi-

TETANUS.

Appellations.

TETANOS.

CATOCHUS.

Definition.

738. Convulsion (734.), tonic (736.), for the most part, sudden in its invasion, and general †.

ratio invita et coacta cujusdam organi aut artus, cujus motivum ab aegro non percipitur. SAGARUS.

† TETANUS—Spasmus generalis subito ortus cum dyspnoea. SAUVAGESIUS.

TETANUS—Corporis rigiditas, cum sensibilitate. LINNAEUS.

TETANUS—Totius corporis aut solius cervicis diffusio rigida, dolorifica, acuta, qua flecti haud possit. VOGELIUS.

TETANUS—Spasmus generalis tonicus, subito ortus, cum dyspnoea; rigent muscoli omnes, et corpus inflexile servant, cum dyspnoea et rubore faciei; vel rigent muscoli soli posteriores corporis, aut anteriores, et corpus flectunt horribiliter, et plerumque flexum servant diutius. SAGARUS.

TETANUS—Totius fere corporis rigiditas spastica. CULLENUS.

EMPROSTHOTONY.

Appellations.

EMPROSTHOTONOS.

EPISTHOTONUS.

SPECIES of Tetanus, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Tetanus tonicus. *Sennert.*
2. Tetanus emprosthotonicus.
Tetanus anticus.
Emprosthotonos.
3. Tetanus opisthotonicus.
Tetanus posterganeus. *Aurelian.*
Tetanus dorsalis.
Opisthotonos.
4. Tetanus holotonicus.
5. Tetanus Indicus
Spasmus. *Bontii.*
6. Tetanus lateralis. *Fernelii.*
Goutte-cramp. *Ejusdem.*
7. Tetanus syphiliticus.
Rara convulsionis species. *River.*
8. Tetanus verminosus. *Barrere.*
Intestins percés par les vers. *Ejusdem.*
9. Tetanus hemiplegicus. *Bonet.*
10. Tetanus febricosus. *Storck.*
11. Tetanus traumaticus.
A tendinis Achillei punctura, vulnere.
12. Tetanus hystericus.
13. Tetanus mirandus.

TETANUS EMPROSTHONICUS.

TETANUS ANTICUS.

Definition.

739. Tetanus (738.) affecting the anterior part of the muscular system chiefly †.

CATOCHUS—Spasmus generalis sensim factus, sine dyspnoea. SAUVAGESIUS.

CATOCHUS—Corporis rigiditas, cum insensibilitate. LINNAEUS.

CATOCHUS—Tetanus cum privatione sensuum. VOGELIUS.

CATOCHUS—Spasmus generalis tonicus sensim factus, sine dyspnoea, agitatione pectoris, faciei rubore, chronicus. SAGARUS.

CATOCHUS—Tetanus. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Catochus, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Catochus holotonicus. *Galen.*

2. Catochus cervinus.

Elaphea.

Mal de cerf.

3. Catochus cutaneus. *Zacuti.*

Tetanus rheumatismalis mirandus. *Cornax.*

4. Catochus scorbuticus. *Vandermond.*

Offisicatio musculorum.

5. Catochus fuillus.

6. Catochus diurnus.

† EPISTHOTONOS—Eadem distensio ut in tetano, sed qua corpus in anteriora curvatur. VOGELIUS.

OPISHOTONY.

Appellations.

OPISHOTONOS.

TETANUS OPISTHOTONICUS.

TETANUS DORSALIS.

Definition.

740. Tetanus (738.) affecting the posterior portion of the muscular system chiefly †.

LOCKED JAW.

Appellations.

TRISMUS.

TRISMOS.

CAPISTRUM.

LE TIE.

† OPISTHOTONOS—Eadem distensio ut in tetano, sed qua corpus in posteriora curvatur. VOGELIUS.

Definition.

741. Tetanus (738.) affecting the muscles of the jaw †.

† TRISMUS—Maxillae inferioris spasmus tonicus vel clonicus. SAUVAGESIUS.

TRISMOΣ—Mandibularum clausura arcta. LINNAEUS.

TRISMUS—Stridor dentium inter se collisorum. VOGELIUS.

TRISMUS—Spastica contractio tonica, aliquando vi-
sa fuit solum clonica maxillae inferioris, vulgo *tortura*
oris dicitur. Rusticus venerat ad me pedes trismo-
nico laborans, pro consilio contra hunc morbum; da-
tur igitur solitarius huic morbus. SAGARUS.

TRISMUS—Maxillae inferioris rigiditas spastica.
CULLENUS.

CAPISTRUM—Spasmus maxillae inferioris—Immo-
bilitas ejus, qua os arcte clauditur. VOGELIUS.

SPECIES of Trismus, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Trismus nascentium. *Heister.*

Trismus balearius. Cleghorn.

Tetanus maxillae in infantibus. Hofer.

La farrete.

2. Trismus traumaticus. *Heister.*

Spasmus maxillae a vulnere.

Spasmus maxillae a luxato desmoide pedis. Pon-
teau.

SQUINT-EYE.

Appellations.

STRABISMUS.

STRABISME.

3. Trismus inflammatorius. *Heister.*
4. Trismus scorbuticus.
Genarum rigiditas. Sennert.
5. Trismus verminofus.
Stridor dentium a vermibus.
6. Trismus equinus. *Soleysfel.*
Le tie.
7. Trismus crepitans.
Claqueter les dents.
8. Trismus hypochondriacus.
Cacoethes. Juvenalis.
9. Trismus arthriticus.
Podagra dentium. Strobelburgeri.
10. Trismus febrilis.
Stridor dentium in morbis acutis.
11. Trismus capistratus. *Hazon.*
Brediffure.
12. Trismus occipitalis. *André.*
13. Trismus maxillaris. *Ejusdem.*
14. Trismus dolorificus. *Ejusdem.*
Tie douloureux.
15. Trismus catarrhalis.
16. Trismus cynicus.
Spasmus cynicus. Bontii.
17. Trismus cynogetos.
Spasmus cynicus.

Definition.

742. Tetanus (738.) affecting the muscles of the eye-ball†.

Rifus caninus.

Ris canin.

18. Trismus sardonicus.

Sardonicos gelos. Graecor.

Spasmus sardonius.

Sardiasis. Linnaei.

Ris Sardonique.

19. Trismus diastrophe.

Diastrophe. Galeni.

Oris tortura paralytica.

† STRABISMUS—Oculi spasmus, axium opticorum divergentiam inferens. SAUVAGESIUS.

STRABISMUS—Oculi distorti et inaequaliter moti. LINNAEUS.

STRABISMUS—Oculorum distortio et inaequalis motus. VOGELIUS.

STRABISMUS—Oculi alterutrius spasmus, tonicus, axium opticorum divergentiam vel convergentiam nimiam inferens; seu est spasmus tonicus oculi, unde hujus axis cum alterius axi ad imum objectum non convergit. SAGARUS.

STRABISMUS—Oculorum axes non convergentes. CULLENUS.

WRY-NECK.

Appellations.

OBSTIPITAS.

CAPUT OBSTIPUM. *Mauchartii.*

TORTICOLLIS.

SPECIES of Strabismus, according to SAUVAGES,
are,

1. Strabismus a luscitate. *Porterfield.*

2. Strabismus vulgaris.

Vûë a la Montmorency.

3. Strabismus Buffonii.

4. Strabismus spasmodicus.

5. Strabismus a paralyfi.

6. Strabismus catarrhalis.

7. Strabismus symptomaticus.

Strabismus crantinus. Boerhaav.

8. Strabismus lagophthalmos.

Vûë de lievre.

9. Strabismus myopum.

*Vûë Francoise.*10. Strabismus aequinoctialis. *Battel.*

11. Strabismus caligantium.

12. Strabismus a crystallino.

Definition.

743. Tetanus (738.) affecting the muscular structure of the neck †.

EPILEPSY.

Appellations.

EPILEPSIA.

MORBUS DIVINUS. *Platoni.*

† OBSTIPITAS—Colli spasmus tonicus, capitis nativam mobilitatem et directionem mutans. SAUVAGESIUS.

OBSTIPITAS—Colli spasmus, vulgo dicitur *Torticollis*, tonicus vel clonicus, capitis mobilitatem et directionem mutans. SAGARUS.

OBSTIPITAS—Contractura. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Obstipitas, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Obstipitas renuens.
2. Obstipitas annuens.
3. Obstipitas catarrhalis.
4. Obstipitas gibbosa.
5. Obstipitas lateralis.

Musculi sternomastoidei strictura. Boerhaav.

6. Obstipitas spasmodica. Bonet.

Symptoma emprostotoni et opisthotoni. Tulpii.

MORBUS HERCULEUS. *Aristotel.*

MORBUS COMITALIS. *Plinii.*

SACER ET MAJOR MORBUS. *Celsi.*

SONTICUS MORBUS. *Aul. Gel.*

MORBUS CADUCUS VIRIDELLUS.

Paracelsi.

ANALEPSIA. *River.*

MATER PUERORUM. *Schneider.*

ECLAMPSIA.

INSULTUS EPILEPTICUS.

ECLAMPSIS. *Gorraei.*

RAPHANIA.

CONVULSIO RAPHANIA.

EPILEPSIE.

FALLING SICKNESS.

CONVULSIVE FITS.

Definition.

744. Convulsion (735.), clonic (737.), general; for the most part, acceding suddenly, recurrent periodically, protracted variously, accompanied with foaming from the mouth, and insensibility †.

† EPILEPSIA—Spasmus clonicus, periodicus, chronicus, artuum, cum sensuum obscuratione. SAUVAGESIUS.

HYSTERICIS.

Appellations.

HYSTERICA.

MALUM HYSTERICUM.

EPILEPSIA—Corporis agitatio periodica, chronica, cum insensibilitate. LINNAEUS.

EPILEPSIA—Agitatio convulsiva universalis, chronica, periodica, cum oppressione sensoriorum, exituque spumae ex ore. VOGELIUS.

EPILEPSIA—Morbus spasmodicus, clonicus, intermittens seu periodicus, chronicus, cum variorum membrorum invita agitatione, dyspnoea, spumae oris eruptione, pugnorum constrictione, et sensuum feriatione externorum et internorum, sine asphyxia.

Symptomata—Subitaneus casus, oblitio omnium, clamor, mugitus, stridor dentium, truculentia oculorum, spuma oris, pugnorum contractio, totius corporis agitatio. SAGARUS.

EPILEPSIA—Musculorum convulsio, cum sopore. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Epilepsia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Epilepsia plethorica. Bonet.

Epilepsia symptomatica. Hoffman.

A sanguine crasso, polypo. Hoffman.

A catamenii, haemorrhoidibus retentis; a crapula, ebrietate habitualibus.

2. Epilepsia cachectica. Hoffman.

AFFECTIO HYSTERICA.

PASSIO HYSTERICA.

Epilepsia serosa. Pison.

3. *Epilepsia stomachica.*

Epilepsia a ventriculo. Jonston.

Analepsia. Riverii.

4. *Epilepsia uterina.* Sennert.

Epilepsia ab utero. Jonston.

5. *Epilepsia simulata.* Hocquet.

6. *Epilepsia pedisymptomatica.* Boerhaav.

7. *Epilepsia a pathemate.*

Epilepsia ex melancholia. } Hoffman.

Epilepsia ex hypocondriaca. }

8. *Epilepsia sympathica.*

9. *Epilepsia febricosa.* Bornainville.

10. *Epilepsia a dolore.* Delii.

11. *Epilepsia exanthematica.*

Epilepsia cachectica.

Epilepsia symptomatica.

A retropulsa scabie.

A fistulis resiccatis.

Ab achoribus et tineaes repressis. } Hoffman.

12. *Epilepsia syphilitica.* Bonet.

13. *Epilepsia traumatica.* Berelii.

14. *Epilepsia rachialgica.* Bonté.

ECLAMPSIA—Artuum vel musculorum plurimorum
spasmus clonicus, acutus, cum sensuum obscuratione,
SAUVAGESIUS.

ECLAMPSIA—Epilepsia acuta. VOGELIUS.

ECLAMPSIA—Morbus convulsivus, clonicus, acu-
tus, quandoque remittens, cum sensuum feriatiōe in

MALUM HYSTERICO-HYPOCHONDRIACUM. *Stabl.*MELANCHOLIA NERVEA. *Lorry.*

paroxysmo; pollices intro non premunt, spuma ex ore non eruat; spasmi sunt tremuli artuum omnium: vulgo vocatur hic morbus *Apoplexia puerilis*. *SAGARUS.*

ECLAMPSIA—Epilepsia. *CULLENUS.*

SPECIES of Eclampsia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Eclampsia typhodes. *Sennert.*
Febris maligna cum spasmo. *Ejusdem.*
2. Eclampsia verminosa.
Insultus epilepticus a vermibus.
3. Eclampsia parturientium. *Mauriceau.*
Accouchemens accompagné de convulsion. *Baglivi.*
4. Eclampsia a doloribus. *Helmontii.*
Epilepsia nephritica. *Hoffman.*
Eclampsia ab odontalgia, ab otalgia. *Ejusdem.*
Eclampsia rachialgica. *Bonté.*
Eclampsia a dentitione.
5. Eclampsia a saburra. *Bonet.*
Eclampsia humeralis. *Levret.*
6. Eclampsia ab ischuria. *Schneider.*
7. Eclampsia plethorica. *Ejusdem.*
Eclampsia a plethora. *Drelincurtii.*
8. Eclampsia ab inanitione. *Galen.*
9. Eclampsia traumatica. *Bonet.*
10. Eclampsia exanthematica.
A variolis *Sydenham.*
A retrocessione petechiarum, variolarum, rubellae, purpurae, ab achoribus repressis. *Hoffman.*

VAPEURS.

PASSION HYSTERIQUE.

A miliari. Albini.

11. Eclampsia ab atropa.
12. Eclampsia ab oenanthæ.
13. Eclampsia a cicuta. *Wepfer.*
14. Eclampsia a coriaria.
15. Eclampsia neophytorum. *Vandermonde.*
16. Eclampsia ab hydrocephalo.
17. Eclampsia febricosa. *Morton.*

RAPHANIA — Articulorum contractio spastica, cum agitatione convulsiva, dolore violentissimo, periodico. LINNÆUS.

RAPHANIA — Convulsio cum spastica articulorum contractione et dolore immani, periodica. VOGELIUS.

RAPHANIA — Articulorum contractio spastica, cum agitatione convulsiva, dolore violentissimo, periodico. CULLENUS.

The remote causes of Epilepsy, according to DR. CULLEN, are,

I. OCCASIONAL.

1. Powers increasing the energy of the brain,

A. Acting directly upon the brain by

- a. mechanical irritation of
wounding instruments,
splinters of fractured skull,
sharp pointed exostoses.

- b. Chemical irritation of
acrimony in effused fluids,
in abscesses,
in ulcers.

SPLEEN AND VAPOURS.

Definition.

745. Convulsion (735.), sometimes tonic (738.), oftener clonic (737.), resembling

- c. Mental irritation,
 - joy,
 - anger,
 - fright of persons in an epileptic fit,
 - epilepsia simulata.
 - d. Over distension by
 - congestion in the vessels of the brain,
 - occasional turgescence.
 - B. Acting first on other parts of the body by
 - a. Impressions giving exquisite sensations,
 - b. Impressions without sensation,
 - calculi, worms, acrimony in effusions,
 - abscesses or ulcers, acrimony in the
 - primae viae or diffused in the mass
 - of blood.
 - 2. Powers diminishing the energy of the brain.
 - A. Hemorrhagy,
 - B. Terror,
 - C. Horror,
 - D. Odours,
 - E. Poisons,
 - F. Aura epileptica.
- II. PREDISPOSANT.
- 1. Idiosyncrasy.
 - 2. Mobility from
 - A. Debility,
 - B. Plethora.

epilepsy (744.), variously violent, extended and recurrent; attended with flatulence, a sense of a suffocating ball (*globus hystericus*); often unconsciousness and kidney-flux (708.) are present †.

† HYSTERIA—*Artuum, organorumque etiam internorum spasmus clonicus, tonicusve, paroxysmis fugacibus leviter variantibus, cum mortis formidine intensissima.* SAUVAGESIUS.

HYSTERIA—*Praecordiorum pressio sub pectore, cum flatulentia, suffocatione, anxietate, palpitatione, verticis pressione.* LINNAEUS.

HYSTERIA—*Eadem affectio in mulieribus, quae hypochondriasis in maribus.* VOGELIUS.

HYSTERIA—*Artuum organorumque externorum internorumque spasmus tonicus clonicusve, paroxysmis fugacibus leviter variantibus, cum pusillanimitate, sensibilitate animi summa, mortis formidine intensa, ténacitate partium convulsarum remanente, attactum fugiente, et urina hyalina.* Signa pathognomonica hujus morbi statuit ASTRUC, agitationem matricis pnycem, constrictionem pectoris, et glomum fluitantem in abdomine. SAGARUS.

HYSTERIA—*Ventris murmura, sensus globi in abdomine se volventis, ad ventriculum et fauces adscendentis, ibique strangulantis; sopor; convulsiones, urinae limpidae copia profusa; animus, nec sponte, varius et mutabilis.* CULLENUS.



ST VITUS'S DANCE.

Appellations.

CHOREA.

SCELOTYRBE.

TARANTISMUS.

CHOREA SANCTI VITI.

DANSE DE ST GUY.

TARANTISME.

Definition.

746. Convulsion (735.), clonic (737.),

SPECIES of Hysteria, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Hysteria verminosa. *Delii.**Vermes malum hystericum mentientes.*

2. Hysteria chlorotica.

3. Hysteria a menorrhagia. *Raulin.**A partu difficili.* Sydenham.*A morbis acutis.**A repetitis phlebotomiis ac catharticis.*4. Hysteria a leucorrhoea. *Raulin.*

5. Hysteria emphrastica.

Hysteria ab obstructione viscerum abdominis, ut hepate, lienis, pancreatis. *Raulin.*

6. Hysteria libidinosa.

Hysteria a semine acri retento ovarii infarctis. Hoffman.7. Hysteria stomachica. *Raulin.*8. Hysteria febricosa. *Wedel.*

affecting chiefly the muscles of the extremities, so as to produce ridiculous gesticulation and unsteady gait †.

† CHOREA—Lateris agitatio tremula, continua, inordinata. LINNAEUS.

CHOREA—Convulsio saltatoria aut procurforia. *Tarantismus* est species. VOGELIUS.

CHOREA—Impuberes utriusque sexus ut plurimum intra decimum et decimum quartum aetatis annum adorientes, motus convulsi ex parte voluntarii, plerumque alterius lateris, in brachiorum et manuum motu, histrionum gesticulationes referentes; in gressu pedem alterum saepius attrahentes quam attollentes. CULLENUS.

SCELOTYRBE—Motus semivoluntarius vel unius lateris, vel totius corporis, inter gradiendum, gesticulationem aut ridiculam histrionis festinationem referens. SAUVAGESIUS.

SCELOTYRBE—Immanis continuaque crurum contractio et obrigescentia. VOGELIUS.

SCELOTYRBE—Motus semivoluntarius unius lateris, vel totius corporis, in gressu, situ erecto, aut comestione, gesticulationem aut ridiculam histrionis festinationem referens. Hunc morbum vocavit SYDENHAMUS *Chorem Sancti Viti*. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Scelotyrbæ, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Scelotyrbæ chorea Viti.

HYDROPHOBY.

Appellations.

HYDROPHOBIA.

RABIES.

Chorea Sancti Viti. Sydenham.

Scelotyrbe pituitosa. Preysinger.

La danse de St Guy.

2. *Scelotyrbe festinans.*

3. *Scelotyrbe instabilis.*

4. *Scelotyrbe intermittens.*

5. *Scelotyrbe verminosa.* Gaub.

TARANTISMUS—Effraenis choreas agendi vel saltandi cupiditas. SAUVAGESIUS.

TARANTISMUS—Desiderium choreae (saepe a morfura infecti). LINNAEUS.

TARANTISMUS—Chorea. VOGELIUS.

TARANTISMUS—Hic morbus scribitur in Apulia esse endemicus, cujus praecipuum symptoma est inexplicabilis saltandi, choreas agendi cupiditas. A tarantulae morfu hunc morbum judicat BAGLIVIVS, quod Ill. SERAS et experimenta Romana inficiantur. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Tarantismus, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Tarantismus Apulus. *Baglivi.*

A tarantula alba mitior.

RABIES CANINA. *Boerhav.*

HYDROPHOBIE.

RAGE.

CANINE MADNESS.

Definition.

747. Convulsion (735.), chiefly of the gullet, preventing the swallowing of drink †.

A tarantula stellata pejor.

A tarantula uvea pessimus.

Tarantismus simulatus. Baglivi.

2. *Tarantismus enteaneasmus.*

Entbusiasmus. Galeni.

Saltus Valentini. } Plater.

Saltus Viti.

Chorea Sancti Viti. Sennert.

3. *Tarantismus musomania.*

4. *Tarantismus tingitanus.*

† HYDROPHOBIA—*Effraenis* potulentorum averfatio, saepius a morfu animalis rabidi. SAUVAGESIUS.

HYDROPHOBIA—*Aversatio* potulentorum, cum rigore, et sardiâ (*saepius praecedente maritata*). LINNAEUS.

HYDROPHOBIA—*Febris* cum averfatione liquidorum, singultu, convulsione, et delirio. VOGELIUS.

HYDROPHOBIA—*Morbus* cujus praecipuum symptoma est incredibilis potuleptorum omnium averfatio,

CROUP.

*Appellations.*SUFFOCATIO STRIDULA. *Hom.*ASTHMA INFANTUM. *Millar.*

impossibilis deglutitio ; vitant insuper lucem et aeris motum. SAGARUS.

HYDROPHOBIA—Potionis cujusslibet, utpote convulsionem pharyngis dolentem cientis, fastidium et horror ; plerumque e morfu animalis rabidi. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Hydrophobia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Hydrophobia vulgaris.

Phoenitis latrans. Damocritus.

Aerophobia. } Aurelian.

Pantophobia. }

Rabies canina. Boerhaav.

Hydrophobia contagiosa. Brogian.

2. Hydrophobia spontanea.

RABIES—Desiderium mordendi lacerandique innocuos (*saepe a morsura mamalis*). LINNAEUS.

RABIES—Morbus in lupis et canibus observatus, cujus praecipuum symptoma est effraenis cupiditas mordendi obvios omnes licet innocuos sine hydrophobia ; constat enim repetita apud Gallo-provinciales experientia canes, luposque rabidos bibisse, manducasse, et flumen tranasse, hic nihilominus morbus saepius symptoma hydrophobiae. SAGARUS.

ASTHMA INFANTUM SPASMODICUM.

MORBUS STRANGULATORIUS.

CYNANCHE TRACHIALIS. *Cullen.*

MORBUS TRUCULENTUS INFANTUM.

ANGINA INFANTUM INFLAMMATO-
RIA.

CATARRHUS SUFFOCATORIUS BAR-
BADENSIS.

ANGINA POLYPOSA SIVE MEMBRANA-
CEA. *Michaelis.*

Definition.

748. Convulsion (735.) and strangulation at the upper end of the wind-pipe (larynx), giving shrill voice, generally accompanied with inflammation *, and, in its advanced progress, with symptomatic fever (691.); chiefly affecting infancy †.

* See *Elements of Surgery.*

† SUFFOCATIO STRIDULA—Morbus hicce sese monstrat difficili respiratione; tussi miti, parum convulsiva, et nonnunquam rauca voce stridula instar cantus galli; siti, pulsu citato, et in initio plerumque forti; saepe dolore obtuso, aliquando tumore in superiore tracheae parte. Tandem pulsus fit celerior, mollis et debilis; materies mucosa et purulenta exspuitur; mucosa fit urina, respiratio acceleratur; et Aeger inquietus et anxius, quamvis validus sensibus et comedens, sine ulla fere querimonia, mortalitatem.

SPASMODIC ASTHMA.

*Appellations.*ASTHMA SPONTANEUM. *Cullen.*ASTHMA CONVULSSIVUM. *Hoffman.*ASTHMA SPASMODICO-FLATULEN-
TUM. *Ejusdem.*ASTHMA FLATULENTUM. *Floyer.*

CONVULSIVE ASTHMA.

Definition.

749. Convulsion (735.) of the pulmonary system, producing proportional difficulty of respiration; for the most part periodical, and sudden in accession. Cough * and mucous expectoration † often are observable ‡.

explet plerumque tertia, quarta, vel quinta die.
HOMIUS.

CYNANCHE TRACHIALIS—Respiratione difficili, inspiratione strepente, voce rauca, tussi clangosa, tumore fere nullo in faucibus apparente; deglutitione difficili et febre synocha. CULLENUS.

* See Cough, its definitions and species, § 705.

† See Expectoration, § 705.

‡ See Asthma, Dyspnoea, and Orthopnoea, their definitions and species, in § 705. and § 220.

CHINCOUGH.

*Appellations.*PERTUSSIS. *Sydenham.*

TUSSIS CONVULSIVA.

TUSSIS FERINA.

TUSSIS CLANGOSA.

AMPHEMERINA TUSSICULOSA. *Sauv.*

COQUELUCHE.

KINKCOUGH.

HOOPING COUGH.

Definition.

750. Cough (705.) contagious, uncommonly violent and continued; recurrent after short intervals; inspiration peculiarly sonorous; often exciting vomiting (233.) †.

† PERTUSSIS—Morbus contagiosus; tussis convulsiva, strangulans, cum inspiratione sonora, iterata; saepe vomitu. CULLENUS.

PALPITATION.

Appellations.

PALPITATIO.

PALMOS.

CAPHORA.

CARDIOGMOS. *Galen.*FORMIDO. *Halleri.*

PALPITATION DU COEUR.

HEART-BEATING.

Definition.

751. Convulsion (735.) of the heart, manifested by throbbing uncommonly frequent, strong, and often audible, and irregular pulses †.

† PALPITATIO—Pulsatio in regione cordis pulsui arteriarum numero, minime vero intensitate, respondens. SAUVAGESIUS.

PALPITATIO—Cordis viscerisve motus subsultorius. LINNAEUS.

PALPITATIO—Cordis, visceris, musculi, tendinis, arteriaeve, temporaria agitatio. VOGELIUS.

PALPITATIO—Pulsatio in regione cordis insolita, cum pulsu intermittente, crapizante, tremulo, subdiuro, inaequali, inordinato, debili, quandoque et dyspnoea ad

SNEEZING.

Appellations.

STERNUTATIO.

ETERNUEMENT.

quemlibet motum notabili. Habeo aegram cujus pulsus sub actuali palpitatione remittit, vel intermittit, in 5 annum jam hoc ex morbo languentem; subin tremorem in praecordiis patitur, cum pulsu crapizante, tremulo. Notum est, quod regularis pulsatio cordis non dicatur pulsatio. SAGARUS.

PALPITATIO—Motus cordis vehemens abnormis. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Palpitation, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Palpitiatio ab aneurysmate cordis. *Senac.*
2. Palpitiatio a corde ossificato. *Ejusdem.*
3. Palpitiatio calculosa. *Schenck.*
4. Palpitiatio tremula.
Tremor cordis.
Cardiogmos. Galeni.
5. Palpitiatio a polypo. *Senac.*
6. Palpitiatio polyposa, a polypo in cordis sinistra parte. *Ejusdem.*
7. Palpitiatio apostematosa. *Lancisii.*
8. Palpitiatio ex aortae aneurysmate. *Baglivi.*
9. Palpitiatio ex aortae angustia. *Lancisii.*
10. Palpitiatio a pancreate. *Storckii.*
11. Palpitiatio arthritica. *Lazerm.*

Definition.

752. Convulsion (735.) of the respiratory system, producing sudden and most forceful expiration through the nose †.

12. Palpitatio chlorotica.

13. Palpitatio hysterica. *Sydenham.*

14. Palpitatio melancholica. *Rhodii.*

† STERNUTATIO—Concussio violenta pectoris, cum expiratione veloci, narium interiora everrente et sonora. SAUVAGESIUS.

STERNUTATIO—Exspiratio sonora convulsiva, celer, inspirationi lentae succedens. LINNAEUS.

STERNUTATIO—Membranae narium agitatio convulsiva, impetuofam aeris inspirationem, similemque mox expulsionem per nares cum strepitu inducens. VOGELIUS.

STERNUTATIO—Violenta, sonora, et subitanea exspiratio, in nares posticas immisso aere, ad nares everrendas sub convulsiva et capitis et trunci corporis concussione ad anteriora flexione. SAGARUS.

VARIETIES of Sternutatio, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Sternutatio catarrhalis.

2. Sternutatio rubeolosa.

3. Sternutatio a ptarmicis.

4. Sternutatio a vermibus.

5. Sternutatio spontanea.

HICCUP.

Appellations.

SINGULTUS.

LYGMON. }

LINGON. }

Graecor.

LE HOQUET.

HICCOUGH.

Definition.

753. Convulsion (735.) of the diaphragm, interrupting respiration, and causing sudden and sonorous expiration †.

6. Sternutatio periodica.

7. Sternutatio epidemica.

† SINGULTUS—Concussio diaphragmatis, cum inspiratione subito interrupta, sonora. SAUVAGESIUS.

SINGULTUS—Inspiratio celer, convulsiva, momentanea, iterata, sonora. LINNAEUS.

SINGULTUS—Inspiratio convulsiva, subitanea, velocissima, sonora, recurrens. VOGELIUS.

SINGULTUS—Concussio diaphragmatis invita, cum inspiratione subito interrupta, sonora. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Singultus, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Singultus accidentalis.

NIGHT-MARE.

Appellations.

EPHIALTES.

INCUBUS.

Singultus transitorius. Hoffinan.*Hoquet passager.*2. *Singultus ab alimentis.**Hoquet de gloutons.*3. *Singultus a cacochylia.*4. *Singultus a vermibus.* Ramazzin.5. *Singultus a flatibus.* Sennert.6. *Singultus a medicamentis.*7. *Singultus a venenis.*8. *Singultus ab inanitione.* Tralles.9. *Singultus febrilis.*10. *Singultus ab inflammatione.* Hoffman.11. *Singultus criticus.* Tulpü.12. *Singultus a metastasi.*13. *Singultus ab alvi fluxu.* Hoffman.14. *Singultus a menastasi.* Tralles.15. *Singultus ab ischuria.* Gloxin.16. *Singultus ab adiapneustia.* Hoffman.17. *Singultus a dolore.**Colicale.* Hoffman.*Dysenterico.**Dysurico.*18. *Singultus ab hernia strangulata vel irritata.*19. *Singultus a vulnere.*20. *Singultus purulentus.*

SUCUBUS.

ONEIRODYNIA.

EPILEPSIA NOCTURNA.

ASTHMA NOCTURNUM.

} Galen.

21. Singultus a gangraena interna aut externa.

Hoffman.

22. Singultus ab aphthis.

*Nascentibus, atque stabilibus. Tralles.**Discedentibus crustis, jam deciduis. Tulp.*

23. Singultus ab excoriatione oesophagi.

*Gorter.**Ventriculi. Forest.*

24. Singultus a cerebro.

*Tralles.**A cerebri vulnerationibus. Hoffman.**A capitis vulnere, contusione. Imbertus.**A fractura cranii. Gorter.**A commotione. Imbertus.*

25. Singultus nervosus.

Hoffman.

26. Singultus virulentus.

27. Singultus cachecticus.

Boneti.

28. Singultus mechanicus.

*Ab hepate scirrhuso vel ventriculo adhaerente.**Boneti.**A pancreate scirrhuso. Eiusdem.**Ab omento in pectus aberrante. Bartholin.**Ab omento mole aucto, et ventriculum deorsum**trahente. Vesalii.**A luxatione vertebrae, colli, dorsi. Bachmayer.**Ab ossibus. Hoffman.**A costae luxatione, fractura, distortionem. Fer-**nel.**A depressione cartilaginis xiphoideae. Tralles.*

29. Singultus epileptico-maniacus.

Hecquet.

P N I G A L I O N .

P N I G A M O N .

E P I B O L E .

C O C H E - M A R .

Definition.

754. Convulsion (735.) affecting some of the thoracic organs during sleep, manifested by groaning, inexpressible anxiety, sense of pressure on the chest, and disturbed respiration †.

† EPHIALTES—Anhelatio difficilis, querula, cum insomnio terrifico. SAUVAGESIUS.

EPHIALTES—Respiratio profunda suffocans dormientis in dorso, cum somnio laborioso. *Ab intestinorum inflatione prementē.* LINNAEUS.

EPHIALTES—Morbus hic recurrens afficit dormientes cum anhelatione et insomnio corporis cujusdam pectus opprimentis; unde respiratio horum querula, gemibunda, et anxia. SAGARUS.

INCUBUS—Suffocatio in insomnio terrifico, respirationem offendens, vocemque interceptans. VOGELIUS.

ONEIRODYNIA —In somno imaginatio vehementior et molesta. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Ephialtes, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Ephialtes plethorica. *Craanen.*
2. Ephialtes stomachica. *River.*

YAWNING AND STRETCHING.

Appellations.

OSCEDO.

OSCITATIO.

GHASMODIA.

BAILLEMENT.

PANDICULATIO.

SCORDINISMOS.

SCORDINEMA.

CORDINEMA.

TIRAILLEMENT.

Definition.

755. Convulsion (735.) of the muscles of the jaw, of the chest, and of the limbs, chiefly manifested by gaping mouth, protracted respiration, and general stretching †.

Epilepsia nocturna.

3. Ephialtes ex hydrocephalo. *Lottichii.*
4. Ephialtes verminosa. *Ettmuller.*
5. Ephialtes tertianaria. *Forest.*
6. Ephialtes hypochondriaca. *Ettmuller.*
7. Incubus vigilantium. *Rhodii.*

† OSCEDO—Diuturna, lenta; profunda inspiratio, ore hiantē, saepius cum pandiculatione. SAUVAGES.

COLICA.

Appellations.

COLICA.

GASTRODYNIA FLATULENTA (706.).

GASTRODYNIA BILIOSA.

OSCITATIO—Inspiratio tarda, profunda, aperto ore. VOGELIUS.

OSCEDO—Aeris copiosi profunde inspirati diutina, lenta, et invita naturalis exspiratio cum magno oris hiatu; saepe concurrit et pandiculatio. SAGARUS.

PANDICULATIO—Distensio semivoluntaria plurium vel omnium successive membrorum, ut plurimum cum oscitatione. SAUVAGESIUS.

PANDICULATIO—Inspiratio profunda, pressiora, cum extensione corporis artuumque *Ad sanguinem per vasorum anastomoses propellendum.* LINNAEUS.

PANDICULATIO—Oscitatio cum artuum extensione. VOGELIUS.

PANDICULATIO—Spasmus artus successive extendens plures vel omnes in oscitatione. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Oscedo, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Oscedo partus. *Roederer.*
2. Oscedo febrilis.
3. Oscedo hysterica.

COLICA SPASMODICA ET FLATULENTA. *Hoffman.*

COLIQUE.

RACHIALGIA.

DOLOR COLICUS PICTONUM. *Citofii.*

COLICA PLUMBARIORUM. *Rammaz.*

COLICA SATURNINA. *Juncker.*

COLICA DAMNONIENSIS. *Huxham.*

DOLOR COLICUS PICTORUM ET FIGULORUM.

COLIQUE DE POITOU.

Definition.

756. Convulsion (735.) of the intestinal canal marked by pain, vomiting (253.), costiveness, sometimes exciting fever (266.), and inducing palsy (728.) †.

SPECIES of Pandiculatio, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Pandiculatio torpidorum.
2. Pandiculatio febricosa.
3. Pandiculatio hysterica.

† COLICA—Dolor intestinorum. SAUVAGESIUS.

COLICA—Intestini dolor umbilicalis, cum torminibus. LINNAEUS.

COLICA—Dolor spasticus intestinorum, cum obstipatione, nausea, et vomitu. VOGELIUS.

XII. KING'S-EVIL.

Appellations.

SCROPHULA.

COLICA—Dolor potissimum intestini crassi regiones occupans in abdomine, hujusque officia turbans, sine febre notabili, cum pulsu plerumque suppresso, raro, et obstipatione. SAGARUS.

COLICA—Dolor abdominis, praecipue circa umbilicum torquens, vomitus, alvus adstricta. CULLENUS,

SPECIES of Colica, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Colica flatulenta. Sennert.

A vesiculis aere turgidis,

A colo obstructo.

A scabie repulsa.

La colique venteuse.

2. Colica pituitosa. Sennert.

Colique glaireuse.

3. Colica stercorea. Etmuller.

4. Colica verminosa. Sennert.

5. Colica biliosa. Hoffman.

Colicus dolor ab acri et scorbutico humore. Sennert.

Colica atrabilaris. Meyzerrey.

6. Colica phlogistica. Sennert.

Phlogosis intestinorum. Plater.

Colique inflammatoire. Tissot.

7. Colica spasmodica. Hoffman.

Colique convulsive. Bonet.

STRUMA.

8. Colica plethorica.
Colica haemorrhoidalis. Juncker.
Colica sanguinea. Nenter.
Colica catamenialis.
9. Colica caponica. *Linnaei.*
10. Colica Japonica. *Kempher.*
11. Colica mesenterica. *Bonet.*
12. Colica scirrhusa. *Bonet.*
13. Colica pancreatica. *Ejusdem.*
Ventris dolor ob apostema pancreatis. Heurnii.
14. Colica pulsatilis. *Bonet.*
15. Colica calculosa. *Ejusdem.*
16. Colica gravidarum. *Puzos.*
17. Colica hysterica.
18. Colica accidentalis. *Willis.*
Colique d' indigestion.
Colica a frigore.
Colique après le froid. } Tissot.
19. Colica mercurialis.
Tormina recens natorum.
Trenchés des enfans.
20. Colica lactantium.
Colique des enfans qui tettent.
21. Colica febricosa. *Morton.*
22. Colica entercelica.

See Gastrodynia, its definitions and species, in § 706.

RACHIALGIA—Dolor abdominis et spinæ dorsi, in brachiorum paralyfin aut convulsiones desinens. SAUVAGESIUS.

Definition.

757. Swelling, induration, often inflam-

RACHIALGIA—Atroces dolores abdominis, ad lumbos et dorsum serpentes, pressione non crescentes, cum umbilici subin retractione, alvi constipatione, convulsione, manuum torpore, paresi, paralyfi, ac contractiones artuum definiunt hunc morbum. SAGARUS.

RACHIALGIA—Colica. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Rachialgia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Rachialgia Pictonum.

Malum biliosum.

Colique de Poictou vegetal. } Bonté.

2. Rachialgia febricosa.

Colica ab intermittente febre. Burlot.

3. Rachialgia metallica.

Colica plumbariorum. Ramazzini.

Dolor cardialgicus, spasmodicus, a veneno. Hoff.

Colica Pictonum, vulgo saturnina. Juncker.

Mill reek, i. e. vapor molitrinae.

4. Rachialgica arthritica. *Astruc.*

5. Rachialgia ab adiapneustia.

Colica Pictonum ab impedita perspiratione. Tronch.

Colica Surinamensis. Herbert.

Colique de Surinam.

6. Rachialgia scorbutica. *Tronchin.*7. Rachialgia traumatica. *Astruc.*8. Rachialgia Osteosarcosis. *Gooseh.*

mation* and ulceration*, variously extended, of the lymphatic or conglobate glands, and other parts: commonly an hereditary (51.) affection †.

* See *Elements of Surgery*.

† SCROPHULA—Tumor scirrhusus glandularum colli mesenteriiue, cum labiis et naso crassioribus. SAUVAGESIUS.

SCROPHULA—Tumor glandularum colli et mesenterii indolens, obduratus. VOGELIUS.

SCROPHULA—Tumores subscirrhusi glandularum colli, mesenteriiue, cum labiis nasoque crassioribus; scrophula ordinario mollior est scirrhus. SAGARUS.

SCROPHULA—Glandularum conglobatarum praefertim in collo tumores; labium superius et columna nasi tumida; facies florida; cutis levis; tumidum abdomen. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Scrophula, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Scrophula vulgaris. *Wharton.*

Les ecrouelles proprement dites.

2. Scrophula fugax.

Struma.

Glandes.

3. Scrophula farcimen.

Le farcin.

a. *Farcimen benignum.*

Farcin volant benin.

b. *Farcimen benignum.*

Farcin malin, &c.

MESENTERIC CONSUMPTION.

Appellations.

TABES MESENTERICA.

SCROPHULA MESENTERICA (757.).

LA CHARTRE.

Definition.

758. King's-evil (577.) affecting the glands of the mesentery, discovered by morbid abdominal bulk, emaciation of other parts, and hectic fever (693.).

4. Scrophula mesenterica.

La chartre. Puzos.

5. Scrophula Americana. *Russel.*

6. Scrophula periodica.

Maladie singuliere. Petit.

7. Scrophula chalasis.

Chalasisis.

Scrophula leprosus. Gilbert.

La cŕerie des porcs. Liger.

8. Scrophula Moluccana.

La farcin des Moluques.

STRUMA—Glandula infarcta, nodus indolens, solitarius, pressione obtuse sentiens, LINNAEUS.

PHTHISIS.

Appellations.

PHTHISIS.

PHTHAE.

PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.

AFFECTIO PHTHISICA. }

TABES PULMONALIS. }

*Hoffm.*PULMONIA. *Cirigli.*

CONSUMPTION.

PHTHISIE.

CONSUMPTION.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Definition.

759. King's-evil (757.), principally affecting the lungs, manifested by cough (749.), sometimes haemorrhage (137.) in its early progress: and by breathlessness (220.), emaciation, purulent* expectoration (705.), hectic fever (693.), and general weakness in its advanced progress †.

* See *Elements of Surgery*. INFLAMMATION.

† PHTHISIS—Corporis emaciatio cum amphimerina lenta, tussi, dyspnoea, et ut plurimum puris sputo. SAUVAGESIUS.

WHITE SWELLING.

Appellations.

ARTHROCACE.

SCROPHULA ARTICULARIS.

PHTHISIS—*Marcor* cum hectica, tussi, dyspnoea, expectoratione purulenta, copiosa. LINNAEUS.

PHTHISIS—*Extenuatio corporis*, cum febre lenta vel hectica, dyspnoea, et tussi. In *Atrophia* sola pinguedo absimitur, nec aequè restituitur; in *Tabe* et *Phthisi*, caro simul minuitur. VOGELIUS.

PHTHISIS—*Corporis emaciatio*, cum amphimerina lenta, tussi, dyspnoea, et ut plurimum puris sputo: Ab initio rarius in phthisi adest puris sputum; in statu contra, et fine, semper. *Quid est proprie pus?* SAGARUS.

PHTHISIS—*Corporis emaciatio et debilitas*, cum tussi, febre hectica, et plerumque expectoratione purulenta. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Phthisis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

Phthises Primariae.

1. Phthisis sicca.

Tubercula pulmonis.

Phthisis incipiens. MORTON.

Tuberculum crudum. HIPPOC.

Phthisis a scirrhis pulmonum.

Phthisie seche.

2. Phthisis humida.

Phthisie humide.

FUNGUS ARTICULORUM.
TUMOR ARTICULORUM SCROPHU-
LOSUS.

Definition.

760. King's-evil (757.) principally infesting an articulation, often productive

Phthifes Secundariae.

3. Phthisis scrophulosa. *Morton.*
4. Phthisis scorbutica. *Ejusdem.*
Phthifis scorbutique.
5. Phthisis asthmatica. } *Ejusdem.*
Phthifis senilis.
Phthifis asthmatique.
6. Phthisis haemoptoica. *Ejusdem.*
7. Phthisis calculosa. *Ejusdem.*
8. Phthisis syphilitica. *Ejusdem.*
Phthifis veranique.
9. Phthisis a metastasi puris. *Ejusdem.*
10. Phthisis chlorotica. *Ejusdem.*
11. Phthisis a peripneumonia. *Ejusdem.*
12. Phthisis rheumatico-arthritis. *Ejusdem.*
13. Phthisis a febribus. *Ejusdem.*
14. Phthisis exanthematica. *Ejusdem.*
15. Phthisis icteritia. *Ejusdem.*
Phthifis hepatica.
16. Phthisis chylosa. *Leigh.*
17. Phthisis hypochondriaca. *Morton.*
18. Phthisis a vomica.

Vomica.

19. Phthisis a plica. *Stabel.*
20. Phthisis cellularis. *De Haen.*

of wasting or leanness (aridura *) of the adjacent parts † ‡.

* ARIDURA—Macies unius tantum partis. SAUVAGESIUS.

ARIDURA—Pars exsiccata, emarcida, exantlatis humoribus, indolens. LINNAEUS.

ARIDURA—Macies, exsiccatio unius tantum artus, vel partis corporis, sine febre. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Aridura, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Aridura rachialgica.

Aridura scorbutica. Etmuller.

2. Aridura hydropica. Bartholin.

3. Aridura traumatica. Etmuller.

4. Aridura paralytica.

5. Aridura ab arthrocace.

6. Aridura spasmodica.

7. Aridura scorbutica.

† ARTHROCAE—Spina ventosa. See *Elements of Surgery*.

‡ See *Elements of Surgery*.

XIII. DECAY.

Appellations.

CAHEXIA.

MACIES.

MARASMUS.

MARCOR.

ATROPHIA.

TABES.

ATROPHIE.

ETESIE.

LEANNESS.

DECLINE.

Definition.

761. Wasting of the soft parts of the body, or leanness; paleness; proportional weakness; gradual in accession, chronic, sometimes accompanied with symptomatic fever (691) †.

† Cahexia—Coloris, figurae, molis in corporis habitu depravatio. SAUVAGESIUS.

CAHEXIA—Pallor corporis oedematofus, cum debilitate, moerore. LINNAEUS.

CAHEXIA—Grave et iners, colore pallido, squalidum. VOGELIUS.

GREEN SICKNESS.

Appellations.

CHLOROSIS.

CHLOROSMA. *Hippocrat.*

CAHEXIA—Totius vel magnae partis corporis habitus depravatus, sine pyrexia primaria vel meuresi. CULLENUS.

MACIES—Corporis partium mollium extenuatio. SAUVAGESIUS.

MACIES—Diminutio voluminis corporis ex consumptione pinguedinis, vel sanguinis defectu. SAGARUS.

MARASMUS—Marcor cum aridura, absque atonia, expectoratione, hectica. LINNAEUS.

MARASMUS—Atrophia. CULLENUS.

MARCOR—Totius corporis macies. CULLENUS.

ATROPHIA—Macies sine febre. SAUVAGESIUS.

ATROPHIA—Marcor cum atonia, absque expectoratione et hectica. LINNAEUS.

ATROPHIA—Extenuatio corporis, aut partis ejus, sine febre lenta et hectica. VOGELIUS.

ATROPHIA—Macies sine tussi, anacatharsi, et febre notabili; raro equidem est atrophia sine omni febricula. Consule definitionem febris. SAGARUS.

ILISCIS. *Avicennae.*

FEBRIS ALBA. *Mercat.*

ATROPHIA—Marcor est asthenia, sine pyrexia hectica. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Atrophia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Atrophia nervosa. } Morton.
Atrophia angelica et virginiana. }
Tabes nervea. Lorry.
Phthisie nerveuse.
2. Atrophia a sanguifluxu. *Morton.*
3. Atrophia lactantium. *Hoffman.*
4. Atrophia a leucorrhoea.
Tabes a gonorrhoea. } Morton.
Tabes a fluore albo. }
Tabes ab oneirogmo. Hippoc.
5. Atrophia nutricum.
6. Atrophia ab alvi fluxu.
Tabes a dysenteria, diarrhoea, hienteria. Morton.
7. Atrophia a ptyalismo. *Ejusdem.*
8. Atrophia rachitica. *Hoffman.*
Tabes pectora. Bonet.
9. Atrophia a vomitu. *Velschii.*
10. Atrophia a crinonibus. *Horstii.*
11. Atrophia senilis. *Mercurialis.*
Marasmus senilis. } Galeni.
Morbus frigidus. }
Maransis. Aristotelis.
Senium. Philippi.
12. Atrophia scorbutica. *Severini.*
Atrophia scorbutica infantum. Hoffman.
13. Atrophia infantilis. *Ejusdem.*
Hæctica infantum. Sydenham.

VIRGINUM OBSTRUCTIO. *Mercat.*
CAHEXIA. *Plater.*

14. Atrophia verminosa. *Hoffman.*
Atrophia a fascino. Salmuth.
15. Atrophia lateralis.
Atrophie de la moëtie du corps.
16. Atrophia febrilequa.
Atrophia febris superveniens. Willis.

TABES—Macies cum amphimerina lenta, sine tussi.
SAUVAGESIUS.

TABES—Marcor cum hæctica, tussi, dyspnoea, expectoratione purulenta, copiosa. LINNAEUS.

TABES—Extenuatio corporis, cum febre lenta vel hæctica, at sine dyspnoea et tussi. VOGELIUS.

TABES—Macilentia universalis, cum pyrexia lenta et habituali, citra tussim purisque anacatharsin. SA-
GARUS.

TABES—Marcor, asthenia, pyrexia, hæctica. CUL-
LENUS.

SPECIES of Tabes, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Tabes dorsalis. *Lommii.*
Phthisis notias. Hippoc.
2. Tabes renalis.
Phthisis nephritike. Ejusdem.
3. Tabes apostematodes.
Tabes ab apostematibus et ulceribus. Morton.
4. Tabes nutricum. *Ejusdem.*
5. Tabes ab hydrope. *Ejusdem.*
6. Tabes sudatoria.
Tabes ab immensis sudoribus. Ejusdem.

MORBUS VIRGINEUS. *Castro.*
 FOEDUS COLOR. *Ballonii.*
 FEBRIS AMATORIA. *Langii.*
 ICTERITIA ALBA. } *Ettmuller.*
 ICTERUS ALBUS. }
 PALES COULEURS.

Définition.

762. Decay (761.), colour remarkably pallid or lurid, courses suppressed, (716.)

7. Tabes a precordia. *Salii.*
8. Tabes hepatica. *Monro.*
9. Tabes mesenterica. *Bagliui.*
Tabes a glandulis mesenterii. *Bonet.*
10. Tabes glandularis. *Russelli.*
Glandulae induratae. *Pauli.*
Tabes scrophulosa.
11. Tabes syphilitica.
Tabes Gallica. *Roderici.*
Atrophia a lue venerea. *Astruc.*
12. Tabes ulcerosa.
13. Tabes catarrhalis. *Hoffman.*
Hætica catarrhalis. *Guarinonii.*
14. Tabes a stomacho.
Mal subtil. *Turetière.*
15. Tabes rachialgica. *Tulpi.*
Tabes dorsalis. *Hippocrat.*
16. Tabes a veneno. *Amati.*

appetite often depraved (706.); incidental to younger individuals chiefly †.

† CHLOROSIS—Pallor, vel fuscus calor cutis, oculis minime flavis, saepius cum pica. SAUVAGESIUS.

CHLOROSIS—*Viridi*—einereus color faciei femineae cum citra. LINNAEUS.

CHLOROSIS—Cahexia in virginibus, colore ex palido virescente. VOGELIUS.

CHLOROSIS—Pallor faciei totiusve corporis cum asthenia, et saepius pica sine aurigine scleroticae; color albus, einereus fuscus, cereus, luridus, aut virescens, cum sclerotica semper albissima perseverante. SAGARUS.

CHLOROSIS—Dyspepsia, vel rei non esculentae desiderium; cutis palor vel decoloratio; venae minus plenae, corporis tumor mollis; asthenia; palpitatio, menstruum retentio. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Chlorosis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

Chloroses verae.

1. Chlorosis virginea.

Foedus color virginum. Ballonii.

Pales couleurs des filles.

Chlorosis amatoria.

Febris amatoria.

2. Chlorosis a menorrhagia.

Chlorosis muliebris a menstruatione difficili. Astruc.

Pales couleurs des femmes.

3. Chlorosis gravidarum. Astruc.

4. Chlorosis infantum.

RIPPLES.

Appellations.

TABES DORSALIS. (762.) *Lommit.*

PHTHISIS NOTIAS. *Hippoc.*

LUMBAGO VENEREA.

Definition.

763. Decay (761.), peculiar weakness and pain in the lumbar region, often accompanied with running of the reins (709.); and symptomatic fever (691.); incidental to males.

Chloroses spuriae seu pallores.

5. Chlorosis verminosa. *Plater.*

6. Chlorosis viridis. *Fabri.*

7. Chlorosis ab hydrothorace. *Bonet.*

8. Chlorosis maculosa.

Leuce. Galen.

Leuca. Celsi.

Elephantiasis alba. Plinii.

Morbus deliorum. Mercurial.

9. Chlorosis Carthagenica. *D'Ulloa.*

10. Chlorosis Bengualensis. *Merolla.*

11. Chlorosis rachialgica. *Ramazzini.*

appetite often depraved (706.); incidental to younger individuals chiefly †.

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CHLOROSIS—Cahexia in virginibus, colore ex palido virescente. VOGELIUS.

CHLOROSIS—Pallor faciei totiusve corporis cum asthenia, et saepius pica sine aurigine scleroticae; color albus, cinereus fuscus, cereus, luridus, aut virescens, cum sclerotica semper albissima perseverante. SAGARUS.

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Febris amatoria.
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10. Chlorosis Bengualensis. *Merolla.*

11. Chlorosis rachialgica. *Ramazzin.*

RICKETS.

Appellations.

RACHITIS.

LE NOUAGE.

Definition.

764. Decay (761.) peculiar chiefly to infants; the head, the joints morbidly large; the bones often distorted, sometimes flexible; belly prominent: gradual in accession †.

† RACHITIS—Deformitas ex articularum tumore duro, carniū marcore, capitis mole, cum ingenio praecoci in puerulis. SAUVAGESIUS.

RACHITIS—Marcor carniū tumentibus artuum geniculis capiteque; ossibus saepe flexibilibus. LINNAEUS.

RACHITIS—Atrophia infantum cum epiphysium protuberantia. VOGELIUS.

RACHITIS—Deformitas nata ex articularum tumore duro, carniū marcore et flacciditate, capitis mole, sterni protuberantia; ingenium praecox in infantibus; ossium flexilitas et cordosis. SAGARUS.

RACHITIS—Caput magnum antcrius maxime tu-

XIV. DEFOEDATION.

Appellations.

IMPETIGO.

OUT-BREAKING.

Definition.

765. Alteration (28.) more or less general of the cutaneous parts chiefly; chronic (47.); for the most part contagious (54.); producing generally ulceration, crusts, discharge, smell, &c. †.

mores; genicula tumida, costae depressae, abdomen tumidum; caetera marcescentia. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Rickets, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Rachitis nodosa.

Rachitis incipiens. Boerhav.

Le nouage. Puzos.

2. Rachitis Britannica.

Rachitis Glissonii.

3. Rachitis strumosa.

Le nouage scrophuleuse. Glissonii.

4. Rachitis calmarana.

5. Rachitis Polonica. Stabel.

6. Rachitis elephantiaca.

7. Rachitis a castratione.

† IMPETIGO—Morbus chronici saepius contagiosi qui cutis excrescentias, tumores gregales exulcerationes crustas, &c. inducant. SAUVAGESIUS.

RICKETS.

Appellations.

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Rachitis. Glissonii.

3. Rachitis strumosa.

Le noueure scrophuleuse. Glissonii.

4. Rachitis calmarana.

5. Rachitis Polonica. Stabel.

6. Rachitis elephantiaca.

7. Rachitis a castratione.

† IMPETIGO—Morbus chronici saepius contagiosi qui cutis excrescentias, tumores gregales exulcerationes crustas, &c. inducant. SAUVAGESIUS.

VENEREAL DISEASE. IX

Appellations.

SYPHILIS.

LUES VENEREA. *Hoffman.*

AFFECTIO SYPHILITICA.

FRAMBAESIA.

VEROLE.

GREAT-POX.

FRENCH-POX.

YAWS.

SIBBINS.

GLENGORE. *Scotor. vulg.**Definition.*

766. Defaedation (765.), contagious (54.) often communicated by impure amours, discovered by inflammation*, ulcer*; va-

IMPETIGO—Morbi contagiosi chronici, qui cutis excrescentias, tumores gregales, exulcerationes, crustas, inducant, plures soventur a viru inoculabili. SAGARUS.

IMPETIGO—Cahexiae cutem et exterum corpus praecipue deformantes. CULLENUS,

* See *Elements of Surgery*. INFLAMMATION, &c.

riously situated and destructive; considerable pustules or dim spots, scattered over the cutaneous surface, often crusty and scaly, and peculiarly abundant on the scalp; sometimes causing a falling off of the hair (alopecia†) excrescences* of various form pre-

† ALOPECIA—Crp illorum lapsus cum cuticulæ desquamatione. SAUVAGESIUS.

ALOPECIA—Pilorum desfluvium. LINNAEUS.

ALOPECIA—Pilorum desfluvium, aream relinquens. *Ophiasis* ejus species, item *calvities* et *pilada*. VOGELIUS.

ALOPECIA—Desfluvium pilorum et desquamatio cuticulæ constituent characterem hujus morbi, cunctis animantibus communis. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Alopecia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Alopecia simplex.

Desfluvium capillorum. Sennert.

Alopecie simple.

2. Alopecia syphilitica. *Heinsii*.

3. Alopecia volatilium. *Liger*.

La Muë.

Moulting.

4. Alopecia areata seu area. *Johnston*.

5. Alopecia porriginosa.

Phthiriasis. Hippocrates.

La pityriase.

* See *Elements of Surgery*.

vailing about the external genital parts, A more advanced condition is marked by nocturnal pains of the bones, particularly those of the legs; by exostosis*; by caries*; by decay (761.)†.

* See *Elements of Surgery*.

† SYPHILIS—Post impurum concubitum ulcuscula, porri, bubones, fici primo ut plurimum in genitalibus, praegressa non raro gonorrhoea, dein pustulae crustosae, dolores nocturni, exostoses, caries, &c. in caeteris partibus. SAUVAGESIUS.

SYPHILIS—Nodi, ulcuscula, myrmeciae, febris lenta, nocturna, dolore ostocopo, marcure, stranguria, angina. LINNAEUS.

SYPHILIS—Cahexia contagiosa ex contagio venereo, cum tumoribus ossium et ulceribus faucium, partiumque obscaenarum, praegressis plerumque bubonibus aut gonorrhoea. VOGELIUS.

SYPHILIS—Ulcuscula, porri, ficus, bubones, tophi, nodi, post vel cum gonorrhoea plerumque; dein pustulae crustosae, dolores nocturni, ostocopi, exostosis, caries, macies, et calor luridus, morbum adesse loquantur. SAGARUS.

SYPHILIS—Morbis contagiosus post concubitum impurum et genitalium morbum, ulcera tonsillarum; cutis praesertim ad marginem capillitii, papulae corymbosae, in crustas et in ulcera crustosa abeuntes, dolores ostocopi; exostosis. CULLENUS.

LEPROSY.

Appellations.

LEPRA.

LEPRA GRAECORUM.

SPECIES of Syphilis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Syphilis venerea.

Lues venerea. Astruc.

Scabies venerea. Lochieri.

Verole commune.

2. Syphilis Polonica. Stabel.

3. Syphilis Indica.

Lues Indica.

FRAMBAESIA—Excreſcentia fungofa, mori inſtar granulofa, ſæpius cum ulceribus, &c. SAUVAGESIUS.

FRAMBAESIA—Morbus contagioſus aliquando et congenitus apud Americanos, cujus præcipuum ſymptoma ſunt excreſcentiæ fungofæ mori fructus referentes, quibus ſeſe adjungunt ulcera dyſepulota, exoſtoſis, caries, anchyloſes et macies. SAGARUS.

FRAMBAESIA—Fungi, mori, vel rubi idæi fructus referentes, in variis cutis partes enati. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Frambaesia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Frambaesia Guineensis.

Yaw Guineenſum.

2. Frambaesia Americana.

Le pian vel epian.

ELEPHANTIASIS. *Aretaci.*ELEPHAS. *Levetii.*

ELEPHANTIA ARABUM.

LEPRA ARABUM.

ELEPHANTI MORBUS.

SATIRIASMUS.

LEONTIASIS.

LA LEPRE.

LADRERIE.

Definition.

767. Defaedation (765.), contagious (54.); the skin thickened, scaly, sometimes moist and chopped; shrinking of the soft parts of the limbs, and hoarseness, are not unusual symptoms †.

† LEPRA—Tubercula callosa, scabie. majora diffusa herpetica, per cutem dispersa, pruriginosa. SAUVAGESIUS.

LEPRA—Pustulae, escharae, sicca colorata, cum nodis immeris mobilibus indolentibus fuscis, rhagadibus. LINNAEUS.

LEPRA—Cognoscitur expustulis verrucosis, duris, crassis, herpetosis, vel squamis siccis in corymbos dispositis, prurientibus, escharoticis, rhagadibus; dum plures sunt siccae *secca*; ubi vero, e contra, plures humidae et exulceratae *humida* dicitur lepra. SAGARUS.

INTWINING OF THE HAIR.

Appellations.

TRICHOMA.

PLICA.

LEPRA—Cutis escharis albis, furfuraceis, rimosis, aspera, aliquando subtus humida, pruriginosa. CULLENUS.

LEPRA GRAECORUM—Pertinacissima scabies, totius corporis vel partis, sicca, dura, aspera, serpentibus pustulis furfuracea. VOGELIUS.

SPECIES of Lepra, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Lepra Graecorum.
Lepre ordinaire.
2. Lepra Ichthyosis.
Impetigo excorticativa.
Albaras nigra. Avicennae.
3. Lepra Indica. *Boerhav.*
Impetigo Americana.
4. Lepra asturienfis. *Thiery.*
5. Lepra herpetica.
Dartres encrouées.
Lepre humide.

ELEPHANTIASIS—Facies deformis tuberibus callosis, ozaena, raucedo, cutis elephantina crassa unctiosa, in extremis artubus anaesthesia. SAUVAGESIUS.

ELEPHANTIASIS—*Lepra Arabum*—Mutatio cutis

PLICA POLONICA.

PLICA BELGARUM. *Schenck.*

LA PLIQUE.

in tumores lividos, duros saniem foetidam crustosam emanantes. VOGELIUS.

ELEPHANTIASIS—Facies deformis, tubera callosa, ozaena, raucedo, cutis elephantina crassa et unctuosa, rictus satyrorum anaesthesia in artubus, constituunt characterem hujus generis. SAGARUS.

ELEPHANTIASIS—Morbus contagiosus; cutis crassa, rugosa, aspera, unctuosa, pitis destituta; in extremis artubus anaesthesia; facies tuberibus deformis; vox rauca et nasalis. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Elephantiasis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Elephantiasis orientalis.
Morbus Sancti Lazari. Aretaei.
2. Elephantiasis legitima.
Lepra elephantia. Gilbert.
3. Elephantiasis luneria.
Lepra luneria. Ejusdem.
4. Elephantiasis tyria.
Lepra tyria. Ejusdem.
5. Elephantiasis allopicia.
Lepra allopicia. Ejusdem.
Alopecia. Graecor.
6. Elephantiasis syphilitica. *Raymond.*
7. Elephantiasis Javanensis. *Cleyeri.*
8. Elephantiasis tumulata. *Paraci.*

Definition.

768. Defaedation (765.) of the scalp; contagion; particularly a morbid thickening and intertwining of its hairs, so as to be inextricable (54.)*; sometimes accompanied with lousiness. (*Phthiriasis* †).

* TRICHOMA—Capilli invicem complicati, agglutinati in globos inextricabiles, saepius cum phthiriasi. SAUVAGESIUS.

TRICHOMA — Morbus contagiosus Hebraeorum, ejus praecipuum symptoma est capillorum conspurcatio, complicatio, conglutinatio, et in cirros ac funiculos concretio inextricabilis, saepius cum phthiriasi, haereditarius est morbus hujce. SAGARUS.

TRICHOMA—Morbus contagiosus, capilli solito crassiores, in cirrhos et funiculos inextricabiles implicati. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Trichoma, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Trichoma cirrhosum.

Plica major.

Plique en cordens.

Plique male.

2. Trichoma villosum.

Plica femina. Schenck.

Plique femelle.

Trichoma Polonica.

Plica. Vulgo.

† PHTHIARIS—Exortus pediculorum vel insectorum pediculis affinium ex diversis corporis partibus,

XV. DROPSY.

Appellations.

ANASARCA.

EPISARDICIUM. } *Galen.*

CATASARCA. }

HYDROPS.

PHLEGMATIA. *Juncker.*

OEDEMA.

LEUCO PHLEGMA. *Platonis.*HYPOSARDICIAS. *Hippocrat.*PHLEGMATITIA. *Aretaei.*PITUITA ALBA. *Gorraei.*INTERCUS. *Latiner.*

quas porrigine ulcusculisque defoedant, aut puncturis, pruritu discruciant. SAUVAGESIUS.

PHTHIRIASIS—Morbus pedicularis, quo pediculi in corporis partibus variis emergunt. VOGELIUS.

PHTHIRIASIS—Exortus insectorum, pediculorum, aut his affinium, cum porrigine, exulceratione, pruritu, cahexia. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Phthiriasis, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Phthiriasis interna.

Phthiriasis funesta. Mangeti.

Vermine interne.

2. Phthiriasis inguinalis.

LEUCOPHLEGMATIA. *Aurelian.*

HYDROPSIS VERA. }
HYDROPSARCA. } *Gordon.*

HYDROPS UNIVERSALIS.

ANGINA AQUOSA. *Boerbav.*

HYDROPSIE.

OEDEME.

Definition.

769. Tumefaction more or less general;
apparent; colourless; inelastic; indolent;
sometimes transparent or pellucid †.

† ANASARCA—Cutis totius intumescencia mollis,
pallida, non elastica. SAUVAGESIUS.

ANASARCA—Corporis oedematosa intumescencia.
LINNAEUS.

ANASARCA—Totius corporis intumescencia aquosa,
mollis, digiti impressi vestigium aliquamdiu retinens,
cum pallore cutis. VOGELIUS.

ANASARCA—Intumescencia universalis oedematosa
non elastica, vestigium digiti impressi servans, pallida,
frigida, haud crepitans. SAGARUS.

ANASARCA—Corporis totius vel partis ejus intumescencia mollis inelastica. CULLENUS.

XVI. FAINTING.

Appellations.

SYNCOPE.

LYPOSYCHIA.

SPECIES of Anasarca, according to SAUVAGES,
are,

1. Anasarca metastatica.

a. *Anasarca periodica.*b. *Anasarca ab adiapneusia.*

2. Anasarca a fluxu.

3. Anasarca exanthematica.

4. Anasarca a febris.

5. Anasarca gravidarum. *Puzos.*

6. Anasarca hysterica.

Leucophlegmatie hysterique.

7. Anasarca Americana.

*Mal d' estomac. Labat.*8. Anasarca rachialgica. *Zell.*9. Anasarca purulenta. *Haller.*10. Anasarca hydropotarum. *Meyzerey.*

11. Anasarca urinosa.

Leucophlegmatie urineuse.

PHLEGMATIA — Artuum inferiorum turgescencia
mollis, non elastica, cuti concolor, indolens. SAU-
VAGESIUS.

PHLEGMATIA — Intumescencia oedematosa artuum
inferiorum, mollis, cuti concolor, indolens, foveam di-
giti impressi servans, non elastica. SAGARUS.

APSYCHIA. *Galen.*ADYNAMIA. *Leibnitz.*

PHLEGMATIA—Anasarca. CULLENUS.

SPECIES of Phlegmatia, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Phlegmatia vulgaris.
Leucophlegmatia. Veterum.
Oedematie.
Infiltration sereuse.
Enflure oedemateuse.
2. Phlegmatia hysterica. *Sydenham.*
3. Phlegmatia lactea. *Leuret.*
Infiltration laiteuse.
4. Phlegmatia gravidarum.
Oedematie des femmes grasses.
Enflure des extremités aux femmes grasses. Puzos.
5. Phlegmatia a menastasia. *La Motte.*
6. Phlegmatia ulcerosa.
Homa. Linnæi.
Black leg.
7. Phlegmatia Malabarica.
Hypersarcosis ulcerosa pedum. Kempfer.
Paedarthrocaces.
8. Phlegmatia elephantina.
Elephantia.
9. Phlegmatia cruralis. *Zacuti.*
10. Phlegmatia exanthematica.
11. Phlegmatia deliensis.

OEDEMA—Tumor diffusus, frigidus, pallidus, laxus,
doloris expers. SAUVAGESIUS.



MORBUS DEFECTIVUS.

LEIPOTHIMIA.

OEDEMA—Lympha stagnans intra tunicam cellulofam partis. Tumor digito premente foveolam admittens, concolor, vespertinus, indolens, partis. LINNAEUS.

OEDEMA—Tumor frigidus, laxus, mollis, indolens, circumscriptus aut diffusus, preffo digito cedens. VOGELIUS.

OEDEMA—Phyma album, frigidum, indolens, molle, foveam expressione fervans plerumque. SAGARUS.

SPECIES of Oedema, according to SAUVAGES, are,

1. Oedema flaccidum.

Oedeme commun.

Oedematie.

Infiltration.

2. Oedema crystallinum.

La crystalline.

3. Oedema perioftei. *Petit.*

4. Oedema serpentina.

Serpentine.

5. Oedema hystericum. *Sydenham.*

Genflement hystérique. *Raulin.*

6. Oedema variolosum.

Bouffiffure.

7. Oedema lacteum.

Infiltration laiteuse.

Lait repandu.

8. Oedema urinosum. *Raulin.*9. Oedema purulentum. *Haller.*

APOSYCHIA. *Dioscorid.*

ANIMI DELIQUIMUM.

ASPHYXIA.

The local varieties of dropsy, being connected with tumor, and admitting of cure by surgery chiefly, are considered in Elements of Surgery under tumor.

The COLLECTION of Serous Fluid giving DROP-SY, according to DR CULLEN, is made

I. By EFFUSION, depending upon

1. INCREASED EXHALATION, occasioned by

A. Resistance to the return of the blood in the veins

a. By obstructions

aa. In the lungs

bb. In the heart

cc. In the liver

b. By the posture of the body

c. By a general plethora in the veins, from

aa. Obstructed menstrual flux

bb. Obstructed haemorrhoidal flux

cc. Obstructed serous evacuations

d. By obstruction of particular veins, by

aa. Polypous concretions in the veins

bb. Compression.

a. By tumours in the coats of the veins

b. By tumours external to the veins

aa. Schirrous

bb. Steatomatous

cc. Bulk of the uterus in pregnancy

dd. Bulk of the water in ascites.

B. Resistance to the passage of fluids by the excretories

APOPLEXIA CEREBRI. *Willisi.*

MORS APPARENS. }

MORS SUBITANIA. } *Lancisi.*

- C. The increased impetus of the blood in the arteries
 - a. By external violence, as in strains and bruises
 - b. By fever
- D. By relaxation of exhalants
 - a. In palsy
 - b. In general atony, as in chlorosis and cachexy
- E. By an increase in the proportion of the watery parts of the blood.
 - a. By the quantity taken in
 - b. By the watery parts of the blood, retained in consequence of interrupted excretions
 - c. By the grosser parts being drawn off
 - aa. Red globules and gluten by hemorrhages
 - bb. Gluten by serous and purulent evacuations
 - d. By a defect in the assimilating powers
- 2. By the rupture of lymphatics
- 3. By the rupture of vesicles and sacs
- II. By the retention and accumulation of fluids naturally poured out in consequence of DIMINISHED ABSORPTION from
 - 1. The obstruction of veins in parts not provided with lymphatic absorbents.
 - 2. Obstruction of the lymphatic system
 - A. In the conglobate glands
 - B. In the course of the lymphatics
 - 3. Palsy of the absorbents

EXSTASIS. *Brendelii.*

APOPLEXIA FLATULENTA. *Morgagn.*

EVANOUISSEMENT.

PAMOISON.

LIPOTHIMIE.

ASPHYXIE.

SWOON.

SWOONING.

Definition.

570. A suspension or interruption, various in degree and permanence; of the functions of life †.

† LEIPOSYCHIA—Motuum, virumque vitalium debilitas. SAUVAGESIUS.

LEIPOSYCHIA—Virium vitalium, pulsus, et respirationis debilitas seu imminutio. *Pulsus est perpendicularis vite.* SAGARUS.

ADYNAMIA—Sensationum, motuum, naturaliumve functionum defectus, aut imminutio. VOGELIUS.

ADYNAMIA—Impotentia, qua se aegri nullo modo movere aut in lecto erigere possunt. VOGELIUS.

ADYNAMIA—Motus involuntarii, sive vitales sive naturales, imminuti. CULLENUS.

See definitions and species of SYNCOPE and LEIPOTHYMIA in § 264, and of ASPHYXIA in § 197.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.



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P H Y S I C

TESTASIS. B. W. H. H.
ABOLITION. PLANTING. H. W. H. H.
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